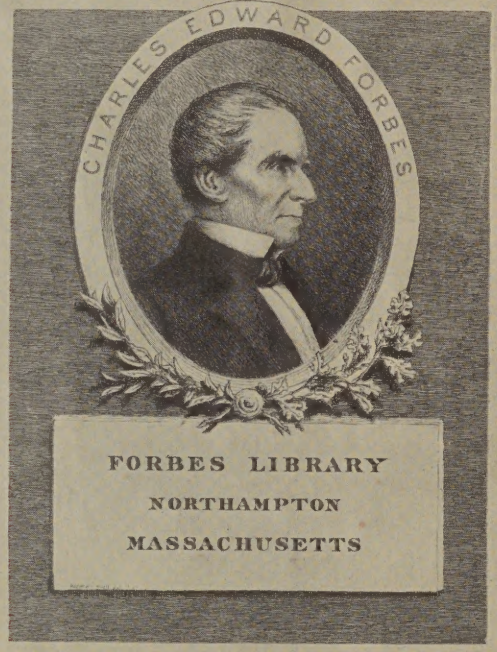

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M.2.294a
2.194c

Money, the God of this world.

New York. (New York Independent, June 18. 1857.

This city has become the cesspool of the whole country and of the world. Men & women who become too gross in their lives to be tolerated in smaller communities, come hither to practise their vile arts, and propagate their viler doctrines. California spews out its scum upon New York. Nothing more gross has been exhumed at Pompeii than flaunts itself upon our thoroughfares with the brey of trumpets. — Perhaps no city on earth has a more heterogeneous population. It has not to any extent, localties, neighborly feelings, or a community of interest in ancestral and historical associations. The many of every state are here in quest of gain; the needy crowd hither in hope of a readier livelihood; the adventurous with the idea that bold strokes make great fortunes here; hence the mercenary spirit is here intensified by necessity on one hand, and by reckless ambition on the other. Money getting, every where the dominant passion of the American mind, is here stimulated to the highest pitch. It enters into every place of business it determines the arrangements of social life; it affects the enterprises of religion & benevolence. It is seen in the hurried step, the anxious face, the quick eye, in the excited crowds at the exchange or at the news bulletins, in the driving restless throng on the great thoroughfares and along the docks; in the ambitious display of warehouses & goods, in the flaming advertisements. This passion is stimulated by instances of success, by new displays of prosperity, by new costly mansions, by stately equipages. All inventions & improvements are tributary to this passion — railroads, steamers, telegraphs, &c. Domestic comfort & convenience must be sacrificed to it; dwellings, schools & churches must recede before it; legislation must bend to it; the Sabbath must be violated for its accommodation; the dearest interests of humanity must yield to the money interest, that rules in this city, & seeks to rule in the churches.

M.2.212c.

Vice in New York

Here fashion & luxury squander what commerce gathers; here vice adorns herself with brazen front & walks secure among the crowd. The vices which cannot be supported in rural districts, but only in a great city, are here — the theater, gaming-table, drinking saloon, the palace of sensual pleasure. Vice resorts to the city for concealment —

Money, the God of this world.

M. 2. 2946.

"The dollar is the god of this world. Business & politics are our most solid pursuits, and we seem to play family, play church, play Christianity as either serious or sportive interludes to these all absorbing interests."

"It is seriously feared there is a positive increase of crime. The dark scroll of passion, appetite, & selfishness, is unrolled in every morning paper."

"The only remedy for these things is the gospel — that is, individual virtue & holiness; Christianity lived out.

N.Y. Christian Inquirer. March 28, 1857

"A Dutchman always has an eye to gain, as well as we of the new world & the rest of the old world: there is but little to choose in this respect among the people of the earth. The only difference is in the mode of obtaining it."

Letter from Holland. 1857.

M. 2. 298. Self Reliance.

Self Reliance is the main spring of enterprize. This is often lacking. Where there is any thing for people to rely on, there is a general disposition to be taken care of, instead of taking care of themselves. A boy or a society, religious or civil, that has a fortune to depend on at the start, seldom develops much energy. He who knows that nothing will be done for him, unless he puts under a crowbar and applies his own force, will be likely to use his strength.

Letter in N.E. Farmer. April 1857

Vice in New York — continued

— and support, & is there generated in new forms, and stimulated to more free & gross developments. The passions of the multitude seethe & bubble in a vast caldron, while fiends of hell stir the ingredients & fan the flame.

All sorts of religion & irreligion are here — there is the religion of feeling & form & ceremony, the religion of taste and sentiment, the religion of superstition, & the religion of abstract speculation & romance, and abundant negations of all religion. Such is the native, American population. Then come shiploads of emigrants — impoverished, ignorant, degraded men from the old world; some quiet victims of superstition; some turbulent outcasts; some political refugees, who look upon all government as tyranny and all religion as imposture.

The result of all these things is Anarchy.

2

Weight of Grain & other Produce in US,

From Rochester Union 1857

M. 2, 214b

Wheat in many States 60 lbs to the bushel. One State, Con. 56 lbs
Rye in many States 56 lbs to do. In Illinois 54 lbs
Indian corn in many states 56 lbs to do In Missouri 52 lbs
Oats generally 32 lbs to bushel. In some states, in Mass & N.J. 28 to 30 lbs
Barley 44 to 48 lbs to bushel; generally 48 lbs. [Iowa 35. Canada 34
Buckwheat 40 to 52 lbs bushel. Generally 46 to 48 lbs
Cloverseed, commonly 60 lbs to a bushel. In 2 states 64 lbs
Timothy seed 42 to 45 lbs to bushel. [can this be so?
Flaxseed 56 lbs to a bushel.
Hempseed 44 lbs to do.]
Bluegrass seed [poa pratensis?] 14 to 15 lbs to a bushel
Dried apples 22 to 30 lbs a bushel
Dried peaches 28 to 33 lbs — do
Dried plums 24 lbs — do
Coarse Salt. 50, 56, 70 & 85 lbs to do.
Fine Salt 50 52, 70 lbs. mostly 50 lbs
Potatoes — 60 lbs to a bushel
Peas & Beans 60 lbs — do
G. Beans 46 lbs — do
Onions — 50 to 57 lbs. do
Cornmeal — 50 lbs — do.
Mineral Coal 70 lbs

By act of New York Legislature. 1857. when the following articles are sold by the bushel, and no agreement made as to the mode of measuring:—

Beans shall weigh	62 lbs per bushel	Wheat	60 lbs.
Peas & Cloverseed	60 lbs "	Potatoes	60 lbs.
Indian corn	58 lbs "	Rye	56 lbs
Flaxseed	55 lbs "	Buckwheat & Barley	48 lbs
Timothy seed	44 lbs "	Oats	32 lbs.

June 20. 1857. A load of broom corn seed brought in Hadley by John Clark, west of me; weighed 33½ pounds per bushel and cost one cent per lb or 2/ per bushel.

M. 2. 284. **Idleness & Indolence**

From the Pastoral of Limoges — (from Bp. of Limoges 1689

Pastoral page 343 — Idleness as one of the most common sources of the sins which dishonor the clergy. Idleness shuts the door to all virtues, and opens it to all vices. Virtues are acquired and sustained in the soul only in proportion as one produces acts; when one performs no functions, virtues are destroyed. Holy habits perish in a lazy soul. Chrysostom says idleness is the mistress & origin of all evil.

Idleness carries us to incontinence & high living; it tempts us to open richly, to sleep beyond what is necessary &c

M. 2. 285. **Irish Indolence.**

Anglo Mag. V. 266 1845 — In 1566, the Irish are represented as warlike but very indolent. They were then ignorant & superstitious. In 1584 they were quarrelsome and lovers of whiskey — 200 years later, 1780 to 1790 they are represented "as universally ignorant, & consequently universally indolent," — and preferred fighting to cultivating the earth. They loved indolence & hated quiet. [These indolent Irish who disliked useful labor, were ready to fight for or against their country, and fighting among themselves, with clubs, was a pastime — Is it not often the case, that indolent people who abhor labor, are very active & laborious in mischief? Is it true that the ignorant are of course indolent?

A love of drinking & fighting are strong propensities of the Irish.

M. 2. 287 M. 16. 1845. **Irish Girls in America**

How can have failed to notice the extravagance of the greater part of your Irish servant girls, who lay out in millinery & dresses every cent of their wages; and often run in debt; and when sickness comes they are in a miserable plight. But these Irish girls only adopt the national manners. We may see in them our own picture. — Extravagance is the characteristic of New York & of all the little New yorks all over the country.

N.Y. Tribune Sept. 1857.

Maid Servants in England with wages of 50 or 60 dollars a year, contain their savings, in order to double the compass of their skirts. Westm. Review

"Idleness & Want are demoralizing" says an American lady. "Sin & suffering are united by a wise and good God."

M 18. 236. Herbert 1632, calls Idleness the great natural sin of England; and drinking the most popular vice.

M. 11. 287 Chaucer represents Idleness as attending to her joy & playing, to the kembe & dressing. (the comb & dresses.

Ice and Ice Houses [Cont. from page 6]

Penny Mag. of London 1834 } In Eng. and, they have "ices," "iced waters" derived from ice.

In the south of Italy, snow is employed in all cases, and all use it in the hot summer months. The lofty peaks of the Appenines have snow all the year — two in the Abruzzi. But they preserve snow lower down, by throwing it into wells or caverns, & closing them from the air, on the N. face of the Mts. In Naples, all the people are snow consumers; & it is brought from the mountains by land & by sea. The snow is broken up by iron spike poles & shovels, & long strings of mules ascend the mountains to the snow caves, in the evening & night. They are loaded with large lumps of snow & carry it down to the Neapolitan bay, where it is put into boats. The mules & muleteers, mariners & boats, with their cries & songs, are heard through a summer night.

M. 2. 208. Superlatives & Positives.

Truth and facts do not demand many superlatives. Accuracy does not deal much in superlatives. Romance and dreams require the superlative. Wise men are generally positive & simple. The English & the north of Europe are much more positive than the France; in France the superlative reigns. We want fidelity, truth, facts, not exaggerations, brags, shams, swaggers. The correct definition of virtue, is the mean between vicious extremes.

Ed. Enc. III. 354. The Beard.
Chem. 2. 233

In Webster, Whiskers appertain to the cheeks, and Mustaches to the upper lips; and beard denotes the hair on the chin, lips & adjacent parts of the face.

Letting the beard grow seems to be a recent practice in England and United States, and the custom is increasing in both countries. Began about 1848. Foreigners have aided in extending the fashion in both countries, that is, Germans, and others. It is pretended that wearing the beard is a preventive of consumption, bronchitis and tooth ache. Yet the number of beards among us, Jany. 1854, is not large. Whiskers & mustaches have long been worn, especially the former.

The N.Y. Tribune says, when beards were generally worn, Louis XIII. & Louis XIV. being beardless boys when they came to the throne; the courtiers shaved to pay a compliment to the king, and next the public did the same. England copied the fashion of shaving, and the Colonies did the same.

Query. Were not the English generally shaved in the time of Louis XIII & Louis XIV? Did our fathers come to New England in 1620 & 1630 with or without beards? Louis XIII ascended the throne 1610. The Ed. Enc. says beards were then proscribed but whiskers continued.

The Boston Congregationalist in June 1855 says many of the clergy, or an "extraordinary proportion", at the late anniversaries in Boston, wore a Kossuth hat, and a beard; "that shield & ornament intended by God to protect & beautify the face."

M. 2.214 2.234

The Bible adduced to justify wrong.

"The Bible has been regarded as a bulwark of oppression by all oppressors. Every man who wanted to wrong his fellows pretended to find precedent or reason in the bible — to find a sword to slay the innocent and a shield to cover the guilty. Polemical freebooters have defended from scripture every wrong that the sun ever shone upon, and their tracts and books are as plenty & loathsome as the frogs & locusts of Egypt. Yet, in spite of all sermons & tyrannous interpretations, whenever a free bible is read, it inspires a free heart, & strikes the root of liberty down into men's bosoms with ineradicable grasp." Monarchy is defended from scripture by several writers.

Rev. H. W. Beecher's reply to John Mitchel.

Ice and Ice Houses [Continued from M. 11. 316

The ice trade began in this country, or was planned, in 1805 by Frederic Tudor of Boston. He still lives, (1854). His first cargo was sent to Martinique in 1806, & proved a loss. The ice was then cut with axes and saws in Lynn, now a part of Saugus, & was carted in waggons to Salem. — About 100,000 tons are now annually shipped from Boston, then having been a rapid increase within a few years. It is sent to Southern cities, W. Indies, British East Indies; also some to Brazil, & South America generally, Mexico, California, China, England. Ice cutting in N.E. is mostly confined to Massachusetts. Some in Maine. The ponds are more valuable per acre than some of the farms. Fresh Pond in Cambridge has been a place to cut ice for near 50 years. Each owner of land on its borders owns ice in proportion to his border land. Almost all of the 200 acres is cultivated for ice. The snow & snow-ice on the top is scraped off by scrapers drawn by horses. Then the ice is marked off in squares by horse power; and cutters & saws by horses follow, and saws do the rest. The squares are then floated to the shore, and thence sledded to ice houses, & then raised up & let down by horse power, or some by steam, and packed away. There are more than 50 ice houses around Fresh Pond, generally 100 to 200 feet long generally of wood, some of brick. At times 1000 men employed at this pond. Ice for Cambridge use & shipping at Boston is said to cost 4 millions (or 1 million.)

Ice Trade on Hudson River began much more recently. Rockland Lake in Rockland county is the most productive place for ice. It is one mile from the river. Ice is also gathered at Rhinebeck, Catskill, Coxsackie, Kingston, Rondout, Esopus, &c. At these places 171,000 tons had been housed before the of February. 1/3 of the ice is lost before it reaches the city, and the consumers get about 1/2 of the ice housed. Ice harvest commences from Jan. 5th to 10th & lasts about a month. An acre of ice 10 inches thick yields 900 tons. Rockland Lake presented a busy scene early in Feb. 1854. About 500 men were at work with ice ploughs, chisels, hooks, &c, and steam engines were hoisting it into ice houses where many men were stowing it. Men are hired at $1-25 per day. It is estimated that N.Y. city requires 100,000 tons in a year.

[Cont. on page 4 of this.

N.Y. Tribune. Feb 13. 1854

M 2.298 c. 2.248 Slavery, or Contented Slaves & those oppressed.

The highest degradation is not to know that you are degraded. When a slave is not conscious of his bondage, & is happy in it, he is completely degraded — is like a beast. He may be well fed & clothed: so is a horse or a hog. What an idea has that man of manhood, who apologizes for slavery, by saying the slave is well fed and clothed & housed? There is that in every slave that will live forever. Mrs Bremer and Rev. H. W. Beecher.

M. 5.100. Content in Slavery is a stupefaction of the faculties. A contented slave is a degraded man. His understanding is gone as well as his sorrow. Blackwood.

p. 15. Contentment of the Italians without liberty.

Extracts.

p. 70. Indians in US States.

Mr Schoolcraft's opinion is "that since the era of the discovery of North America by Cabot, the Indian population of the area of the United States has not probably exceeded, if it ever reached, one million", at any time. And he regards their descendants as now being at least half a million, or "as scarcely exceeding half a million". This is quoted from Mr S. by Mr Neat, a missionary, at the meeting of the Board of F.M. at Cincinnati, Oct. 1853. Whether it was said by Mr S. before or since the addition of Texas, California & New Mexico, does not appear.

Mr. Neat says the Indian population of former times has been greatly exaggerated; & the decrease is generally overstated. He attributes much of their decrease to their wars, but more to intemperance, which has been a terrible scourge. It is not strange that they have lost half their number. Some of the tribes are now increasing.
[Nearly the same, p. 70.

M. 2. 230 British Aristocracy & Slavery

The British aristocracy are not hostile to American Slavery, and are not laboring for its overthrow. They have little sympathy with emancipation, except some enlightened, philanthropic individuals, who are exceptions to the complacency with which hereditary non-producers regard all inequality of condition among men. The African slave trade flourished under the protection and support of the House of Lords, the bench of bishops heartily co-operating with the majority. The long struggle against the slave trade & for West India emancipation was not made by lords & bishops as a class but by dissenters, quakers & methodists; artisans, traders & the literary class, & by the moral & intelligent; and the government did not give way till the anti-slavery sentiment became overwhelming. The Aristocracy yielded finally, only because they must yield to the current, or be swept down by it. N.Y. Tribune.

Extracts.

M. 14.106. Singing or Church Music.

The organs in our churches overpower the voices of the singers. Singing as a part of public worship is strangely conducted. The words are always drawled in the tune. If singing is intended as a part of public worship, we cannot see the propriety of singing in such a manner that the sentiment of the hymn is entirely lost. As the singing in our churches is conducted, the words might as well be in a foreign tongue. Providence Journal

M. 2.116. Utility

There are two kinds or methods of utility. One is obvious & direct & turns out dollars & cents, bread & clothing. There is another kind of utility, that does not make us richer or more successful in any one shape, but ennobles and enlarges our whole nature. It acts upon the springs of action, roses in the genial feelings of the heart. Rev. E. H. Chapin.

Music & Flowers

are two gifts of God that have in themselves no guilty trait. Music seems not born of earth, but of heaven, and it touches the gross, cased and doubting heart, and inspires it with a consciousness of its mysterious affinities. Flowers, though born of earth, seem to belong to a higher region; they are always appropriate in our joy and in our sorrow — in the church, in the marriage hour, in the sick room, in the chamber of death — in childhood and in old age. Rev. E. H. Chapin

Influence of Trade

"The operations of trade may sharpen the intellect, but they are apt to cloud the moral sense. It is hard work to read the moral law straight through the double lens of 17 per cent interest, and a man will find some way to hitch his conscience to the traces of a profitable transaction, & keep it running in the grooves of a thriving business" Rev. E. H. Chapin, "Moral Effects of City Life."

Justice & Enterprise.

"Justice has not always marched side by side with achievement. In the track of enterprise around the globe there are marks of violence & spots of blood" Ibid

Goodness Trade

Good is stronger than evil in the world, and the agents of Trade & Commerce are opening unprecedented facilities for the operation of Christianity! Ibid.

Extracts.

m. 16.3.68 Wine Drinking Countries.

G. S. Hillard, in his "6 months in Italy" published 1853, thinks the wine growing countries (Southern Italy & others) enjoy a reputation for temperance beyond their deserts. It is uncommon to see a man absolutely drunk, but it is not uncommon to see those who have drunk more than is good for them. "Where excess is avoided, the constant use of wine in considerable quantities is unfavorable to health & morals, — health from the febrile & inflammatory state of the system to which it leads; and to good morals from the irritability of temper and quarrelsome spirit which it induces." He believes that a large proportion of the cases of stabbing in Rome occur in or near wine shops. The people live chiefly on vegetables, & he thinks this does not satisfy, but leaves a craving for wine.

p. 15 Italians

Ital. 2 87. Con. 9. 370 f

m. 15. p. 14. In handiness, management, in labor saving contrivance, in the adaptation of means to ends, in economy of time & labor, the Italians are miserably deficient. All their implements and instruments that come to help the hand of man are of the rudest and most primitive kind. A Yankee farmer would take their plows & carts as the remains of an antediluvian age. It is the same with domestic furniture & household utensils. Each generation receives what is handed down. No man ever thinks of contriving a labor saving expedient or of opening a short cut to any desired object. Flax is spun on the primitive distaff as in the days of Lucretia, & woven on a clumsy hand loom; and water is brought from the spring in copper vessels upon the heads of women, without the aid of a pump or pipe. Laying by a portion of their earnings for a rainy day is uncommon among those careless people, & there is little inducement, as there is no Savings Bank. They are fond of dressing gaily, but their holiday costume lasts a lifetime.

The Italian complexion is a healthy yellow, with a varnished glow like a ripe nectarine. The eyes are sparkling brown or black: the teeth white & regular, the massive raven hair shines like a fresh broken anthracite coal. They live much in the open air, & dislike a fire, about Rome, &c. Their windows have no glass nor shutters, & sickly complexions are rare.

Abstract from Hillard

Italian Pictures, &c.

"There are many pictures extant, some by eminent artists, to their disgrace be it said, which degrade & sensualize the mind filling it with impure suggestions, & giving strength to dove-ardazing impulses, already too strong in most natures". Others like Raphael elevate & purify by their pictures.

See Naples. M 15. p. 14.

City & Country.

The common guide book of Paris says:- "Families constantly residing in Paris soon become extinct." This is true of other cities. Four generations do not successively live & die in a city - London, Paris, New York or Philadelphia. A city dies out once in 150 years. He that would have succession in his family must fix his abode in the country. Children educated in cities are precocious, & have great advantages, but very few ever reach distinction. Almost all distinguished men are country born & bred. The men who figured in England from 1630 to 1700; those who figured in our revolution & in the French revolution were country born & bred. Our great men since the revolution came from rural districts. And so too have our great merchants & mechanics, who have flourished in other cities.

F. P. Blair 1856.

M. 6. 344 The Poor of Cities or N. York or Laboring Classes
or Connection of Physical and Moral Condition.

M. 2. 296. 6. Complaints are made of the thriftlessness & improvidence
Con. 9. 385 of the Poor, but in what respects there by improving their habits, without affording them better accommodations? They are made filthy, reckless & vicious by the force of circumstances over which, in most cases they have no control. They live in families of 5, 8 or 10 persons in one contracted apartment, that is applied to every conceivable domestic use; in a house that has from 5 to 30 such families. It is not ~~surprising~~ surprising that tenants become filthy, reckless and debased? The inhumanizing influences of these crowded rooms destroy the feelings & affections that distinguish men from brutes. The most cleanly & orderly female will invariably relax her exertions in one of these filthy & damp rooms full of stench, & she will probably sink into a noisy, discontented, ill-tempered slattern. A filthy, squalid unwholesome dwelling, in which none of the decencies of society can be observed, tends to make every dweller in the hovel, selfish & sensual, & to form habits of idleness, intemperance, dishonesty & violence. Much intemperance comes from this source; much juvenile depravity; much disease & many deaths.

Physical evils produce moral evils. Degrade men to the condition of brutes & they will have brutal propensities & passions. Treat men like dogs & they will behave like dogs the world over. The poor have been uncared for & unsympathized with; & who can say he should have been any better under like circumstances?

Tenements filthy, mean, humble & down, give the greatest revolution rents. There wretched hovels pay from 15 to 50 per cent interest on their cost, while commodious & healthful dwellings pay but 5 to 10 per cent. 50,000 are said to live in cellars in New York and as many more dwell in places not little better. "Association for improving the condition of the Poor" in City. and N. Y. Tribune.

12 p. 14, m.2.296. City Extravagance & Rich & Poor

"The rampant extravagance of the city, is not only fearful, as prophetic of the crash that must follow the strain, but one feels that somewhere there must be a sacrilegious wrong, when the sap of so much social benefit is concentrated in the flowering of a selfish luxury." Here is magnificence girdled with ghastliness, a sharp contact of apoplexy & consumption; warm crowded by marble steps. Music & peasling & splendor have near them famine & pestilence, agony & despair.

Rev. E. H. Chapin. City Life

City Selfishness

Thousands in this city, clothed in respectability, whose central idea of life is interest and ease; that others were made for their use; that the business of life is to scramble and get; and they live like a sponge on a rock, to absorb and bloat & die. They never work out of the narrow circle of self interest; their decalogue is their arithmetic, their bible is their ledger. Ibid

m.2.296.c. Republicanism

When freedom takes the shape of republicanism, it is not perfect. It commits errors, violences, crimes, in its transition from a low to a high state of civilization. No one can claim for it an exemption from irregularities & mischiefs, from the evil which abides on the earth & breaks out in most transactions of life. A long established despotism debases human nature & rendered its subjects unfit to exercise their rights when they first obtain them. Despotism is responsible for the excesses & enormities of those who overthrow it. Kings have given the example of atrocities, and it is not strange that the people follow them. The excesses of freedom give the measure of the despotism which preceded it. The explosion will ever be equal to the repression. What is execrable in the people is not less execrable in kings. The blood that stains coarse linen, stains as deeply the velvet and ermine. The crimes of kings are as severely rebuked in the Scriptures as the crimes of the people. The sun & moon stood still that the 5 kings might be defeated; & the people put their feet on the necks of the 5 kings, & Joshua slew them & hung them on 5 trees. Republicanism is not more vengeful, but is more beneficent than kingship; and as much the friend of order.

When America declared Independence long after, British Statesmen & writers declared that the Americans could not govern themselves, could not manage their own affairs, could not clothe themselves, &c. Such are the prognostications when a people determine to be free. But after success, these same writers flatter the successful, and calumniate the unfortunate.

Mr. Meagher in N.Y.

p. 374 of this. Americans favoring Despotic Principles

The Westminster Review for October 1853. says books come from America from which "any European despot may draw quite enough of a certain kind of political science to support a strictly logical defense of tyranny and his system" — The N.Y. Independent remarks on this subject, that "this country has always had the views of its literary men too much moulded by European authorities"

Knowledge

Ed. Eng. Bacon, Diderot and other learned men maintain
XIII. that all human knowledge rests on three fundamental
29 principles — memory, reason & imagination; (the latter including invention is presumed.) — that memory is the source of History; reason of philosophy, and imagination of poetry.

Forefathers Day

This was first celebrated Dec. 22. 1769. at Plymouth. They had a dinner compord of — 1. baked Indian wonttie berry pudding. 2. a dish of sahquetash or succatash, or corn and beans boiled together. 3. a dish of clams. 4 a dish of oysters and one of codfish 5. a haunch of venison roasted by the first jack brought to the colony. 6 a dish of seafowl. 7 a dish of frost fish & eels. 8 an apple pie 9 cranberry tart, & cheese made in old colony.

The next year 1770, Edward Winslow Jr. delivered a brief informal address. There has been a sermon or address every year since; perhaps none 1771.

Luxurious Entertainments.

"Our luxurious & costly entertainments are not only opposed to the true ends of society, but are vulgar in their spirit; they make the mind becomeary to the body."

Six months in Italy.

Head Dresses

Fashion has laid more ruthless hands upon the head than upon any other part of the human frame. Let us be thankful that we live when the hair is not defiled by powder and pomatum, nor raised into turreted structures, nor embued with wire & crape. Ibid

A Veil seems the natural covering of the female head; a bonnet is essentially ugly. Ibid

M.2.296.c. Rich & Poor. [N.Y. Tribune Dec. 16. 1853.

Some have rosewood & satinwood chairs, a family box at the Opera, fast horses & elegant equipage, gothic retreats at Nahant or Newport, a gorgeous palace in the city, books old & new, pictures, statuary, cabinets of minerals, fossils & shells, rich carpets, wife in flowing drapery of French silk, children romping in brilliant cashmeres; abundance of jewelry, a good dinner every day, &c

But nine tenths of the race cannot have a carpet of any sort; much less rosewood chairs. The world does not earn enough to provide all with these things. What the tailors and milliners in Paris agree upon as the standard of dress must forever be beyond the means of a majority of the human race. Such things cannot be needful to moral culture to a large part of men, (though suggested by Mr Bellows.) Carpets are much more plenty than they were and other conveniences, but the standard of elegance and luxury has advanced, the rich distancing the poor in extravagance in building, equipage & apparel more than ever; & the disparity in social condition widens every year. Some people kick out carpets & chairs as soon as they become common; they coveted these things for distinction, & not for their comfort. Rosewood chairs can be had by the people generally only when they have become disreputably unfashionable among the wealthy. Satin chairs & Brussels carpets, capital dinners, & expensive, tasteful palaces & pictures and ornaments do not make any favorable moral impression on the poor. The poor regard the rich with unfriendly feelings, & when occasion offers in a riot they smash the windows & plunder the costliest dwellings of the rich.

Luxury, elegance and beauty are the gift of God and are not to be undervalued. But these things to the Christian must not be the spoils of the poor. A profuse and extravagant style of living must be compensated by the evil privation of all the rest. When life is thus elegant in the parlor, there must be some sickening labor in the kitchen, in artisans who furnish crystal palaces with tasteful & elegant fabrics have to struggle to get bread. American labor will in time be reduced to the idolous beggary of the English; the present advantages are temporary. There is much that is hopeful & promising as to the future, much that is saddening. The great gulf that separates the classes suggests unpleasant reflections. People are fainting, in their eager struggle to outstrip each other, in this insane scramble for wealth. Two thirds at least must be unsuccessful — Luxury is premature till all men can have comfort. It must not be the distinction of a few

Poor in Shetland Islands

E.Ent. 7.5.1b The poor are quartered upon the parishes in rotation living in each family for periods varying from one week to a month, there are no poor rates.

M.2.287 Poor in Italy.

The flower girls at Florence have neither youth, good looks, nor modest manners. They are forward & intrusive, and the grinding pressure of poverty has rubbed from their countenances all expression, save that of hard importunity. A loosing struggle with life crushes the gentle female and hardens the rebellious. Six months in Italy

P.10.7. M.2.287 Content in Italy

When this is the result of Discipline & struggle, it is a virtue: yet it is the natural habit of a tranquil mind & healthy body it is a blessing. The Italians are destitute of freedom and of many other valuable things: yet they have a pleasurable organization, & enjoy existence, like the young of the brute creation. A collection of well dressed people in St Marks place, are good natured, easily pleased, and do not value time. A Society to diffuse useful knowledge would find few supporters among them, and a lecturer upon the application of science to the arts of life would not be able to gather an audience. They are mere grown up children, and are satisfied with coffee and ice-cream, without desire for knowledge. Ibid

People of Venice

Venice with its palaces & canals was a city for the few & not for the many at all times. The nobles lodged more royally than kings; the common people were always thrust in holes, close in summer, cold in winter & always damp. Now all that meets the eye speaks of Discomfort, Dampness, Poverty (in palaces as well as hovels). Ibid.

Natural Beauty.

The Italians are not very sensitive to natural beauty. Ibid.
M.15.15. Italian women lack good taste in dress.

Beggars

These haunt all the wright points of Italy - old & young, male and female. Some are infirm, and all have the hard, grunting faces of those in poverty. Ibid

New Houses in Italy.

Some were building in Leghorn, "a thing to be seen in no other part of Italy." Ibid.

Italians 1854.

A correspondent of N.Y. Evangelist at Rome thinks the Italians more worthy of freedom than the French. The Italians in Kingdom of Sardinia & in island of Sicily are pre-eminent over others, are the most stable. Peasants are fine, noble peasantry in the retired parts of Italy, different in character & habits from those where travellers frequent - more ignorant & narrow minded than the latter, but superior in morals & good habits. Foreigners have made Italians more liberal & more intelligent, & more vicious.

Monasteries.

M. 2. 2946.
M. 11. 420.
M. 15. 442

All absorbing passions sustain the mind which they consume: so religious enthusiasm may endure solitude in a monastery without sinking into torpor. But ordinary average understanding or a common place temperament shut up in a monastery, turns the man in time into a human vegetable. But men want the discipline of life. They need occupation, the alternations of hope & fear, the glow of success, the sharpness of defeat, & above all the family affections to train them up to their just nature. As the wing of an eagle requires the medium of the atmosphere, so does the nature of man demand the relations of son, brother, friend, husband, father. Monks are wingless birds. Monastic institutions have had their day. They have done their work, a good work in its season, now unseasonable and therefore not good. Six months in Italy.

Borrow's Satire on the Monks. Ed. Enc. III. 698.

Social Changes.

"I feel strongly the need of deep social changes, of a spiritual revolution in Christendom, of a new bond of union between man & man, of a new sense of relation between man & his maker!" "In Christianity, and in the powers & principles of human nature, we have the promise of something happier & holier."

Dr. Channing.

M. 2. 213
2. 244 } Wealth of the Catholic Clergy & Greek Church Clergy.

M. 11. 50. The clergy possessed 1/3 of the land in the kingdom in the 15th century, viz. England. Land had tythes from the rest.
Lord Camden, Stowe, &c

M. 11. 420. The Monasteries held 1/5 of England, & were full of wickedness
Hallam

Sismondi p. 378 } The Western Empire, viz. France, Germany, &c in 9th Century. The Romish clergy's Domains embraced more than one half the territory of the W. empire

p. 379 The priests had most of the vices of the nobles, & were quite as avaricious & ambitious. They were crafty & cunning, & possessed what learning there was, & could gain their ends without violence which easier than the counts, lords, &c. They had all the secular passions & the means of gratifying them, & were sometimes ferocious & brutal as well as the nobles.

p. 454. Some of the popes were scandalous debauchees.

M. 11. 250. In Wallachia, the clergy possess 1/3 of the land.

M. 11. 250. A monastery in Russia once had 300 monks & owned 130,000 serfs. Now reduced. This reduction they call "spoliation of the clergy!"

Ed. Enc. III. 96 } In 1066 more than one third of all the lands in England were in the hands of the clergy, for the most part monks, exempt from all taxes and military duty.

Despots

A single despot may be liberal; a body of despots are never liberal; Oligarchies never. Russell's Germany

Revolutions

Mere despotic government does not become the object of popular hatred, so long as its actual administration is not felt to be oppressive. With the great body of the people, revolutions are the result of feeling rather than of judgement. They do not so much seek to gain what is right, as to escape from individual privations. So long as the subjects of the Austrian emperor have enough to eat & drink, his throne is secure. And the enlightened Saxons submit to an arbitrary government as peaceably as the stolid Austrians. Ibid.

Americans & Foreigners

are fundamentally different. Americans are taught to respect the law from earliest childhood; Europeans (England excepted) are taught to respect authority — men, — force. They exhibit these characteristics in this country. N.Y. Tribune

Crystal Palace, 1853

That now erecting at Sydenham, on the Surrey hills in England, has 15 acres of continuous roofing, composed to a great extent of glass. Ridges & valleys are the form of the roof. Snow collected in these valleys 3 feet deep in the great snows of December 1853, but without damage.

M. 2.244 Clergy — not so good as the Laity.

"Among the laity, the proportion of religious men is decidedly greater than among the clergy." [So says Dwight's Germany, p 232, speaking of Berlin — the same is probably true of other cities & countries.

M. 11. 250. Some accounts of Greek & Catholic Clergy.

M. 7. 175. Clergy in Dark ages were, with all their faults, wiser than others — their power not so bad as that of Savage chiefs — since 16th century the Catholic & some other clergy have been a noxious tyranny.

Ecclesiastical Power

Ed. Enc. 4. 456 } Every triumph that is gained over ecclesiastical power, stretched beyond its just limits, under whatever system of faith it is exercised, is the triumph of right reason over the worst passions of the heart."

English Clergy — see Arnold M 7: 168 to 174. M 12. 76

Ed. Enc. 11. 96. Anglo-Saxon Clergy, their hypocrisy, superstition, &c.

11. 96. Gifts to the Church, or taking the cowl, expiated all sins.

Con. 9. 371. Priests in Mexico not so good as the people

The Clergy of Romish church & of some other churches are always ready to anoint successful crime in high places, however deeply stained by perjury & blood!

Con. 9. 371. Independent, Dec. 1854

M. 2. 242 Christianity.
2. 243.

Neither church nor dogma is the life & marrow of Christianity. The devotees of church & the devotees of dogma have done their work & their day is past. Church, dogmas & forms of worship are the shell of the fruit, & not the fruit. Love — active, practical love — christian love, is the true basis of the true church. Too long have men mistaken dogmas, rites & hierarchy for christianity.

p. 19.

Rev. A. Coquerel, jr. Paris.

p. 19. The true church is not made up aristocratically of the clergy alone like the Romish Church, nor democratically of the clergy and people like Protestant churches, but simply of goodness & truth in the souls of members. No baptisms, no sacraments give admission to this church, but only those things which baptisms & sacraments typify, viz. charity and faith.

Henry James's "Church of Christ not an Ecclesiasticum"

M. 2. 244. The Clergy.

They have exhibited much fortitude; self denial & patience, & labor. They have accumulated stores of learning and added much to the literature of every land; and have enriched science by their observation & studious inquiries: have excited the flame of patriotism; have encouraged the ambition of youth & directed it to worthy ends; have dignified the family altar & cherished the purity of woman; & diffused through society honest & gentle shamers; these must be acknowledged.

H. James.

M. 2. 296a. Religion in the Northern States.

"The religious disposition of the original settlers, and the serious habits impressed on their descendants have given the inhabitants of America, particularly of the northern and middle states, a character of more devotion than is generally found among European nations." Ed. Enc. VI. 608

M. 2. 294b. Mysteries in Religion

"From the beginning of the world, from the very constitution of our nature, mysteries have always the greatest attraction for men. Although baffled, the mind returns to them again and again. A religion without mystery, the world has never endured and never will. When it could not find mysteries, it has invented them out of the rankest absurdities. False mysteries cheat and forbid inquiry; true mysteries urgently invite and abundantly reward inquiry."

Sermons, Rev. R. H. Sturness at Nig. Falls 1854

Christ's Example

Christianity has nothing more glorious than the exemplar of its author. The study of such a life keeps before us an ideal of moral beauty greater than we meet in actual life.

Wm. Ellery Channing

Christianity — That is Christ not believed, not practiced.

The world has always been going to the Christian records to obtain creeds, theologies, sacraments, ecclesiastical organizations, institutions, arguments for another life, and to know not what. And what an imposing show, what a tremendous noise, musical & otherwise, is made with them. But there is no progress. The world's welfare is often hindered by these means; and amidst the din about modes of thought & worship, the sacred law of personal duty is habitually violated, and the voice of God is superseded by human forms and traditions. — Christ propounded no creeds, no systems of theology; he established no institutions. He went about doing good, giving utterance to the dictates of justice holiness & humanity. He gave those who stood nearest to him no catechisms, no ceremony of initiation; he did not even baptize them. They did not understand him; they were full of Jewish ideas & prepossessions after his ascension, but they had love and affection for Jesus, & by degrees they understood him better, and they sought to make all men love him & obey his precepts. "Christ was in them, the hope of glory."

Who does not commend the precepts of Christ, their beauty & their wisdom? but of what avail is this verbal religion & verbal morality? Who obeys the precepts of Christ so much lauded? Though their truth & excellence are universally acknowledged, they are a dead letter. When their observance endangers ease, interest, popularity, they are sneered at as abstractions, and a zeal for them is called folly & fanaticism. Public men quote the golden rule, and with all their might do things which outrage it; and the whole people read in the ears the laws of Christ. Reverence for Christ is easily & commonly professed, but it is uncommon & difficult to observe his commandments & follow his examples. Our love of truth & goodness, of which Christ is the manifestation, is very weak. We love our ease, property, popularity, our lands, houses & investments, & have no relish for the uncompromising purity of holiness.

Christ, rising to the sorrows of the poor & his indignation at their poverty & the selfish oppressors, his goodness & truth gained him but few sincere followers. The greater part considered him a vagabond, a misleader of the people, a companion of the wicked & vile, a blasphemer. Would it be very different now? Bring him back to the world & let him say over again the things that he has already said, only with that slight difference of application which the two times demand, and thousands will take the newspapers of their neighborhood, with cry out against him as a disorganizing fanatic, a radical and blasphemer, not fit to live.

Not Hit 2.2.

We must first be in sympathy with the spiritual Christ before we can believe to any purpose in the historical Christ. If we would be friends of Jesus, we must be diligent pupils in the great school of humanity. Rev. F. W. Farmer, Feb. 5. 1854.

[Con. in M. 16, 18

Rise in Prices – continued from Misc. 11. 146

See p. 49

There has been a gradual rise in most kinds of produce, and especially of live stock & dead meats for some years. Also in some manufactured articles, foreign & imported. Much of this rise took place in 1853, or more than in any preceding year. The rise is attributed in part to the abundance of California Gold and the demand for produce &c. for the California market. The banks seem not to have extended themselves much more than usual. Indeed there is much said in the cities about scarcity of money in the midst of high prices.

A London Commercial Circular, says that during 1853, labor has risen 30 per cent in England (what kinds of labor? not all certainly.) Wheat has doubled in price. Coals, Tea, Copper, pig Iron, lead, tin & many other things have risen 20, 30, & 50 per cent, or more. Cotton is about the same.

Rise in grain –

Feb. 9. 1854 – Wheat flour in N. York is from 9.00 to 9.25 and some 9.50 per barrel, ~~wholesale~~ of common flour. Extra and fancy brands 9.50 to 11.00 per barrel.

Wheat $2.10 to 2.20, and first rate $2.40 to 2.50 bushel
Rye 1.17 to 1.30 bushel. Corn 1.00 to 1.03 "

The prices have almost doubled in a year. Causes, are a short harvest in many European countries, & prospect of a war in Europe.

The ~~Prices~~ of flour & grain were not quite as high Feb 21.

The prices for 6 years previous to 1854 and Feb 21. 1854 are given in N.Y. Tribune Feb. 21. 1854.

Corn. Flour 1848, 6.25; 1849. 4.81; 1850. 5.25; 1851, 4.31; 1852, 4.18
" " 1853, 4.62; 1854 Feb. 8.81.

Wheat, the same 7 years	1.37;	1.25;	1.33;	1.14;	1.11;	1.28;	2.25.
Genesee	73,	57,	59,	73,	77,	90,	1.20
Rye same years	52.	39,	61,	64,	64.	67.	1.02
Ind Corn "	43.	36,	41.	45,	39.	46.	52
Oats "	8.81,	9.87,	11.62,	10.25,	11.00,	12.50,	15.50
Mackerel No 1. "	1.11,	1.12,	1.20,	1.27,	1.31,	1.35,	1.45
Sperm Oil "	10.18,	10.06,	10.25,	15.00,	18.75,	15.75,	15.75
Mess Pork "	8.25,	12.12,	9.25,	9.75,	10.00,	10.00,	11.50

Mould candles have been 11½ to 13 cts – generally 12 cts, now 15 cts
Butter State has been from 16 to 22 cents — now 20 "
Lard has been from 6 to 9 & 10 cents — now 10½ "
Cheese has been from 7 to 9 cents — now 11
Sugar. N.O. has been from 4 to 5 cents — now 5 to 6
Liverpool Salt " " from 1.15 to 1.50 — now 1.70
Molasses, N.O. " " from 24 to 31. — now 29

Rise in Prices.

M. 13. 333. "Property constantly rose in value during the French Revolutionary war."

1854. June. Prices continue to advance in 1854 as well as in 1853 especially of grain & meats, vegetables, &c. See prices of meats, grain, &c. Many kinds of labor advance also, if not all kinds; but some kinds advance much more than others. — All mechanics seem to be fully employed about here & have been all the spring; it is rather difficult to get a job or a day's work done. I have paid a joiner & carpenter $2. a day, but I believe the common price is not quite so high.

Laborers in 1854 got 1.25 to 1.50 per day in the busy season; and some in haying time got $2 per day in NH.

Noah Webster in his Agricultural Address, 1818 ("Pamphlets, Miscellaneous") speaks of the "depreciated value of money" which he calls an evil. "Since the Revolution money has lost nearly half its former value", or since 1782 or 3, mean 40 years. He attributes this principally to the Banks & their notes. This depreciation has in 30 or 40 years, reduced the salary of an old clergyman to nearly half what it was; & the property ~~[illegible]~~ which is vested in stock is reduced in the same proportion. Lands have advanced to near double the old price, in the same period — partly by improvements in agriculture, but chiefly in depreciation of money. He thought this depreciation a great evil. — He calls the depreciation of money, or the rise in produce, labor, lands & rents 100 per cent. or double, since the revolution, or from 1783 &c. to 1818.

Ed. Enc. XIII. 370 } The New Constitution & the French Revolution raised the price of our products, commencing in 1789. By 1794, they allay estimate that our staples had advanced 40 per cent beyond their usual rates. The same causes of our prosperity continued many years. Our commerce declined after peace 1801, & revived again after war was recommenced.

Spring of 1855. A Baltimore paper says the cost of living in Baltimore has doubled at least in 10 years — & that the poor can no longer eat meat; & even fish is now too expensive for them. [It is not correct that the whole expense of living is doubled — but many things have doubled. Taking in all things that we eat, drink & wear & fuel & house rent, I think the advance in 10 years is not 50 per cent; here & elsewhere, nor not over 50 per cent.

[Continued Mar. 16. 28

M. 12.384. Samuel Field, Esq.

"The Miscellaneous Productions in Poetry & Prose, of the late Samuel Field, Esq. with a sketch of his life and character. By Rodolphus Dickinson." Greenfield 1818. 287 pages, 16mo.

He was a son of Mr. David Field, of Deerfield, & born Sept. 14. 1743. He prepared for college with Rev. Justus Forward of Belchertown, & graduated at Yale in 1762. Studied Divinity with Rev. Jonathan Ashley of Deerfield. Changed his views & became warmly attached to the tenets & practices of the Sandemanians.

Studied law with Daniel Jones, Esq. of Hinsdale, N.H. Returned to Deerfield & engaged in mercantile concerns. Married Sarah Childs of D. April 26. 1768 – had 9 children, 5 of whom survived him. Commenced the practice of law in Deerfield; in 1771 opened an office in Greenfield, & also embarked in trade. Removed to Conway 1774 & spent 2 years on a farm. Then returned to Deerfield where he resided until about 1794, engaged in his profession & in husbandry, & represented D. in the legislature & the Convention of 1788. Removed to Conway 1794. Had been ordained an elder of the Sandemanian Church & preached to a small society in C. Had a stroke of the Palsy 1798, & died Sept. 17. 1800 aged 57.

He was careless of dress & displayed a negligent exterior. [This made him a cabal. Timothy Dwight, a foe.] He was neutral in the revolution as far as he could be. His religion would not permit him to resist the powers that be. [He was doubtless alone in his feelings as were other Sandemanians, but supported the republican institutions after peace which others had gained.] His virtues are highly applauded by Dr. Dickinson, & his doubtless had many. But there is in his writings much illiberality & severity displayed towards those he disliked.

Mr. D. says he resided in Deerfield 1776 to 1784, but he was evidently a resident of Conway in 1783, though he dates at Natchewog, May 1. 1783. He dates at Hinsdale Dec. 1782. This is the old name of Ashfield, but he probably did not reside in it. He wrote an account of the Celebration of Independence at Hoosick in Conway July 4. 1800.

(Field in his "Triple Plea" suggested that men did not need Lawyers, Doctors nor Parsons or Priests, if they would live in love & peace and attend to what God teaches. This brought out against him Rev. Bunker Gay in pretty severe terms in prose, & he replied in an still more abusive manner. The pieces were published in the Greenfield Gazette.

May Court of Sessions 1770, Samuel Field of Deerfield was complained of for not attending meeting. Major Hawley ~~defended~~ Lawyer. He was permitted to tell his own story, & the prosecution was withdrawn, & the County was to pay the cost.

M. 2. 298. c. **Sandemanians.**
Con. 6. 142 From Dickinson's productions of Samuel Freeid Esq who was a Sandemanian, "Notes and that it was written by him. It was written by an English Sandemanian.

Sandeman published letters to Mr Hervey, occasioned by his Theron & Aspasio, opposing his notions about faith.

Sandemanians met every Sabbath, & partook of the Lords Supper every Sabbath. Elders or pastors prayed, & also the brethren. They sang also, in a metrical version of the Psalms. Read 4. or 5 chapters A.M. & as many P.M. & preached. Had Lovefeasts between morning & afternoon service of which every member partook, by dining at houses of the brethren, who were near the place of meeting.

"The design of the lovefeasts is to cultivate mutual knowledge & friendship, & to testify that we are all brethren of the same family" The poor have a meal at expense of the wealthy. Our warrant is the practice of the Apostolic churches. At these feasts, one brother asks a blessing, & another returns thanks, and then a spiritual song is sung.

"This & other opportunities we take for the kiss of Charity or the saluting each other with a holy kiss; a duty most expressly exhorted to 5 times in the New Testament Rom. 16.16; 1 Cor. 16.10; 2 Cor 13.12; 1 Thes. 5.26; 1 Peter 5.14. We are certain this exhortation was meant, understood and practised literally. We use it not only at the Lovefeast when each member salutes the person who sits next to him on each side, but at the admission of a member, and at other times occasionally when it seems meetest to give a token of love to each other, as in the evening before the Lord's Supper"

Collections every Lords day. They baptize infants. Do not eat blood, nor things strangled, that is creatures choaked or suffocated in their own blood. We wash one another's feet whenever we think it can be an act of kindness to a brother so to do. Do not think it right to lay up treasures on earth, or set them apart for any distant, future or uncertain use. In civil concerns we must submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. This was required of the early disciples & churches.

Family Prayer. "We do not find any express precept or precedent in Scripture for family prayer, yet we esteem it the duty of masters & parents, as it seems necessary for maintaining the fear of God in a family."

M. 7. 277 Diversions. "We account any amusement lawful that is not connected with sinful circumstances, yet as we esteem the lot to be a sacred thing, we judge the using of it in diversion to be unlawful, & are therefore against playing with cards or dice &c".

Perfumery — Cont. from Misc. 11. p. 223.

To make these essences are distilled. In the S. of France essential oils are obtained, viz. those of roses, nerolí, (orange flower) petit grain, lavender, wild thyme, thyme & rosemary. The leaves of roses are distilled five times, or the waters.

Pomades. Twenty scented pomades are distinguished by the perfumers of Paris. The essences employed in their manufacture are those of bergamot, lemons, codrate, limette (sweet lemon) Portugal, rosemary, thyme, lavender, marjoram, cinnamon, Rose, orange flower, & cassia pomades are made by infusion; Jasmin tuberose, jonquil, narcissus & violet pomades are made without infusion. [Some things wrong & not understood by me.

Cologne Water is obtained by distillation & infusion. The essences which should be employed are bergamot, lemon rosemary, Portugal, nerolí (orange flower) Much made in U States.

Almond Pastes, of three varieties. The oil is pressed out.

Soap, soluble in water & alcohol makes Opodeldoc.

Scented oils are prepared by infusion, or by saturating with the oil for 7 or 8 days the fresh flowers.

In making odoriferous extracts & waters, the spirits of the flowers, prepared by macerating the latter in alcohol, should be preferred to their distillation, as forming the foundation of good perfumery.

Colors.

Chemical agents detrimental to health are used to color confectionary; & it is not improbable that the metallic oxides & essences used to give new tints and perfumes to soaps, are hurtful to the skin.

1682 M 14.135 & 142. England exported articles used in perfumery then or since. Olibanum 181 cwt. Musk 2572 g.!
Imported Ambergris, Civet 142 g. Perfumed waters

Attar of Roses. In India (Gharepore &c are famous gardens of Roses. Attar. The weight of half a dollar of this perfume costs there 50 dollars And to produce this quantity requires 20,000 flowers. Harper's Mag.

1758. M. 13. 189. Soft & hard Pomatum perfumed. adv.
" " " Lavender Water.
1755. M. 13. 179. White Lavender; Pomatum. Wash Balls.
1770 M. 4. 209. Perfumery imported from England. It was regularly imported. Kept by Milliners, & sometimes included in millinery. In 1770, "millinery & perfumery" were imported.

M. 11. 355 Pomander was carried by Shakspeare's pedlar — a perfumed ball or powder.

Perfumery

Herbert's Temple E p. 171 } Herbert says the parson's "furniture in his house is plain, clean, whole & sweet—as sweet as his garden can make"! He has no money for perfume, but sweetens or perfumes his house with flowers and plants from the garden.

II. 201. He mentions here (and elsewhere) Pomander as a sweet smelling thing; also "Broth of smells"

Assafoetida.
is still reckoned among the delights of the Orientals, and some individuals [not orientals?] have their food & snuff favored with it. Am. Qu Review. II. 435

Brocades.

M. 2. 236. M. 4. 312. M. 17. 405.

The rich brocades that were formerly the pride & ornament of stately dames, have almost disappeared from use as wearing apparel; and are seen only in the gorgeous vestment of Jewish and Roman Catholic priests. All made in Lyons. Formerly real brocades had gold & silver threads for both warp & woof, variously mixed; or some of one metal only. They were so made & woven that the cloth when finished looked like one unbroken plate of gold or silver; no interval appeared between the threads. A German in New York makes furniture brocades with figures. Some of the imported brocades may be damask & not real brocades.

Brocatelles & Cololines are made at Seymour, (Humphreysville) Con. They are fashionable as materials for furniture, draperies & carriage linings. They are made of silk & cotton or linen with large damask figures on a bright twilled ground. Brocatelle is in fact only a combination of original damask with the figured weaving of late years. It is an improvement on the counterfeit damask formerly made by the French, which was of silk warp, & woof of thread, wool, cotton or hair. Cololines are similar to brocatelles but heavier. Brocatelles are made at Seymour from $3 to 6$ per yard. Those from France are from $2.50 to $20 a yd.

Fairholt's p 464 Brocade. A stout silken stuff with variegated pattern, much used during 17th & 18th centuries for dresses of both sexes. In Charles II's wardrobe is "white & gold brocade at 43/6 per yard; and colure-du-prince brocade at 43/ per yard". Long before this, there were brocades of silk, interwoven with threads of gold & silver. Brocade was very rare in England & on continent in 14th century. Cloth wholly of gold or silver, or both, was called Brocade. See Chambers p M. 4. 312

Cloth of gold & silver is in Excise of 1643. 6/ & 8/. 7d & 10/. for excise Con. 16. 328.

Mss. 13.9 p. 356

Massachusetts General Court.

From the Journal of proceedings

Fishery at Amoniskeag Falls - Jan 1738-9
Committee to repair there the next fishing season & regulate the fishery — to lay a small duty on fish taken there, not exceeding 3 pence a score for shad, and one penny a piece for salmon. They are empowered to eject persons who hold any part of land laid out for the benefit of the fishery near said Falls. To report in May next.

Dec 23 1740. S.W. part of Northampton set off as a separate Precinct, with the House as described at a legal town meeting in Northampton Sept 14 1739. Read & concurred in Council Dec. 24. 1740. July 17. 1741. House in answer to petition ordered the following part of Northampton to be set off as a distinct precinct. S. by Westfield bounds: E. by County Road. N. by proprietors lots in long Division, W by County land. In Council concurred July 18. Signed by Gov Belcher July 23. 1741

Court of Sessions which was to be held in Hampshire 3d Tuesday of August 1746 was discontinued by reason of disturbances in the Indian country. Gen Court authorized them to transact all things that might have come before them in August. on 2d Wednesday of Nov.

Isaac Selden of Hadley was prosecuted by Ebenezer Marsh for stealing before Ebenezer Pomeroy Esq, & judgment passed against him. He appealed to Gen Sessions in August 1746, & and there being no Court he appeared in Nov & his appeal was not allowed. G. Court gave him liberty to prosecute his appeal in February next (1746-7.)

Clement Minor of Bloomfield in Lad his house burnt April 16. 1747 with £280 of bills of credit of Mass. Old Tenor. Represents that the sum should be paid him from Treasury legislature to grant him 200 £ O.T.

1747. G. Court made an establishment of 814 men for scouts & guards & garrisons on Eastern frontier; 613 men for Western frontier including garrisons at Fort Dummer & Block houses west of Connecticut & 1427 men in all.

County Common Pleas in Hampshire, which should have been held 2d Tuesday in February 1747, fell through, there not being a number of justices present. Continued by G. Court to 2d Tuesday of Sept.

Court of Sessions to be held in August 1747 was postponed to 2d Tuesday in Sept, because some justices not installed G. Court.

Ministers. G. Court accommodated towns 1748 to make provision for support of ministers proportionable to the great rise of the necessaries of life, & the Clerks of towns, & assessors & proprietors were ordered to lodge an exact copy of the salaries given their ministers by contract; that is, a copy of contract or a copy of salary granted or paid the present year, & granted for 1748 March 2, 1747-8

Massachusetts Laws 1736—1781

Bounty on Wheat & Flour by act of 1762. to continue
M.15.302. 5 years from August 1763 — 8 per bushel for wheat, except
M. 2. 246. what is intended to be consumed in the family. on grain
out of flour other than for consumption of the family
8 pence per Cwt. wheat to weigh 56 lbs per bushel

Water Fowl. Act of 1747 says they were formerly in
P. 2. 33. maritime towns of great benefit, both for meat
and feathers, but are now driven away by people
going out on floats or rafts by night & day, to shoot them
at a distance from the shore upon the flats and
feeding grounds — All floats, rafts & canoes forbidden
5 years

Pork Barrels by law of 1742 when repacked, shall contain
M. 4 at least 200 lbs pork — & not more than 4 legs, 4 shoulders
66. and 4 half heads in any barrel.
Beef barrels — quantity not stated — barrel seems same
size as for pork. — No barrel to have more than three
legs or shins
This law refers to Pork & beef in parts from other Colonies
and repacked here. Casks to be as in act of 1692, (3rd Eq.) for
pork beef & fish.

Carriages that passed by the Province Court House
M.15.195, 194 & disturbed General Court 1749 — to be prevented
by chains — viz "Coaches, Chaises, Carts, Trucks
& other Carriages". Waggons not named

Shingles 1762 — Pine shingles to be free from sap, & all
M.12.381. shingles free from shakes & worm holes — to average
at least 4½ inches broad, & half an inch thick at butt
end & hold that width 3/4 of the way to thin end & be well
shaved; none to be under 3½ inches wide at butt end.
All to be 16 or 18 inches long.

Clapboards of Pine, exposed for sale, shall be free from sap
M.15.188 & shakes & worm holes — 5/8 inch thick at least on the back or
thickest part. 4 feet 6 inches long, straight & well shaved.
Allusion to some not pine. Woods not required to be free from sap
Staves & Hoops also regulated — as to lengths, &c

Marriage Fees. 1760 — The minister or justice 4/. & he to
M.15.36 pay 4/ to town clerk for recording the marriage; & town
Clerk to pay Clerk of Sessions two pence
Publishment 1/. & certificate 6/. Recording birth, & death 9/.
Certificate of birth or death 3/.

Registry of Deeds — 9d first page & 8d a page for the rest, accounting
Mass. 3.134 2 lines of 8 words each a page

Usury. Act of 1692 & 3. prohibited taking more than 6 per cent. Interest.
For 5 years. Act of 1750 says this act is violated "many taking much more
M. 2. 212 c. than interest than the rate aforesaid" to the discouragement of
15.344 industry, trade & commerce". Debt to be forfeited when
Debtor swears they is taken or received more than 6 per cent.
unless the creditor swears bona fide he has not taken
or received more than 6 per cent. letting of cattle not included.

1749 Massachusetts Laws

M.15 p.306. 307 To counterfeit money or coin, or for gain to wash, clip, round file, impair, falsify, scale lighten or diminish any money or coin that is current in this province, or shall utter any such coin knowing it to be counterfeit, clipped, &c. Be set in pillory an hour, have one ear cut off; be drawn to gallows & set thereon with a rope about neck an hour; be whipped not exceeding 20 stripes & committed to house of correction, at hard labor for 3 years. Also be fined at discretion of court. Not to receive the usual punishment at his entrance M.12.144 into the house of correction. Court may abate any part of penalties

Cam.G. 354. Outcry. Creatures impounded may in certain cases "be sold at public outcry" 1757. 1747. Hogs impounded, if no owner appears may be sold at an outcry.

M.12.185. Fair in Hardwick. May 1762. on third Wednesday & Thursday of May & third Wednesday & Thursday of October annually. Hardwick to choose officers to regulate. To be in force 7 years

M.15.122 Sheep 1761 not to go at large on commons from March 15 till Oct 31 without a keeper or shepherd, unless allowed by vote of the town. Sheep do much damage in April, especially on English grain

Small Pox. When in any town, a pole 6 feet long M.12.313. at least, with a red cloth flag not less than 1 yard long and half a yard wide shall be hung out on the most public part of the infected house. 1742

M.4.183 9.354 Retrenching Funeral Expenses — pub. Jan. 1741-2 July 1741. They say the giving of scarves, Gloves, wine, Rum & Rings at funerals is a great & unnecessary expense. Therefore no scarves Gloves (except to ministers & 1 pair to the clergymen of the Congregation) Same p.35 Wines Rum or Rings shall be allowed at any funeral upon the penalty of 50 pounds. To be in force 3 years

M.12.354 M 15.126 Hogreeves to be chosen by law of 1746 (1747) 1760. Hog yokes prescribed.

M.12.378 Horses going at large on Commons shall be constantly hobbled from April 1st to Nov. 30. But towns may give liberty for horses to go at large without hobbles in their towns. 1753.

M.9.106. Masts. In the Charter of Wm & Mary to Massachusetts, 1691 were reserved for the Masts for the Royal Navy all trees of the diameter of 24 inches & upwards 12 inches from the ground growing on any land within province not granted to private persons.

May 1743 Act forbidding to fell any white pine trees, 24 M.9.106 inches in diameter or upward, growing on any land not granted to private person or persons before the date of said Charter. None to aid or assist herein on drawing away said pine trees. Workmen employed in Kings Service in cutting said trees not to be molested

In Charter, all trees of 24 inches, &c were reserved. Not limited to white pines.
But practically only white pines were included

Millers & Wheat. 1763

M.15.185. A bushel of light colored wheat to weigh 58 lbs — all other sorts to be of weight of 60 lbs each bushel — lighter & heavier wheat to be estimated accordingly.

M.11.135 Millers in Boston, Charlestown & Roxbury shall have suitable millstones, Fans & Screens, to cleanse, grind well & make good meal of all English grain — Complaint of dirt & gravel in grain — Millers Toll 1/16th of grain — No allusion to a bolt. Lex. & Mis. 1.522.

Riots & Tumults, on 5th Nov.

M.13.173 Act against 1752 — seems to refer to 5th November proceedings. Preamble says companies of men, children & negroes carry pageants & shows through streets of Boston & other towns, insult the inhabitants, demand money by menaces & abusive language, & use profaneness, and gross immorality — have lately killed a person in Boston — all forbidden. All concerned to forfeit £40 or be imprisoned a month; if the offender be a negro, instead of imprisonment, he may be whipped not exceeding 10 stripes.

M.12.235. Act repealed on 5 years Oct. 1756

No Bonfire to be kindled within 10 rods of any house or building. Forfeit £40, &c. Negro 10 stripes, &c.

M.12.234 Stage Plays prohibited 1750 for 5 years — also interludes & other diversions, on forfeitment. Penalty to actors & the delinquent £5 if over 20 present in a room or place.

Potash

M.4.285 March session 1755. They say that it is found by experience that Potash & Pearlash can be made in this province; & would be advantageous. It is mentioned or intimated that persons are already engaged in that business and not very skilful. After July next 1755, no potash or Pearlash shall be shipped or exported but such as shall have been assayed & found of sufficient strength & purity.

M.13.80.

Barberries.

M.15.34. Law of 1754 says "it has been found by experience that the blasting of wheat & other English grain is often occasioned by Barberry bushes to the great loss & damage of the inhabitants of this province". — Every Community or private person to destroy Barberry bushes grown before June 10. 1760, on their lands. Any left growing after June 10. 1760. may be cut down or pulled up by others, & the owner of the land must pay for the labor; if he refuses & is sued, he must pay double. Surveyors of Highways required to destroy all Barberry bushes in their districts in the highways. Provision for destroying those that grow in a stone wall, or other fence pointing highway, or which is a division fence between two

Act to be in force till June 10. 1764.

37 Massachusetts Laws 1692—1714 — to 1723

1692 Nuisances from Slaughter Houses, Stall Houses
M. 4. 64 Houses for trying Tallow, Houses for curing Leather
M. 2. 244c the prevention in Boston, Salem & Charlestown. Selectmen
& others to assign places for these operations

1692 Marriages to be solemnized by Justices of the Peace and
M. 15. 36 settled ministers. Fee 3s. for a marriage & publishment &
certificate 1s. Every Justice & minister to keep a record of marriages
& make a return at the end of each quarter to the Clerk of
Sessions of the Peace; & Justice & minister to pay the Clerk
3d for each marriage

1692 Cruelty to animals forbidden. Calves, sheep & lambs
M. 9. 428 brought alive to market "to be driven or carried in carts,
M. 15. 263, sleds, pangers or boats". All sheep & lambs & calves
15. 194. brought alive to market "laid across or hanging by the
12. 349. sides of horses, as has been usual, shall be forfeited.

1710 Shingles to be 18 or 18 inches long; averaging 4½ inches wide;
M. 12. 381] none less than 3 inches wide; & ⅓ of an inch thick or upwards;
(no allusion to butt end, seem of a thickness throughout — nothing said
to be of pine or any other wood.

1711 Bricks to be quarter, 4¼ & 2½ inches. Clay to be dugg
M. 9. 246, before 10th Decr. & turned over in February March — no salt or backs.
M. 13. 356. water to be used.

1720 Assize of Bread when the price of wheat is between 4s. & 15s.
M. 13. 357 for every 6d advance over 4s. — White, Wheaten & Household.
penny, twopenny, 6penny & 1s loaf.

1693 Cage & Stocks. — Breakers of the peace — profaners
M. 9. 268 of the Sabbath, unlawful gamesters; drunkards; profane
M. 9. 352 swearers or cursers, may be put into the Cage or the
M. 2. 237 Stocks not exceeding 3 hours by Justices of peace; or be
2. 209 imprisoned 48 hours, or be whipped not to exceed 10 stripes.
Cramus 1. 233. where the offender cannot satisfy the law cannot pay the fine.

1714 Excise Act — upon Wines, Brandy, Rum & other spirits;
Beer, Ale, Cider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin & other mixed
Mass 2. 129 drink — 1800£ to be raised, so much upon each county
not so much upon a gallon — Suffolk 600£, Essex 323£
Middlesex 175£, Plymouth 52£, Barnstable 49£, Bristol 50£
Hampshire 10£, York 17£ Dukes 14£ — Justices of Courts
& Sessions to proportion the sum for their counties, upon the
taverns, innholders, coffeehouse keepers, common victuallers
retailers in each county. The sum to be stated in the license,

1716 [illegible] per gallon over on Rum, Brandy & spirits
Mass 2. 129 8d Gal. on Wine 6d; Cider & Perry ¼ a barrel to proportionally &c.

1721 Rum, Brandy & distilled spirits, 8s; Wine 8, unless wine
Mass 2. 129 to be accounted 100 gallons. Cider &c. not included

Massachusetts Laws

p. 29. **Fowling** – 1717. Wild Fowl has been of great benefit for
M. 15. 149. meat & feathers – are now in great measure affrighted
M. 15. 197. & driven away, by persons who use boats, canoes, floats & other vessels to shoot them upon the flats at a distance from the shore. – No person to make use of any boat, canoe, float, raft or other vessel to approach to & shoot at Water fowl. Forfeiture 40/. Law for 7 years or till Dec. 10. 1724.

1693. **Legal Fences** – are all fences 4 feet high
M. 4. 65. being of 5 rails or 4 that are equivalent; Bound,
M. 2. 265 Stonewall, Brooks, Rivers, Ponds or Creeks equivalent thereto in judgment of Fence viewers.

1694. **Quarter Sessions** to grant licenses for Ferries
May in their respective counties & state the fare for man and beast. No allusion to any carriage – not to a cart.
M. 12. 140 Members of Assembly to be free at all ferries in passing to & from the Assembly. The General Court that is settled
M. 12. 515. for their majesties & the Counties service to be set over by all ferrymen without delay.

1710. **Charlestown Ferry** – The boats were to be suitable
M. 4. 65 to transport "persons & horses". No allusion to any
12. 190. carriage.

1711 **Winnissimmet or Winisummet Ferry** – to ... boat
M. 4. 65. "to transport passengers, horses & other things". Other things seem but to have included carriages.

1718. **Charlestown ~~Salem~~, Winnisummet, Salem**
May & Newbury Ferries – to be kept on each side of the water. A pair of planted breeks, of breadth sufficient
M. 4. 05 for convenient passing of Coaches, Calashes
12. 190 Horses, & Cattle in South of the ferry boats.

1692 **Punishments.** Cursing & swearing 5/ – if not able
to pay, Stocks 2 hours. 1/ for every oath after the first, or Stocks 3 hours.
M. 12. 127 Drunkenness 5/ – or if unable, Stocks 3 hours or less.
Theft. To forfeit treble the amount stolen to the owners. & be further punished by fine or whipping, not exceeding 5£ or 20 stripes. If unable to pay treble, to make satisfaction by service. Justices to hear, &c. where damages only 40/.
M. 12. 127 Burglary by breaking open a dwelling house, warehouse, Shop, Mill, malt house, Barn, outhouse or Ship, or by robbing in the field or highway – to be branded with letter B on the forehead; & be whipped not exceeding 39 stripes for second offence; to pay treble damages in first & second offence; Third conviction, death.
p. 80 **Fornication.** The man to be fined not over 5£ or be punished with 10 stripes. To maintain his bastard child with aid of the mother. No punishment for the woman here.

Massachusetts Laws

Punishments continued.

M.12.127 Smiting or striking another — fine 20/

Ibid. Hue & Cries made out by Justices of the Peace against Runaway Servants, Thieves & other criminals

M.2.282. 15.68

M.12.127. 15.308 Or Libel or Lybel tending to defame any person, False News or Reports Spread, to deceive other the Offender to be fined 20/ — if unable pay to be set in the Stocks not over 3 hours, or be punished by Whipping — if party injured may resort to any court of record for redress.

M.12.125 Forgery — the forgers pay the injured one double costs & damages and be set in pillory of some Market town or other open place & there have one ear cut off & be imprisoned for a year

M.12.127 Wilful Perjury — The Offenders forfeit 20£ & be imprisoned 6 months. Oath of such person not to be taken till he if he cannot pay 20£ — then to be set in Pillory one hour in a market town — for adjoining town & have both ears nailed.

M.12.354 1720. Hog Reeves to be chosen at March Meeting two or more — Brigden of hog yoke penalties chosen in Hadley March 1721.

Mass.14.50 M. 9.240. dogs. 1715. Reward for killing wolves. 4 0/ for a grown one Wolves — Dogs that kill sheep to be destroyed — owners pay 3£ & also to pay damages.

Mass.3.58 1693. Reward 20/ for grown wolf & 5/ for whelps. To be paid by town, & Province to pay the town.

Mass.3.58 1717. Reward for a grown wolf 4£ a bitch 20/ Indians to have the same — 5 years.

M.2.208.c. M.12.433. 1720 Single Persons under 21 of either sex not to live at their own hand but under some orderly family government. Women of ill fame not to be suffered to entertain lodgers. Single women of good reputed may exercise any lawful trade or employment

Sup.35 M.12.168 1720 Children of the poor, whose parents are unable to maintain them may be bound out apprentices, males till 21, & females till 18 or marriage. The males to be taught M.15.292. to read & write; & the females, to read. Further instr.

M.2.210.c. 1698 Tythingmen to be chosen annually to inspect licensed houses, & to present or inform of all disorderly persons, sabbath breakers, &c. Each Tythingman to have a black staff 7 feet long tipt with brass about 3 inches, provided at expense of the town.

[1] There were earlier ones 1678 or 79 — Were there any between? Hadley chose tythingmen 1691. 1692. & in subsequent years. Friendly Lyon 1692 see M. 6.

Massachusetts Laws
Edition of 1755.

May 1737. Quakers exempt from taxation for support of ministers & for building & repairing meeting houses. They not to vote in ecclesiastical affairs.

May 1740 * Baptists exempt from similar taxation; & they not to vote. an called Anabaptists.

May 1740 } Poor children may be bound out, males till 21. females till 18 — males to be instructed to read & write and
sep. 34 females to read. — Laws July 1741. Those bound out, males to be taught to read, write & cypher, and females to read.

July 1741 } Prisoners for Debt — may take an oath, before a Justice that they have not estate enough to support themselves in prison, & have not disposed of their estate to others,
Cont. to 1759. & be set at liberty at the end of 40 days after first notice to creditors. But the creditor by paying
Mass. 15. 312. 8/. per week for his support (about 2/6 or 2/8. Lbs.) may keep him in prison as long as he pays that sum. Execution to remain good against any estate afterward acquired, or which he then has, notwithstanding he be discharged. Wearing apparel & bedding for him or her & for family, & tools necessary for his trade or occupation are exempted from execution. Creditor may recover what has paid for debtors weekly support, this being put in the new execution, provided the charge is just. This act not to extend to fines.

1741 July. "An act to retrench the extraordinary expense at funerals." Scarves, wine, rum or fine
Same p. 30. not to be given; & of gloves, only 6 pairs to bearers, and 1 pair to minister or ministers of deceased's church or congregation. Penalty 50£. Laws published Jan'y 18. 1741/42. for ~~[illegible]~~ three years. Continued to 1760. but perhaps not in force all the intermediate time.

* Law of 1752 } Anabaptists again.. No person to be esteemed an anabaptist & to be entitled to the exemption of the laws of 1740, but such as are on assessors list, or those who shall produce a certificate of ministers & 2 church members, that they belong to that persuasion & usually worship with them. (Nearly the same as Law of 1740)
No ministers or church members to be esteemed qualified to give such certificate but such as have obtained from three anabaptist churches certificates that they esteem this church to be an anabaptist church — [It seems that many had obtained exemptions who were not real anabaptists.

Lumber, Timber, Trees, &c. [Cont. from No. 12, p. 25]

S.A.11.-9.

From "A Geological Survey of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota," by David Dale Owen, printed in 1852. Explorations mostly in 1847, 1848.

p. 38 Lumber in Wisconsin is chiefly manufactured
M. 11 on the Wisconsin, Black, Chippewa & St Croix rivers.
p. 182) These rivers rise towards Lake Superior & fall into the Mississippi in the order they are named. St Croix is the upper river & borders on Minnesota in part. The tributaries of these streams are included in the manufacture of lumber.

* 1847. Wisconsin River had 24 sawmills & 45 saws
Black River had 13 " & 16 "
Chippewa had 5 " & 7 "
1848 St Croix had 5 " & 12 "

			$
They made	25½ millions feet boards & plank	at 6 per 1000.	153.000
	5 9/10 millions of Shingles	@ $2. per 1000.	11.800.
	13 1/20 millions of boards & planks	@ $8 per 1000.	104.400
	9/10 millions of Laths	@ $9 per 1.000.	18.200
	17000 Logs sent down	@ $2 each	34.000
	45000 feet square timber	@ $25 per m.	1.125
	50.000 " do do	@ 30 per m.	1.500

Supposed the worth about double these sums at St Louis. This quantity of lumber will ship 5000 acres annually. Much of the land is worthless almost when deprived of timber. South of the Wisconsin river there are no pine lands of any extent — the above lumber is all white pine

Trees. Yellow Pine is found in Wisconsin [prob. M. ~~red~~ is meant
M. 2. 1126
N. Hist. F.
2. 138
N. H. 2. 115
In Northern Wisconsin are Ridges on which grow Maple Elm, Birch, Balsam-fir, Hemlock, Hazel.
In Swamps are Tamarack, Cedar (prob. Thuja, which is called white cedar and Alder. There are two species of Tamarack. One grows in swamps & one on ridges
"Oak openings" east of Mississippi above Falls of St Anthony with prairies "remind one forcibly of the ancient parks of european countries."
Above these & above Osakis Rapids, begin marshy, boggy lands, with lakes, ponds and tamarack & cedar swamps, which characterize a great portion of the upper Mississippi & its tributaries, even to N. line of Wisconsin.
On Crow Wing River, much higher, are forests of pine, birch, elm & oak, but trees mostly small; largest pine from 18 inches to 24 inches in diameter.
On Red River of the North are prairies, and also oak, birch & aspen, rather dwarfish; and Tamarack in swamps also elm & ash; willows & alders; Cotton wood

*. Whitney mentions 8 sawmills & 21 saws — probably different from the above. Taken from Wm. Ellsworth

Trees On the higher lands between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, grow sugar maple, white birch, ash & linden. Also some pine, oak — On some ridges & other lands in forests of Pine, birch, linden, box-elder, & fir.

Between Lake Superior & upper Wisconsin River — some small pines, poplar, birch, hemlock, fir, & few oaks & bass-wood; in swamps Tamarack & cranberry bushes. — Some sugar maples. Spruce, aspen, elm.

On Wisconsin River. Pine, Birch, Aspen, oak, Tamarack in swamps. Ridges have forests, much prairie. River bottoms have oak, elm, luxuriant grass. Sugar maples. much good pine

Country between Crow Wing & St Louis rivers has pines, Butternut, &c. Bottoms of upper Mississippi have hard & soft maples, white & red Birch, linden, Elm, hemlock, some pines & balsam fir, butternut, ash. —

Fires repeated kill the forest trees, & convert the land into a Prairie. When the trees are killed, succeeding fires & wind bring them to the ground, & they disappear. When a pine forest has been destroyed, and the fires cease oak springs up in some places & aspen in others

See above p. 42 vol. II. 293.

Near St Louis River are large cedars (White he calls them — seems to mean Thuja or Arbor vitae.) large Canoe birch, poplar, fir, maple, ash, elm, with spruce on the hills. — In this region cypress is mentioned, alder, willow, high cranberry

Around Vermillion Lake & river — Spruce, fir, ash, cedar, maple, aspen & birch with pine on the ridges. all small. — In another part, bottoms have soft maple, elm, & oak. & hills & ridges have yellow pine, cypress, spruce & poplar. —

On Bottoms of Big Fork river, oak, ash, aspen, bass, soft-maple, elm, grape vines & hop vines, on Hills white & yellow Pines, some Cedar

See above p. 43. About the sources of the Mississippi, where the coniferae are burnt off, a growth of oak, maple, ash, aspen & birch springs up.

Hackberry & Black Haw mentioned.

Lumber, Timber, Trees. (Town continued.

In the higher region on the branches of Chippewa, Montreal and other rivers, there is good soil on mountain ridges & slopes. The low grounds are swampy, & covered with Tamarack, birch, White cedar [Thuja] balsam, spruce & some pine. A little higher is hemlock, & higher up the slopes and on summit is sugar maple of a heavy growth, & some yellow birch & pine. "The sugar maple soil is always good".
Some black oak mentioned. Some Aspen

The immediate coast of Lake Superior, on South side, is produces a tangled forest of cedar, spruce, balsam & birch. Proceeding up the streams is hemlock, ~~and~~ in swampy regions cedar, balsam & spruce. On some plains not swampy, spruce, dwarf pines, balsam, aspen & birch are plenty. Good high soil produces sugar maple, black oak & white pine. Some elms. Of the sandy, huckleberry lands, where pines are somewhat plenty, fire has overrun large districts, leaving a forest of blackened trunks.

p. 36 Lumber at Green Bay. In 1849, there were 46 saws on the streams that discharge into Green Bay, & mills were building to carry 12 more. It was estimated that 3½ millions of boards, &c were made by these saws in 1849, worth $6 per thousand or $200.000 & that 46 millions would be saved in 1850. A great quantity of laths & shingles also. Circular saw was cut up the slabs into lath. — The 46 saws were upright. A saw cuts 4000 feet, & some more, in 24 hours. Gangs do not cut so much. Almost all the pine is taken from the public lands.

St Peters or Minnesota river. Near this are Elm, Maple, Ash, boxelder & Cottonwood — also on bottom land, Elm, Oak, hard & soft maple, White & black walnut Ash and linden. Much prairie. Much grass on low lands. Some trees 4 feet in diameter. In places are butternut, White maple, aspen, hickory, — lime and linden both given — Minnesotah is a Dacotah name. (with mean Bass!)

[His Cedar & White cedar are Thuja & Arbor vitae.)
His Balsam must be Balsam fir.

Major Long's second Expedition II 254. } St Peters River is called Watapan Minnesota by Dacotas — or river of turbid water.
Grass in some places 6 feet high near the river. Forests of Cottonwood, birch, oak, elm, white maple, ash, linden, White walnut, & other
See p. 348 These mostly on low lands near the river. Much of the country is prairie with here & there a grove, & trees on banks of streams. No black walnut. Some wild oats. All still & silent on this river. Musketoes abundant. Whippoorwills. Wild Rice plenty. Many flowers. Some prairies rich, with luxuriant grass of a rich green. Some prairies sandy & poor.

Lumber, Timber, Trees.

Major Long's Expedition & Trees, &c between Lake Michigan
Page 215. Vol II. 1823 and the Mississippi, now Wisconsin

Oaks, white, black red, post — Hickory, White nut
Sugar Maple & other Maple — Cotton Wood (Populus angulata)
Ash, white, blue & black — Linden (bass). Elm
Hop-hornbeam, Sassafras — Red Cedar. Willow, Aspen &c
Farther South, below Rock River —
Sycamore (Button ball), mulberry — Coffee Tree, Pecan,
Spanish & willow Oak — Persimmon, Honey Locust,
Black & red Haw, plum — Crab apple, pawpaw,
Dogwood, Spice wood.
Occasionally met with
Gum, Cherry, reed birch, butternut, or White Walnut
Red Hickory, Slippery Elm.
On Wisconsin Hills. Yellow pitch (red?) & White Pine.
Above Prairie du Chien, White Birch, White Cedar (Thuja
Spruce, Juniper
Under Growth of the Region — Hazel, sumac, alder,
prickly ash, alder, thorn, bramble, laurel,
gooseberry, blue currant, chokeberry, sand cherry,
grapevine, hop vine, bittersweet, nightshade
honeysuckle, wild gourd, poison vine, shiteand
sarsaparilla, grasses, ferns & other herbage; many
flowers. On Islands in Mississippi & other rivers
Same in banks of Connecticut in N.H. cotton wood & willows an adense growth
surmounting thickets of shrubbery & vines, almost
impenetrable.
"White maple grows on alluvial river bottoms throughout
the northwest." Perry in Owen, 6192.

Lumbering along Wisconsin, Chippewa, St Croix & other rivers.

Many young men from Wisconsin, Iowa, &c go up these rivers to chop, haul, drive, saw logs & raft lumber. They ascend the rivers in October or beginning of November, with provisions, &c, and build cabins 20 by 30 & 40 feet in size, of logs. They previously cut grass on the bottoms, & they now haul it in their log stables. — One of these cabins accommodates a party of 15, 20 or 25. They sleep on straw & have blankets. They have benches for seats. They chop down pine trees, cut off the tops, & haul them along to the river. A good crew will put into the river 5000 to 8000 logs in a winter. They are a jolly set, and in the long winter evenings, they tell tales, sing songs, jest & laugh. They have some books, which they read, & have debates. Sunday is rather a listless day. Some serious one reads, some write; some wash clothes; others hunt, & some sleep. When the winter is gone, the logs are floated down the rivers & reach the sawmills about the end of June. They are sawed, & then the boards are rafted down the river. Common hands receive 25 to 30 dollars per month; Teamsters 50 to 60 dollars. Some get 2 to 2.50 per day on the drive. (Driving logs in the river, probably.) Many go up & come with money earned in the Pine trees. They hire a team & go up & those who try it it is to work in the woods.
S. S. Woodward in New York Tribune, Date, Nov. 28. 1853.

[Cont. p. 348

Green Bay Advocate, Dec. 1853, says, "Newsawmills and Shingle Factories are springing up all around us!"

Boston Prices of Lumber, March 2, 1854

White Pine Boards, No. 1 & 2. M.		$40 & some higher
" " "	No 3.	$30.
" " "	Coarse No 3.	22 to 24$
" " "	" No 4.	16 to 17.
" " "	Scoots —	11 to 12
Shingles, pine, shaved M.		4.25 to 5.00
" Cedar " "		3.50 to 4.00
" " ordinary "		2.00 to 2.50
" Pine sawed		4.00 to 4.12
" " " 2d quality		2.25 to 2.50
Clapboards, extra M.		32 to 33$
do clear "		28 to 30
do No. 1. " —		15 to 17c
Sugar Box shooks — each		60 to 65
Laths Pine 1½ inch M.		2.00 to 2.4$
Do Spruce " — "		1.50 to 1.62
Spruce Lumber " —		11.00 to 12.00
Hemlock do "		10.00 to 11.00
Pon Timber, W Pine —		6. to 8$
Do — do ordinary		4 to 5$
Do Yellow Pine, Southern		10 to 12$
Flooring Boards, S. yel Pine		22½ to 25$

Latts in New York $2.25. M? — Latts in N. Y. June 1. $1.75. have fallen.
[do do. May 1855. 1.50 to 1.56 cents.

Albany Prices June 1. 1854

Clear Pine $35 to 36 M. 4th quality 25 to 26$. Box pine 21 to 22$ & 16 to 18$ and 14 to 16$.
Pine floor plank 1½ inch each 21 to 27c — 16 to 20c & 9 to 18c — Spruce do 11 to 17c ea
Spruce Plank 2 inch, 22 to 24c ea.
Pine Tally boards 1 inch 15 to 18c — 11 to 14c — 7 to 9c
Hemlock boards 8 to 10c ea. Hemlock 3 by 4 joist 10 to 10½c ea. do 4 by 6. 19c to 22
Hemlock wall strips 2 by 4. 7 to 7½c ea
Pine Clapboards clean M. 21 to 22$ — 2d quality 15 to 20$
Ash good M. 23 to 25$ — 2d rate 15 to 18$ — Oak M. 22 to 23$
Maple joists M. 14 to 16$ — Black Walnut 2d quality 25 to 28$ M. do. 5/8 inch 33 to 40
Sycamore 1 inch M. 20 to 22$ — Sycamore 5/8 inch 16 to 17$ M.
Cherry good M. 32 to 40$ — Cherry 2d rate $20 to 30. M
Whitewood, chain plank $34 to 35$ M. do. 1 inch 23 to 25$ M. do ½ inch 15 to 17 M
Shingles, shaved, 1st quality, Pine 5 to 5½$ M. 2d quality 3 to 4½$. do common 2 to 3.00
Shingles sawed 1st quality " 4. to 4½ M. 2d quality 3 to 4$. do common 2 to 3.00
Shingles hemlock, sawed $2¼ to 2½ per M. [Prices about the same May 1853 some a little lower.

1854 On Saginaw river & its branches, Michigan, are 72 saw mills mostly built within 3 or 4 years. Pine is sawed and little else now, but grow there black walnut, hemlock, white cedar, curled sugar maple, oak, &c. Engineers in steam saw mills get 40 to 60$ a month, head sawyers 30$, carpenters $2. a day; masons 2.50 and up, hauling logs is 3 to 4 dollars a day. Oak, black maple, worm cut & split 62.5 to 150 cord.

[Con. p. 346

M. 2. 235. Botany & Geology. [Parry in Owen's Geology of N.W.

The passage from one geological formation to another, especially when distinctly marked, is always accompanied with a change in the botanical features, obviously connected with difference in the overlying soil.

Botany is at the same time subject to the modifying influence of atmospheric conditions & variations of soil. The botany of a new country, or a "suite of native plants" is an index of the country, its agricultural capacities climate and external features. [Whitney's Sup. p. 42

Trap ranges have a marked influence upon the superincumbent vegetation.

Drift deposits, which are various, are always clothed with a characteristic vegetation.

"Water Sheds" are the dividing ridges or high lands, from which water descends in opposite or various directions, I judge

The Cranberry occupies the marshes of the N.W.; the Huckleberry, its barren ridges, & the wild rice edges its innumerable lakes.

Geranium Robertianum. Grows in shady crevices of trap rocks.

N. Hist. 2. 202 Acer dasycarpum (White Maple) Grows in alluvial river bottoms throughout the northwest

Apios tuberosa. This plant is scattered on banks of rivers and alluvial bottoms throughout U. States. The Sioux call it "Ma do", or wild potatoes, & use it extensively as an article of diet. It is abundant on bank of St Peters. It is not unpalatable.

N. Hist. 2. 230 Roses. He has 2 species in N.W. only, viz Rosa lucida and Rosa blanda. He calls the latter prairie rose

Crab Apples are abundant on the Mississippi

p. 43 N. Hist. 2. 228. Shadbush (Amelanchier canadensis) is very variable. Fruit is an important article of diet in high latitudes, & is an ingredient in the Pemmican, or pounded meat. Shrub called Pembina.

N. Hist. 2. 240 Common Red Currant, same as in our gardens (R. rubrum) & at head of Chippewa river & elsewhere

Wild Black Currant (R. floridum) is abundant in bottoms of Upper Mississippi. Missouri Currant not noticed.

p. 43 44 Cornus Sericea, called Red Osier. Grows on moist banks of streams.

N. Hist. 2. 227 Is the genuine "kinnikinnic" or smoking ingredient in such general use among Indian tribes of N.W. The dried inner bark is mixed with a equal parts of tobacco.

Erigeron canadense "A common weed springing up very rank on broken prairies, where cultivation has been abandoned. He has also 4 other species of Erigeron

Botany & Geology. (from Parry in Owen

N. Hist. 2.170. Common Artichoke is a native the N.W. On banks of St Peters & St Croix. An article of diet among the Indians. Gallatin & Chippewas. Uskake-Gray (Ushkebug)

Common Artichoke, Red Currant, Hop } are natives of N.W. he says, and are about to meet the cultivated plants of same species from the E or N.E. — Hop is a native
Ill. 9.22. M. 16.20 of all the tributaries of the upper Mississippi

N. Hist. 2 p. 242. M. 12.199. American Cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpum) is abundant in the marshes of N.W. associated with the Tamarack. The marshes where it grows are a bed of sphagnum, sinking under the foot so as to be knee deep in water. It is accompanied by Andromeda, Sarracena purpurea, Menyanthes. The Indians gather them from September till snow falls.

N. Hist. 2. 242 Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum, the common Huckleberry of N.W. grows on barrens with Pinus Banksiana. Indians collect them & smoke dry great quantities.

N. Hist. 2. 137 Urtica Canadensis or Hemp Nettle, on St Peters. The Indians usually make their fishing lines of this. — I call sometimes Catalpa hemp. See Botany in Ed. Enc.

p. 44 N. Hist. 2 p. 186. Evergreens, &c. Parry has
Pinus resinosa, Pinus Strobus, Pinus Banksiana.
Abies Canadensis (Hemlock) Abies nigra, Abies alba
Larix Americana (Tamarack), Thuya occidentalis (arborvitae but he calls it White Cedar. in Sup.
Juniperus Virginiana, Red Cedar on Upper Mississippi
Taxus Canadensis, Yew.

Acorus Calamus. Sweet Flag. Indians use the leaves to construct mats.

N. Hist. 1. 103. Typha latifolia. Cat-tail. Indian mothers use the down as padding for clothes of infants, to protect them from cold

Sagittaria variabilis. Has tubers which the Indians eat — some as big as a small hen's egg.

N. Hist. 1. 103 Scirpus lacustris. Bulrush. Used by Indians to make mats

Calamagrostis Canadensis. in Parry & Whitney. Latter says it covers small meadows along the rivers, is very valuable to the Lake settlers for hay. Hay is drawn home in winter by sled or dog train. Eaten by Cattle. Grows shoulder high. Whitney p 379.

Whitney (See next page) in his examinations, not very extensive could not see that the Geological formations under the soil had
p. 41 any modifying influence on the forests above them — They are tolerably & too often unchanged, he says. Moreover the soil on them does not result from their decomposition, but the Northern Drift covers most of the surface. He thinks a greater or less quantity of moisture determines, within the growth shall be more than anything else.

M. 2.420. Botany. by W. D Whitney 1844
Ar. Hist. 2.138-1
" " 2.115 See Foster & Whitney's "Report on the Geology of Lake Superior Land District." 1851. —

Trees on S. side of L. Superior, about the Sault, Ontonagon, &c

M. 11.113 Nut Trees as Oak, Walnut, Chestnut, Beech, &c are quite wanting, or very unfrequent.

Black Oak — is only oak observed — generally a low, scraggy tree

Beech — is at Mackinac, but not W. & N. of there except some near Pictured Rocks of L. Superior

No Chestnut. No Walnut or Blk Walnut or Butternut

Hazel & Beaked Hazel are common as underbrush but no nuts observed. by Whitney

Squirrels Want of nuts makes a want of Squirrels; but some red & ground Squirrels observed.

Pigeons. — Not mentioned by Whitney, but Owen found none

M. 11.113 North of Iowa river, or only S. of upper part of this river. Want of nuts would prevent them resorting to this region if nothing else.

Iron wood or Hop Hornbeam is on Trap Ridges

Elm. American & Slippery — Elms plenty in Ontonagon Valley.

Black Birch
Yellow Birch
White Birch (Canoe) } White is most abundant; is almost everywhere. Bark much used for canoes, boxes, & to kindle fires. Saw no large trees. Black is on high, rocky ground, where it is plentiful & large. wood valuable for fuel & cabinet making

Poplar — the Aspen is abundant about the Lake. It springs up readily & abundantly where the forest has been prostrated by fire or tempest, but others grow with it. Not of much value.

M. 11.293 The P. grandidentata & balsamifera are quite rare. but individual specimens were found.

Cherry — three species; C. pumila, a bush on the sand. C. Pennsylvanica. red cherry; & C. serotina, black cherry.

Basswood — is frequent; is large & plenty in Ontonagon valley

Maples — 5 sorts — Striped, Mountain (spicatum) Sugar, Red, & White. Last is rare. Seen on banks of Ontonagon

4 sorts in O. 4 first sorts are generally distributed. Sugar maple is very valuable for wood, charcoal, & indispensable in the iron region for charcoal. Much sugar made by Whites & Indians

Sugar & Red Maples furnish ornamental woods for cabinet-makers. nearly every tree of these species affords either "bird's eye" or "curled" maple, in these forests. A saw mill erected.

A spicatum sometimes becomes a small tree — 7 inches diameter

Mountain Ash — in full blossom in August. Trees small

p. 41 Chokeberry & Shadbush or Amelanchier Canadensis they found.

p. 41 Dogwood — He has C. circinata, canadensis, & stolonifera. Says the latter furnishes the Kinnikinick for smoking. p. 41. 44.

Ash, White & Black. White rare — a few in Ontonagon valley. Black much more common — generally on Rowan's /

Willows — not analyzed.

Botany about Lake Superior. by W. D. Whitney.

p. 42. Coniferae or Cone bearing Trees.
N. Hist. 2. 185

White Pine is in all parts of the Lake country, but not very abundant — grows among deciduous trees and overtops them. In some places have been prostrated by fire or tornado. Trees large & tall here as elsewhere.

Red Pine or Norway Pine is abundant & excellent.
N. Hist. 2. 188 This is not only, hardwood, but forms forests, which the White pine does not; — occupies low sandy plains forming "pine plains" but trees are not very close; tops form. Are 70 to 100 feet high with straight trunks, free of branches almost to the top.

Banks's Pine is a rough, scrubby tree —

Balsam Fir — is in every forest almost — they are conspicuous by their pointed tops, & darker foliage.

Hemlock & White & Black Spruce are frequent. The hemlock is on ridges & rocky soil; the Spruces are in swamps with the cedar — & sometimes form "Spruce Plains" on moist, level lands — White Spruce is more common than black or hemlock.

Hackmetack, Tamarack, or Larch, is often found in swamps with the cedar — nowhere attains a large size

Thuja, Arbor Vitae or White Cedar, is the most
N. Hist. 2. 191 abundant & universally diffused of any tree in the district. Grows in every situation; on summits of trap ridges, on hillsides, in the plains, by the shores, but especially in the extensive "cedar swamps", which cover so much of the country. It is difficult to cross these swamps. The cedars are tangled & interlaced, with mud & water & logs & roots below. Swamp cedars are low, scraggy, ugly. In some situations they are 2 or 3 feet in diameter & 80 feet high or more. Wood & bark durable. Trees are rough & rapidly tapering.

Red Cedar, is found only in vicinity of the lakes — a low prostrate shrub — of the variety humilis.
Common Juniper & the Yew or Ground Hemlock are here.

Shrubs.

In O. Sumacs, 2 species, & Poison Ivy — not common. Several species of Rubus or Raspberry, &c. Wild Roses, Gooseberry and Black Currant (not the red), Red berried Elder (not the other elder), Viburnum, Bush Cranberry, Hobblebush.
Cranberry, Blue berry, Huckleberry. The two last abound on sandy soil. S. of the lake, in the shade of red pines.
Bearberry. The Indians dry the leaves & mix them with tobacco for smoking, & call it Kinnikinik. p. 4, 43.
Gaultheria, Epigaea repens, Andromedas, Pinus Pine, &c
Moose wood, Shepardia, Myrica gale, Alders, 2 spec.

M. 2.244c. M. 2.269 Old furniture before Independence (in Philadelphia, &c
M. 4. 238. Furnished Mr Watson by a lady [From Watson, Pa.

M. 4.239 Marble mantels & folding doors were unknown
M. 4.239 Sofas, Carpets & Girandoles — " not used exceptionally
M. 4.239 White floor sprinkled with sand clean & white,
M. 4.239 Large Tables, Heavy High back chairs of Walnut or Mahogany, decorated a parlor gentilly enough
See below Carpets sometimes seen in the dining room, did not cover the whole floor
M. 4. 238. Pewter plates & dishes were in general use.
M. 4.239 China on dinner tables was a vanity
Plate was in most families in easy circumstances, as
M. 4.238. 239 waiters, bowls, tankards, cups, &c
M. 4.239 Glass Tumblers were rare
M. 4.239 Punch was drunk from one large bowl of silver or china
Beer " " from a tankard of silver

See above Carpets. Mr Mattack, Esq. when 95, told Mr Watson
M. 4.236 he first met with a carpet about 1750 in Phila.
M. 14.374 an old friend said he received a Scotch carpet from England about 1770 — was only 12 feet square & was deemed a novelty. When carpets came into general use, they only covered the floor in front of the chairs & tables. The covering the whole floor is a later thing.

M. 12.40. Paper hangings. Watson says they were not much introduced before 1790. Watson in his youth saw only white washed houses. Paper hangings were manufactured in Phila. 1769; & papier mache or raised paper mouldings in imitation of carving

Stoves not used in families for chimneys. The great
M. 4.239 fireplaces were ornamented with China Dutch tile pictured with sunday Scripture pieces
Dr Franklin first introduced the open stove, and next came the 10 plate stove.

China. When China tea sets were introduced
M. 15.88 it was quite a business to mend broken china It was done by cement; but generally large articles like punch bowls were mended with silver rivets or wire. Half the punch bowls seen were so mended.

The Old Furniture was solid. It is only of late that
M. 2. 212c. the practice of veneering mahogany & other valuable wood has prevailed.

Old Furniture & Equipage

M.4.238 Gilded Looking Glasses & Picture Frames } of golden glare were unknown.

Some pictures with black frames had a scanty touch of gold leaf in the corners.

Looking Glasses, large, heavy framed figured with flowers or of scolloped Mahogany, or of Dutch wood scolloped, painted white or black, with some touches of gold.

M.4.238 Chest of Drawers in the parlor was an ample one when the linen & clothes of the family were placed. Was sometimes in the sitting room — was sometimes nearly as high as the ceiling.

M.4.238 Writing Desk — he represents that this was sometimes about the middle of the chest of drawers, with a falling lid to write on when let down.

M.4.238 Clock case reaching almost to the ceiling occupied one corner, & the chimney place was in the fourth corner. [M.4.238

M.4.239 Carpets — were on floors [see below

M.4.239 Paper — were on walls

See below M.4.239 Silver Sand on floors was drawn into a variety of fanciful figures & travels with the sweeping brush, & much skill was displayed in the devices & arrangement.

White sand for floors was an important article of consumption. An old man supplied the north part of the city as regularly as a milk man. He sang out "White sand, ho! a shilling a bushel, soft or hard money".

Lamps. No argand or other lamps in parlors, but dipped candles in brass or copper candlesticks for common use. Some had mould candles which they cast at home in tin frames, containing 4 to 6 candles each. Glass lanterns with square sides furnished the entry lights in houses of the affluent.

M.4.239 Bedsteads — fine ones of carved Mahogany, sterdier. Common ones were made of poplar & painted green. They were low enough for the sick — a process now little regarded.

M.4.239 M.12.374 See above Carpets or Turkey Carpets were only seen on floors of the most wealthy. Parlor floors of respectable people were garnished every morning with sand sifted through a "sand sieve", & sometimes smoothed with a hair broom into faint circles & fancy wreaths, according to the skill of the chambermaid.

Furniture & Equipage formerly
From Watson's Annals of Philadelphia 1844.
Written 1842.

The tide of fashion & foreign luxury, which has effected such great changes, has been chiefly since 1800.

Sideboards - none formerly - were introduced after
M.4.238. the revolution - were smaller & less expensive than they now are

Couches were of worsted damask; only in very
M.4.238 affluent families were these seen, in lieu of the present lounges & sofas

Settees & Settles were used by plain people. The latter
M.4.238 had a bed concealed in the seat, & the top could be folded outwards, & the place widened for the bed to be spread. This was a common sitting room appendage. It had a high back of plain boards like the settee, of white pine. They were both placed before the fire place in the winter to guard the back from wind & cold

M.4. 238 Windsor Chairs were unknown. All were great at first.
Fancy Chairs are still more modern
Genteel chairs were of Mahogany or red walnut, (Walnut was once a great substitute for mahogany.) or else they were rush bottoms with maple posts & slats with high perpendicular backs

M.4.238 Tea boards, of mahogany they had instead of Japanned waiters
M.4.238 Tea Tables were round & turned on an axle underneath the centre, & stood upright like an expanded fan or palm leaf in the corner

Bureau fat occupied another corner, with a glass door
M.4.238 where the china & plate of the family were exposed for ornament and use. A great china punch bowl was conspicuous, & was used for punch

China cups & saucers were about half their present
M.4.238 size, & some China teapots & coffee pots had silver
M.4.238 spouts.

Plated ware. This sham was unknown. All that
M.4.238. had a silver surface was silver.

M.4.238 Delf ware was imported from England & was used instead of our present earthen ware

M.4.238 Pewter shined along a dresser where we now use Queensware (then unknown)

M.4.238 Trenchers. Country people ate on these

Furniture.

Noah Webster estimates that in 1793, the household Furniture and farming utensils of all of the 36000 families in Con. averaged only $150. each; or $5,400,000 in all.

English Laborers & Rise in Prices.

Blackwood's Magazine for Sept. 1853, gives the rise in the leading articles which form the consumption of the working classes in two years, viz from 1851 to 1853.

	1851 August		1853 August
Good Beef by carcase	4½ to 5 per lb	—	5¾d to 6¼
" Mutton	5½ to 6d "	—	6¼ to 6¾
" American flour	20/ to 21/ bbl	—	28/ to 29/
Eng Wheat	40/ qr.	—	52/7
Butter best brands	74/ Cwt.	—	93/ to 95/
" low qualities	65/ to 66/ "		84/ " 86/
" American duty paid	32/ to 40/ "	—	80/ " 87/
Bacon best Irish	44/ "	—	60/ " 63/
" American	38/ to 44/ "		46/ " 52/
Pork per 200 lbs	53/ to 63/ "	—	72/ " 85/
Cheese, middling 200 lbs	34/ to 39/	—	40/ " 48/
" Cheshire " Ame. 100 lbs	50/	—	65/
Sugar, good dry brown	36/ to 37/	—	36/ 37/
Tea good Congou, in bond	11d	—	1/0
Tallow	Cwt. 37/ to 38/	—	52/
Coffee ordinary to middling "	44/ to 58/	—	45/ to 84/
Oatmeal Irish, per sack	25/ to 26/	—	23/6 to 24/6.

Consumption of a man wife & 3 children, in a week as the scale of living was in 1851 — is as follows in 1853 the increased earnings being 24/ a week

Bread 21 lbs	—	3/
Tea 2 oz	—	6d
Coffee 4 oz	—	4d
Sugar 2 lbs	—	9d
Butter 1½ lbs	—	1/3
Candles 1 lb	—	7d
Coals 1½ Cwt	—	10½d
Soap 1½ lbs	—	7½d
Butchers Meat 5 lbs	—	2/11
Bacon 1 lb	—	8d
Cheese 1 lb	—	8d
Currants &c 1 lb	—	8d
Potatoes 20 lbs	—	1/3
Sundries	—	2d
Rent, Water &c		3/6
		17/9.

In 1851, he could have procured the same articles for 14/7½ per week. The advance averages 20 per cent or 3/1½ per week. The advance in wages since 1851 is 6d a day or 3/ a week — or from 21/ to 24/ a week.

Only 6/3 left for clothing, malt liquors, medical attendance, accidents &c

English Traders, or retailers of Goods, &c

M. 18. 320 Blackwood — charges these, who are a portion of the middle class, with clap-trap & puffery; with frauds & adulterations, with unjust weight and measure. Cheating of every description is resorted to by the dishonest trader, especially in difficult times. All are not cheats. [See Misc. 18. 318.

Strikes in England 1853.

Blackwood says many of these have been successful and have resulted in an increase of wages, but apparently not more than the increase in the price of articles of living. Many things have become dearer than in past years.

The working masses, since free trade commenced, have become acquainted with luxuries to which they were before strangers. Those who lived on oatmeal, have become acquainted with wheat bread, tea & coffee, and resort more frequently to butcher's meat.

Postlethwaite. 3d Edition. 2 Vols. Folio 1764

Cabinet, is a piece of Joiner's workmanship. It is a
M.2.237 kind of press or chest, with several doors & drawers, to lock up the most precious things, or to serve as an ornament in Chambers, galleries & other apartments. There are common cabinets of oak or chesnut, and varnished cabinets of China & Japan; cabinets of inlaid work: some of ebony, &c. scarce & precious woods.

Calico Printing in England. He says the staining
M.13.93. painting & printing of Calico in England employs great numbers of people before the act of 1719 prohibited it; "and since the printing & staining of our own cottons, linens, &c hath been so much in fashion that our linen printers in general are not less numerous than before said act? Could not make so bright & durable colors as the East Indians.

Turkey Trade. + Persian through Turkey.
Con.10.302 Importations from thence. wool & yarn
Rawsilk - from both Turkey & Persia
Carmania wool
M.12.56 Grogram yarn } Goathair spun or twisted
Mohair yarn }

M.15.113 Cotton wool } from most of the Islands of the Ægean
Cotton yarn } Sea [Chambers Acc.t: Con.10.302.
Gums.
Manufactures, viz.
Persian silks
p.52. Carpets, Burlets
M.14.93 - Calicoes from Islands of Siphanto, Paros, &c
Cordevans — Shagreen skins

Drugs, &c. viz.
Galls, Coffee from Mocha, [illegible], Rhubarb.
Turmeric, Incense, + abundance of others
Seeds. He puts down,
wormseed, Clover seed, Garden seeds.
Fruits - Pistachas. Raisins of Smyrna, figs. Pomegranates
Woods - Cypress wood, Mastic, Ebony, Walnut Tree

Postlethwaite.

p. 55. New England Currency. He says it run down from 1702 to 1749 from 133 per cent exchange to 1100 exchange in 1749 — He seems to take it all from Douglas — But the exchange of 133⅓ in 1702 is quite too low — 1749 it was he says 1100£ N.E. for 100£ sterling.

p. 51. M. 4. 297. Carpets — "commonly spread over tables or laid upon the floor." made in Turkey & Persia. Imitated in France. France imports Carpets from Smyrna — 3 sorts, viz

1. Mosquets, which are sold by the piece from 6 to 30 piastres per piece. these are the most beautiful.
2. Pic-carpets — are sold by the square pic. They are the largest that come from the Levant. are sold for half a piastre p^r square pic.
3. Cadene are the most ordinary. May be worth one to two piastres each.

M. 4. 297. Carpets are made in England, & used as floor carpets or to make chairs & other household furniture. They made good carpets in England but not equal to those of France. Germany made carpets, some of woolen stuff as serges. They are called square carpets. There are carpets made of dogs hair.

M. 4. 297. Fine Carpets of painted Chintz come from E. Indies.

"Traité General du Commerce"
par Samuel Ricard. New Edition
Amsterdam 1781 (These prices are imaginary put too high.

India Merchandize in England.

Cam[ottes] 120 pieces Baftas of 12½ yds. 1¼ wide. scam[ottes] (alias) @ 34/ps
100 " Cassas of 20½ " 1½ " — " @ 95/ps
100 " Conas brodés. 20½ yds. 1" — @ 10£
Dimity] 100 " Bazins 12½ yds — 1" @ 6£
100 " Ikhfs 12 — 3/4" — @ 25/.

English Stuffs

1 ps Fine Cotton of Nimes ½ yd wide by 32 yds @ 3/6 yd
1 ps Cotton Thicksett à carreaux ½ by 30 @ 3/6
1 ps Bazin corded — ½ yd by 30 @ 2/8
1 ps Satinet fine — ½ yd by 30 @ 3/10
1 ps Cotton piqué for Jupes. 1 yd by 30 @ 5/9
1 ps Jennets — ½ yd " 30 @ 4/10
1 ps small Velvet or Velverett, blk. ½ " " 30 @ 3/6
1 ps Manchester Velvet superfine blk ½ " 30 @ 10/
1 ps tramé de velours genois ½ " 30 @ 11/
1 ps figured Velvet — ½ " 30 @ 7/6
1 ps do — do with different colored raies ½ " 30 @ 7/6
1 ps Bazin superfine à côtes — ½ " 30 @ 3/4

Woollen Goods of England

Ermines 1 yard by 45. of divers colors @ 2/6 yd
Bayetons 7/4 " by 37½ — " " @ 5/
Rattecoatings 7/4 by 37½ — @ 6/6
Rattines 7/4 by 37½ " " @ 6/.
Serge de Nimes 30 yds — @ 65/. ps. blk 3/6 yd
Satins de Nimes 45 yds. @ 3/4 white
Sempiternes — 36 " — @ 3/. white
Grances 45 inches by 30 yds. at 32/. 34/. & scarlet 45/. ps
Barragans 30 yds @ 75/. S. fine 50 yds @ 3/6.
Flannels 64 yds @ 46. Etamines 27 inches by 45 yds @ 52/
Bay[ettes] Bayettes de Maligin. Burkrams 7½ yd
Brocade Satines flowered. 18 inch by 32 yds @ 66/
Satin flowered 18 inch by 32 yds @ 50/. Cashelistins 28 inch by 30 yds @ 35/
Damask flowered 22 inch 40 yds @ 11/. Satins rayés 19 inch by 30 yds @ 40/
Gallemandes 32 yds 36/. Moreches 30 yds @ 44/. Bombasins 60 yds @ 10/
Camelots of silk & goats hair @ 59 yell. ott. Camelots 50/. 74/. 95/. ps
Serafines 37½ yds @ 50/ Chalons 30 yds. 35/. white. Mascates
Aurens.

Billerica

Billerica was called Shawshin, probably from its proximity to the river of that name. This river is called in the Records "Shawshinock" and in an old plan "Sonnegenock river" is used probably for Shawshin river

Rev Samuel Whiting, first Minister. aground with them 1638; he to have a ten acre house a comfortable house salary of 40£ 2 years, 50£ 3 years 60£ fourth year, & 70£ after. Meeting House commenced about 1660, 30 by 24 feet, first had a chimney & no galleries till 1679 when was enlarged. Church gathered & Mr Whiting ordained 1663. Farmer

Swansey. John Woodcock

Swansea was called or part of it was called Wannamoisett, & Rehoboth was Seacunke also Annimosett used for Wannamoisett Capt Thomas Willett was of Wannamoisett Mr Hackstow resided at Wawpoonsett within ancient limits of Attleborough. John Woodcock lived on the edge of Attleborough then a part of Rehoboth — settled 1669 — licensed to keep public house 1670. on the way from the Bay to Rehoboth His name appears in Rehoboth 1647 & seems to be bought lands. Admitted a freeman 1673 of Rehoboth. Died 1701. an implacable enemy to Indians. His garrison was a noted place in Indian war. A public house kept there from 1670 to 1833. On Boston & Prov. Turnpike He sold some land to John Devotion of Muddy river 1693-4 Devotion was "formerly of Boston". Devotion sold out & went to Connecticut, 1st to Westfield about 1711 & afterwards to Suffield Daggett's History of Attleborough

M.8.284 John Woodcock's Inn was called 30 miles from Boston

"Trade Revenues of the British Colonies in America" &c by Jos Ashley Esq. London, 1740

Exchange 1740

Between Barbadoes & London 30 per cent — or an ounce of silver 5/3 in England & 6/10 2/7 in Barbadoes

Leward Islands & London: 60 per cent. Jamaica 40 per cent

S.121 Carolina 700 per cent advance [Brooke's 1737 says 7/ in S.Carolina is equal to 1/ of N.Y. is equal to 1/ of sterling] N.C.

p.52 New England upwards of 400 per cent

New York, Jerseys & Pennsylvania allow 8/6 to 9/ for an ounce of silver, & exchange 65 to 70 per cent

Maryland allows 10/ to 11/ for ounce, & exchange about 100 per cent

Virginia — ounce of silver 6/8 — exchange 75 per cent

Queen Anne's Proclamation June 18. 1704 made silver at 17 pwts 12 grains for 6/, equal to 6/10 2/7 per ounce.

[The calls silver in England 1740, 5/3 sterling for ounce as to most of the advances above — ~~perhaps~~ that is intended for all. 100 per cent advance would be 10/6. 400 per cent advance would be 4 X 5/3 + 5/3 = 26/3, that is, an ounce of silver which was 5/3 sterling, was 26/3 in N.E. bills — or what was 6/8 (6/10 2/7) proclamation money was 26/3 in Province bills, 1740.

Dr Douglass calls pieces of 8. worth 6/. as weighing only 7/8 of an ounce M.1.19.] in making an ounce of silver worth 6/10 1/3 per oz. (he means 6/10 2/7 same as Ashley above. 20 pwts make an ounce; of course 17 1/2 pwts, or 17 pwts 12 grains, make 7/8 of an ounce. 2 1/2 pwts is 1/8 of oz.

Shelburne.

"A Sermon delivered on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Theophilus Packard D.D., as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Shelburne, Mass. Feb. 20. 1849." He was ordained Feb. 20. 1799. The names of his predecessors were Rev. Robert Hubbard settled Oct. 20. 1773. Died Nov. 2. 1788.
Jesse Townsend " March 21. 1792. Dismissed April 12. 1797. D.D. 1838.
Colleague. Joseph Packard Jr. March 12. 1828.

First Pastor's Salary was 95£ a year; and a settlement of 30£ a year for four years. "A generous provision", the S.S., for that period. He received students, to fit for teaching, for College & for the Gospel ministry. The people furnished fuel gratuitously about 20 years. Parish about 1819 raised the salary to 500 dollars. Put since relinquished. He was 80 years old March 4. 1849. Shelburne settled about 1760.

Changes of 50 years.

A great improvement in the temporal condition of the town. — In 1799, all travelling in Shelburne was by the human foot & on the saddle & pillion. No post office in Shelburne until about 1820 (or after). Now 2 post offices and 12 mails a week. Of 182 dwelling houses in town, about three-fourths have been built since 1799, and all but three at the Falls Village. Of farms or Real Estates, only 22 are occupied by any of individuals who occupied them 50 years ago. Only 19 other families reside on the farms or lands owned by their fathers or ancestors in 1799.

For merely 6 Distilleries in Shelburne, & 5 public houses in which liquor was sold. Little is now made in one place, little sold as a beverage. Great improvement.

Education has made some progress. Primary Schools elevated. Dr. P. for 30 years visited the 9 district schools more or less every year, in connection with the Selectmen. Services gratuitous. Visitation recommended in the state.

During many years of his ministry, "the Assembly's Shorter Catechism was taught in the town schools, and its lessons recited at the public examinations". Is not wise nor practicable now, among so many denominations. The Bible should be more frequently read. — The Town has had Select schools 10 years. Baptists established an Academy 1833, in whose advantages other denominations have participated.

Fifty years ago books were rare among us, & only a few copies of a county newspaper brought the news. No religious paper in the county. First one published about 1816. Now more than 350 newspapers arrive in town each week; and each month more than 200 other periodicals, making over 1600 publications every month. — Religious Knowledge is vastly increased. — The Churches of Shelburne have varied but little in number for 50 years.

Shelburne

1st Meeting House.
2d do do built about 1793, demolished 1832
3d do do built about 1832. burnt accidentally about 1841
4th do do built.

For 20 years after 1799, the meeting House was not warmed in Winter.

Church creed adopted 1803 — subsequently altered so as to admit the admission of members who may not believe it their duty to offer their children in Baptism — Church & Society have generally enjoyed peace & harmony.

Our Church has been invited to attend 190 ecclesiastical councils in 50 years. Dr. P. has attended about 150. — 410 persons had been Baptised. 385 admitted to Church. 3 Excommunications. 143 dismissions. 140 death among Church members. Revival in 1801, 40 added; in 1819, 46 added; in 1831, 80 added. In 1840, 21 added; in 1847, 10 added.

Sabbath Schools introduced more than 30 years ago, (or before 1819). For many years past most of the congregation have attended.

Charitable Collections to extend the Gospel were not called for in the early part of Dr. P.'s ministry. Within 10 years past, this people have contributed over 5000 Dollars to the benevolent enterprises of the age.

Franklin County in 1799 (or the towns now in the county) had 23 congregational churches. Seven are now Unitarian, but there are now 33 orthodox Cong. churches. Dr. P. is the only one living that was a Cong. Pastor in these towns in 1799.

Association formed in these towns in 1805, of 13 members. 30 these living.

Of 370 Cong. Pastors in Mass. 1849, only 6 have been half a century with the same people, except Dr. P. And in all New England only 15 are living who have been pastors of one Cong. Church 50 years. Since N. E. was settled, about 225 men have been pastors of the same flock for half a century. (no. [illegible] 1791; 12 since 1791. 39 before 1747 and 111 from 1747 to 1849.) [illegible]

Consociation. Some disturbance was occasioned in the church by a proposal in 1808 to introduce among the churches in this vicinity the plan of Consociation such as exists in Connecticut. But the plan was not adopted and the disturbance soon subsided."

Weeds. Misc 2. 214. M. 13. 313. Nat Hist. 2. 92

Con. 8. 404 Oxeye Daisy. A writer in 1853 says nothing will destroy this, but the plow & manure. "The appearance of the white daisy is but the famishing cry of an impoverished soil for manure." [The same remark may be made in regard to some other hurtful plants in mowings. They come in because the lands exhausted. S.J.

At a meeting of the Farmer's Club in New York, May 2. 1854. Solon Robinson said the word weed did not apply to any particular species of plants, but any plants useless or injurious to crops, among grain, grass or in hedges, are denominated weeds.

Mass. Ag. Society Papers 1806 — In 1806, in Eastern Massachusetts, the worst weeds in mowings were:
1 Yellow weed or Crowfoot or Buttercups.
2 White weed or Oxeyed Daisy (especially about Boston
Johnswort & Welch Wormwood are mentioned — also Wild Radish or Turnip, the seeds of which lie dormant in earth many years

Oxeye daisy. Hist. Gen. Reg. for 1847. p 215, says Gov. Endicott introduced upon his Salem farm, for medicinal purposes, and to ornament his garden, the white weed, since so detrimental to hay fields. "It is said" he adds, "Doubtful.]

Mss. 18. 328 Weeds in my Garden 1854. see Note Book VII. p. 222, 122
Weeds in ploughed Meadow 1854. see do VII. p. 263
Weeds in stubble in meadow 1854. see do VII. p. 262
Weeds in my garden 1855. — see " " VII. p. 347. 407

Noxious Weeds in Western New York. June 1855. (date Westfield N.Y.
Red Root, Yellow dock, Wild Mustard, Canada Thistle, May weed, and many others not named. He calls the Red Root a very bad weed on wheat lands, [What is this?] but in other crops not so bad as some others. Yellow dock is in most farms & in most crops. Canada Thistle seems not so common. May weed is fast encroaching, & the writer thinks it worse in some respects than any other weed, for it grows among grain, pastures, meadows, highways, &c.
Rural New Yorker.

P.S. Another writer says his May Weed is White Daisy or Bullseye. He doubtless means Oxeye Daisy.

M. 2. 208 Sorrel — is a common Weed — A writer in New Farmer June 1856. mentions eating sorrel in his younger years (All children have done this) He says sorrel does not grow because of acid in the soil; it grows on land left uncultivated, but does not appear in the same land when covered with clover & red grass; or spots where the clover does not take or is smothered out by shocks, or is very lean, the red sorrel will grow. Sorrel does not crowd out or overrun clover & grass. It comes in where the clover from any cause, refuses to grow. It takes possession after clover has failed. Plough up any patch of clover & let the land alone & sorrel will take possession. Thoroughly cultivated with a crop will conquer sorrel. Cor. Farmer, in N.E. Farmer. Jany. 1857.

Con in M. 18. 328

Alchemy & Chemistry

M. 2. 230. / See Alchemy - Ed. Enc. I. 374.

Ed. Encyc. V. 639. } gives an account of Alchemy, under the title Chemistry. The latter is the oldest term. Chemistry at first was equivalent to Natural Philosophy, and sometimes it was called hidden science. In process of time it was confined to the art of working metals, and later it signified the art of making gold & silver. The opinion was entertained that gold could be made by art; the Grecian ecclesiastics cultivated the art, and it passed from them to the Arabians, & the latter brought it into Western Europe, & refined their article al before the word — The Alchymists thought the baser metals might be converted into gold by the aid of the lapis philosophorum or the philosopher's stone. The great secret was to get this stone. The Alchymists were in Europe as early as the 8th century; and flourished between 11th & 15th centuries. Many writers in that time & later. The principal Alchymists were Albertus Magnus 1205–1280; Roger Bacon 1294 to .... Arnoldus de Villa nova, 1240 to 1313. Raymond Lully 1235 to .... two Isaacs of Holland born in 13th century. These were all writers, and all boast of possessing the philosopher's stone, & of knowing how to make it — Erasmus & others wrote against them.

E.E.V. One of these Alchymists or Chemists formally applied chemistry to medicine in his writings in 15th century, viz Basil Valentine born 1394. He first taught the doctrine that all substances are compound of salt, sulphur, and mercury. — Chemists had for ages hinted at a universal remedy for all diseases, & several asserted that this remedy was in the philosopher's stone. And Chemistry came to signify the art of making gold, and the art of preparing the universal medicine. As the former sunk into discredit, the latter rose into great celebrity, owing to Paracelsus, born 1493.

1. See life of Paracelsus, &c. pages 642, 643, & c. of V. of Enc. He and Van Helmont born 1577, boasted of having the universal remedy. Van H. died 1644 & was reckoned the last of the Alchymists. Chemistry had no fixed principles till Beccher published his work in 1669. Next came Stahl who published 1723.

m. 2. 262.

Emigrants — [Compare No. 8, 9, 72, 73

Arrived in New York, aliens, 1851, about 280.000
do — " 1852 " 300.000
do — " do — " 1853 " 284.945
do — " do Citizens 1853 " 50.312

Of the aliens or foreigners arrived 1853. there were

119.644	Germany
113.164	Irish
27.126	English
16.456	Scotch
14.604	Swiss
7.440	French
1.630	Swedish
1.182	Welsh
1.085	Low Dutch
533	Italian
371	Norwegian
237	Portuguese
659	Spanish
94	Danish
84	Belgian
72	Sardinian
37	Sicilian
39	Russian
186	Polish
10	Turkish
1	Greek
53	Chinese
51	Mexican
175	South American
6	Nova Scotian

Besides those that arrived, many died on the passage, and many that arrived died of disease after their arrival. Typhus fever prevailed in the ships the fore part of the year & other diseases; and the cholera the latter part.

Some arrive in Canada & U States with haggard looks, matted hair, dirty garments glued to the body, and "Vermin in myriads, heaped in hillocks, & battening on the collars of their filthy vestments". Newspapers.

Emigration into U States - 1854 - (including American passengers, probably 460.474 persons. Of these 27.765 arrived in Massachusetts, 327.976 in New York, 15.632 in Pennsylvania, 13.154 in Maryland, 51.169 in Louisiana, 14.487 in California. These all came by sea.

Born in England 49.000
" " Ireland 101.606
" " France 13.317
" " Germany 206.034
" " China 13.100

Emigrants.

Ed. Enc. VE. 615. Gives the "Motives for Emigration".
Not so much the want of mere subsistence, as the want of a comfortable livelihood.

M. 1. 317. First Irish Emigrants to Pennsylvania 1729. mostly Scotch Irish; some Catholic Irish.

1. 317. First German settlers in Pennsylvania

1. 317 } accounts of Swedes in Pennsylvania & New Jersey.
M. 3. 93 }
3. 147 } – from Kalm.

Price of Passage & food, May 1854, to Southampton, England, or Bremen, Germany – In first Cabin 100 to 120$; second Cabin 60$.
from New York

New York to Liverpool – first Class Cabin 120$. second do. 70$
Liverpool to New York, first Class 30 sterling; 2d do 20 sterling

Passage & food of the working Class. The London Times July 6 1854. says hundreds of thousands have been carried across the Atlantic to stay in the last 6 or 7 years, at 5£ a head.
[This is 5 times $4.80c. or 24 Dollars for passage & keeping. The Times puts the passage of gentlemen, well kept, at 30£ as above, or 144 dollars. – The passage from England is higher than the passage to England.

1854. Irish Girls in families say the price for passage only (they providing themselves with food) is about £3.10 each. They call it 17 dollars – say the way is to send 17 dollars to Ireland when they want to get a friend over. This refers to common laboring Irishes. If the voyage continues over a certain number days, they are entitled to ships allowance, but this, they say, is miserable, half cooked food. (The girls call this sterling £3.6 or £3.8, but the 17 dollars, which they know more about, must be 70/ at least.)

1854 Liverpool & Philadelphia line of Steamships, & steamboat Glasgow from New York at first carried steerage passengers at 25$ a trip, & found them where some provisions, cooked daily. There was an immense demand for passage, & the fare was raised to 30 dollars, then to 35$ & finally to 40$. N.Y. Tribune.

62
M. 2. 294. 6. Mortality (Cont. from Cen. 10. p. 71. N. Hist. 2. 18

Deaths in New York City, in 1853. males 11.785, females 10.112 all 21.897

Besides these there were still born in 6 months 757
Estimate of still born for other 6 months ..

The deaths under 10 years were 12.977; under one year 6.871 (not including still born.)

The deaths in 1851 were 22.024: in 1852, 28.601 (still born included)

Of the deceased in 1853, 4219 were Irish, 535 English, 229 Scotch 91 French, 1556 Germans, & some others, making over 7000 of foreign birth. Of the infants that die about half are offspring of foreign parents. About 2/5 th. whole deaths are foreigners and children of foreign parents.

Diseases 1853.

Consumption —	2723
Convulsions & cramps	1908
Dropsies —	1322
Inflammation of lungs	1031
Marasmus	949
Cholera Infantum	890
Dysentery —	750
Congestions —	731
Typhus & Typhoid fevers	532
Croup —	691
Diarrhoea	678
Small pox.	627

Deaths in Massachusetts 1853. 18.482.

Diseases

Consumption	4155	Casualties	267	Unknown	420
Dysentery —	1018	Drowned	191	Worms	20.
Infantile diseases	1160	Diseases of Heart	435	Tumors	59
Old age —	960	Whooping Cough	166	Suffocation	16
Scarlatina -	843	Diseased liver	124	Scalded	27
Pneumonia	821	Marasmus	157	Heat	19
Typhus Fever	617	Measles	141	Malformation	11
Other Fevers	561	Paralysis	283	Burns & scalds	75
Inflammation of Brain	327	Disease of lungs	80	Gout	2
Disease of the Brain	193	Scrofula ...	90	Cholera	60
Croup —	429	Teething	369	Thrush	27.
Inflammation Bowels -	2913	Pleurisy	64	Suicide	76
Disease of Bowels	249	Apoplexy	126	Intemperance	45
Cholera Infantum	377	Delirium Tremens	31	Murdered	7
Hydrocephalus	440	Small pox	31	Poisoned	13
Cancer —	180	In Childbirth	160	Lightning	1
Fits — —	120	Insanity	37	Malpractice	3
Ulceration --	162	Spine diseases	40		
Erysipelas —	163				

Mortality.

Stillborn or Dead-born.

M. 12.16 – The Stillborn in Paris in 1851 were 1 in 14 births.

Dwight's Germany p. 229. In Prussia from 1817 to 1824, 8 years, the still born were over 15,000 yearly or 497 in every 10,000 deaths, or 50 in 1000, & 5 per cent. or one in twenty. One in 31 of births.

Ibid. The Stillborn in Berlin 1825 were 1 in 24 births, or one in 19 deaths. Of the illegitimate births 1 in 10 are dead born.

The mothers died in every 110 birth, in the 8 years, in Prussia. or in 110 births 1 mother died.

Ibid. Suicides in Prussia 900 a year, or 29 in 10.000 deaths; or about 3 in 1000. 1817 to 1824 inc.

Ibid. accidents in same years were 157 in 10.000 deaths, or 15 in 1000, or 1½ per cent. or 892 in 10,000 – some error.

The deaths in Prussia in same 8 years were one in 39 each year; the births one in 24 each year, of whole population.

The deaths in France, in same 8 years were one in 41 of the population, each year; the births were one to 33 of the population – Many more births proportionally in Prussia than in France. Not much difference in deaths.

Prussia is full of Physicians – see Dwight p. 275.

Deaths in New York City, first 6 months of 1854.

Males 6.450 — Adults 4,550
Females 5.526 — Children 7.426
Total 11.976. — 11.976

Under 1 year	4,027.
1 to 2 years	1,351
2 to 5 years	1.373
5 to 10 "	513
10 to 20 "	495
20 to 30	1231
30 to 40	1074
40 to 50	761
50 to 60	495
60 to 70	488
70 to 80	201
80 to 90	102
90 to 100	17
over 100	4
unknown	14.

Causes of Death	
Consumption	1538
Convulsions	1063.
Stillborn	783
Inflam. of lungs	715
Small pox	579
Dropsy in head	552
Marasmus	488
Croup	384
Congest. of Brain	264
Diarrhoea	240
Scarlet fever	277
Premature Births	226
Inflam. of Brain	225
Measles	211.
Cholera	211
Dropsy not in head	205
Debility	195
Inflamm. of Bowels	174
Apoplexy	165
Bronchitis	158
Dysentery	155

Causes continued	
Congestion of lungs	144
Typhus Fever	160
Heart Disease	118
Hooping Cough	118
Fever, various	117
Scrofula	103
Erysipelas	105
Ophthalmia	100
Puerperal Fever	96
Drowned	88
Old age	81
Cholera infantum	88
Casualties	82
Bleeding	71
Inflam. of throat	78
Palsy	75
Cankers	60
Typhoid Fever	60
Pleurisy	47
Teething	61.
Inflam. of Stomach	50
Delirium Tremens	50
Cholera Morbus	48
Burns	42
Abscess	48.
Suicides	25
Murdered or killed	15.
Other diseases under 40 ea.	

[1] Continued p. 338.

64
M. 274 Governments (continued from Cir. 9. 382
See Misc. 18.46

commit for the ancient republics, men were devoted to their country,
p. 48. force willing to sacrifice every thing for what they considered their country's good.
In the Governments that existed for 10 centuries after Christ (and much longer) in Europe, &c. no political principle or sentiment was raised above personal interest; those in whose hands power resided had no object but their own advantage; in framing institutions for society, they had been actuated by none but self regarding motives. "The state is myself" of Louis XIV expresses the principle of every selfish government — whether kings, nobles, clergy, people. Captains & soldiers fought only for themselves, for their own interest and advancement (with a few exceptions noticed.) Kings, ministers, legislators, founders & destroyers may have occasionally done good, but they sought their own glory, greatness and security in power; the gratification of their own passions; they sacrificed not themselves to others but others to themselves, & they esteemed humanity, the virtues, the affections as of less weight than their personal interests.

Virtue they did not exhibit, for the word virtue implies self-devotion or self sacrifice.

[Thus it was in the 10 centuries A.D. Has government been more virtuous & patriotic since 1000 than before?

The vices of self interest destroyed the Roman empire; they may destroy civilization again.

Forms of Government

M 13.1/3. Common People care not about the form of government, as long as they are not in want of the necessaries of life.
[So revolutions take place only when there is a scarcity. Is this true? not scarcity.

Chevalier Bunsen (1856)
says the Gospel subverts every form of immoral government; and that government alone is moral which is based upon the idea of the common good. Here the Gospel and Kant are in accord. The profession of the gospel devotes to destruction every selfish form of life in the individual, and in governments & states. He thinks God is to be seen in History, & believes there is a moral order in the world.

Governments & their true object.

"The true object of human government is human happiness. This happiness is justice, or the liberty to every thing but injustice.

Social liberty is the exemption from useless restraint. The restraint it is for the good of society is useful. Useful restraint is essential to liberty. "Justice is liberty, happiness. Essay in N.Y. Review 1801

He divides society into two grand classes, the rich & the poor; or the few & the many; or the rulers & the ruled; these constitute two grand interests — aristocrats & democrats, each disposed to associate against & do injustice to the other.

Ed. Enc. XII. p. 40 } Government is instituted for the advantage of all the persons subject to it; it should extend to every citizen the benefits of liberty, virtue & knowledge; the end of government is not to accumulate wealth in a state, but to make every citizen participate in those enjoyments of physical life which wealth represents. Government is called to second the work of Providence, & augment the mass of felicity on earth. Wealth is a blessing only when it spreads comfort over all classes. A country may be wretched when some are amassing colossal fortunes. It is not the equality of ranks, but happiness in all ranks which the legislator ought to have in view.

N. 2. Serfs & Slaves.
Hist Hist. 2.83.

Simondi In imperial Rome, the mass of people pined in wretchedness;
p. 37.38 so oppressed & brutified, it was hardly perceived by those who
lived on its tools; it is rarely mentioned by historians;
it disappeared in some provinces while no one con-
scended to notice its extinction. — Now in Europe the
class of husbandmen, who live by the manual labor of agri-
culture, forms 4/5 of the whole population, England excepted.
In the Roman Empire, the agricultural population was larger
proportionally, as commerce & manufactures employed fewer hands.
But they formed no part of the nation; they were regarded
as scarcely superior to the domestic animals whose labors
they shared. The higher classes would have deemed to hear
them pronounce the name of country; deemed to call forth
their moral or intellectual faculties. The peasantry
were rigorously deprived of arms, & incapacitated from
defending their country. — The free colonii of Rome were but
little better as to condition. Small land owners were in a
p 40 bad condition — The working population of the great
cities were [illegible] & had no feeling of country; many
passed their time in utter indolence; they wind pleasure.

37 The strength of a country must always come
/ from the peasants, & not from the higher classes.
But in Rome, the mass was as has been described.

At a later period, under Charlemagne, his great
p 329 330 improvements were confined to a small minority
of freemen; who, lost amid thousands of slaves, soon relapsed
into barbarism. Slavery which had destroyed Rome,
was equally destructive to the empire of Charlemagne.
Neither he nor his subjects could conceive a society
without slaves, which had never existed. The only
form of society then known included slaves; & the tendency
was to discontinue all free labor & multiply slaves.
Slaves were multiplied under Charlemagne, and
375 freemen ruined. Things were worse under his successors;
and the lords were indignant that men of low birth and
menial occupations were not all slaves

Roman Slavery, by Bancroft is in N. A. Review. Oct 1854.

M. 2. 285
" 2. 398

Indians. Selling Liquors to them &c.

Law of Mass. 1752 — Eastern Truckmasters "might supply the Indians with Rum in moderate quantities, as they judge convenient and necessary." might sell goods only at prices fixed by the government.

Others who sold Rum to Indians might be convicted by Indian testimony, given face to face, unless the person accused should acquit himself upon oath. The oath is given in the law. He is to swear that he never did directly or indirectly sell or give any wine, cider, rum or other strong liquors or drink, to the Indian by whom he is accused.

Indians & Cider

M. 4. 163. 1733 — Indians were great lovers of cider, and sometimes did mischief under its influence.

[In my younger days, the straggling Indians that came along with brooms & baskets or with nothing, were very fond of cider — loved it — drank that would intoxicate.

In American Quarterly Review, Vol. 3. pages 405 to 422 is an account of the civil & moral condition of the Indians, their love of whiskey, & their drunkenness, — their abuse & ill treatment by the U.S. Government, by the border settlers, by the whiskey sellers. &c

Same Review. Vol. 5. p 353. gives Mr Flint's account of the Indians. He thinks the causes of their decay & extinction are not altogether the whites, ardent spirits & small pox but are "in their own nature & the unchangeable order of things."

M. 19. 140. Indians from Cape Horn to Hudsons Bay said to be of one race.

M. 19. 140 Indian method of fighting.
"The Indians durst not look an Englishman in the face in the open field, nor ever yet were known to kill any man with their guns, unless when they could lie in wait for him in an ambush or behind some shelter, taking aim undiscovered." Hubbard's Indian Wars p. 87.

For this reason they did not make expeditions in winter but waited till the leaves came out in the spring so as to hide & shelter them.

Gookin p. 441. — The Christian Indians said in spring of 1675, that Philip and other Indians would begin war "when the woods were grown thick with green trees."

M. 2. 285 Indians

Dec. 1853 Indian Commissioner estimates the Indians on our limits at 400,000 including Utah & California (This differs from next page).

Of these only 18,000 are east of Mississippi in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Mississippi & Florida. Those in Minnesota and along frontiers to Texas are 110,000; on Plains & Rocky Mountains 63,000; in Texas 39,000; in New Mexico 45,000; in California 100,000; in Utah, 12,000. In Oregon & Washington Ter. 23,000. These added make 430,000. Most of those along frontiers are emigrated tribes.

Brothertown Indians, near Green Bay have become C.T. jurors; and Oneidas, in same region, will eventually become so.

Traffic in ardent spirits with the Indians, so demoralizing and ruinous, still actively & extensively prevails, carried on by a set of lawless harpies.

Amount payable to the Indians the present fiscal year is $1,015,735, of which 532,907$ is for money annuities; 136,676 for goods & provisions; 61,64 for educational purposes; $94,318 for agricultural & mechanical assistance, and $189,870 for other purposes. Payments in money, or the money annuities have been serious obstacles in the way of civilizing the Indians.

M. 2. 212 c. Value of Land to Indians

"The Indians had but little use for land. They attached but a trifling value to it, and parted with it without reluctance" History of Dorchester Mass. p. 12

There were plains in Dorchester free from trees & shrubbery where the Indians had raised corn. These the settlers selected for cultivation; and the salt marshes for hay. Ibid

M. 9. 299. Indians in early days, had not firearms.
In the Pequot war, 1637, they had only bows & arrows.
M. 3. 253. Johnson describes them in 1651 as hunting & fowling with bows & arrows only.

Encyc. (Edinburg). Volume 1. p. 584 has a long article on American Indians.

N. A. Review 1823. p. 30 &c. } A long article on the Indians, not favorable to them. The writer thinks their gradual extinction is not "a crying injustice". He does not mourn over extinguished tribes. Says the contemporary existence of a civilized & savage man is impossible. Place a settlement of civilized men on a barbarous shore, with reasonable means, & they will be sure to supersede the barbarous population, and by necessity.

[Cont. on M 19. 140

70
M. 2.
p285
M. 14. 8.

Indians.

Their numbers 200 years ago & now.

"The decrease of the Indians is generally overstated. The aboriginal population of former times has been greatly exaggerated." Catlin says they were over 14 millions! La Hontan says the 5 Nations had a population of 70.000! "The early travellers dealt in round numbers to an alarming extent." "Indians are too prone to overrate their own strength, from ignorance or from pride. "Early travellers (says Bancroft) have often repeated the exaggerations of savage vanity" "In the heart of a wilderness, a few cabins seemed like a city." Bancroft says "Vermont, much of New Hampshire, N.W. Massachusetts were solitudes" Ohio, parts of Indiana, most of Michigan, &c. had few Indians. Kentucky & Illinois, &c had few Indians. See Bancroft Chap. 23.

Many Indians have changed their homes, but are not extinct, though so esteemed. The depopulation caused by a battle, by a pestilence, is often exaggerated. In 1837 the small pox was said to have reduced the Mandans to 31 persons. Now they are found to be 500.

The 5 Nations were about 10.000 200 years ago, as Bancroft supposes, they now amount to near 30.000 in the States & Canada, according to the censuses of U.S. and C. Choctaws & Creeks have not diminished and Cherokees have increased. There has been a wasting away of Indians in 200 years, but how much? Schoolcraft says "We cannot look back to a period since the discovery of N. America by Cabot when the Indian population of the United States probably exceeded, if it ever reached, one million" He thinks their descendants scarcely exceed half a million now — so have diminished one half.

Causes of depopulation. Their disregard of the laws of health — their exposures, bad diet, neglect of sick, diseases that sweep through tribes. The small pox swept off 10,000 in a few weeks in 1837, from several tribes, as Schoolcraft thinks. Ardent spirits sometimes comes. — Their intertribal wars have been very destructive. Intemperance has been a terrible scourge. — It is not strange that they have lost half their number in 200 years.

M. 5. 74.

Some are increasing, as Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, & some other tribes in U.S. and Canada.

Report prepared by request of the Prudential Committee of the Am. Board, read by Mr Treat, Oct. 1853 at the meeting at Cincinnati. MISS. Herald.

see p. 69.

M.2.294c. Old Account Books.

From the last Report of the Smithsonian Institution Nov. 1853.

"James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. of Brixton, England has presented to the Institution an extremely curious, interesting & instructive collection of M.S. bills, accounts, inventories, legal instruments and other business papers, extending from 1632 to 1792, neatly arranged and handsomely bound in fifty four volumes, mostly of Folio size. This collection may justly be said to be unique of its kind. It is of interest not only to the antiquary and the collector of curious relics of olden times; but as an authentic record of prices for more than 160 years, it is of great value. As a picture of the mode of life & domestic habits and expenses of English families of former generations, it is a most instructive record".

M13.358 & 376. Minutes of prices, articles, course of trade, exchange, &c. from the Book of Thomas Melch, merchant of Boston 1719 to 1736.

"My Book of Prices is the greater part of it taken from old Account Books.

7

Poisoning - [Cont. from Misc. 5. p. 131.

Beckman has much that is in Misc. 5 from New Monthly Magazine, and some that is not found there.

The Ancient poisoners used only vegetable & animal poisons - did not understand mineral poisons. Are supposed to have used aconite & the seahare (aplysia depilans) limaeus. In late times, the negroes of the W. Indies & the Indians of America have possessed poisons which have destroyed many.

In Rome about 1659, many distinguished husbands disappeared and suspicions fell on a society of females who were under the direction of an old woman, a pretended "fortune teller." A spy detected her, & the whole society were arrested & put to the torture, & the old hag & several others were executed. Her name was Hieronyma Spara. Many of the Roman nobility were implicated. The secret practices continued, & were suspected for a long time after.

Tofania (see M. 5. 131) invented the famous drops called aqua tofana, or carried the art of preparing them to the highest perfection. She resided mostly at Naples. The glass phials containing the drops, were labelled "Manna of St Nicholas of Bari", from the label on the phials of St Nicholas of Bari, said to distil from the tomb of a miraculous oil, said to distil from the tomb of St Nicholas at Bari, which the deluded people thought to cure fevers & diseases: the phials bore also the image of the saint. Drops with this label were not suspected. Tofania used them mostly to kill husbands that were disliked, & if the history of the times be correct, the toilet of few married ladies of distinction at Naples, and in other parts of Italy was without a vial of the mana. The poison was limpid, tasteless, & operated slowly but surely. It was supposed she had killed 600. Tofania lived to a great age; suspicion fell on her & she took refuge in a nunnery, from which the officers of justice dragged her, notwithstanding an outcry raised by the clergy at the violation of ecclesiastical privileges. She was put to the rack to confess her crimes. It is said she was afterwards privately strangled; but the accounts of her death disagree. Cabat says she was arrested in 1709; Keysler affirms that she was living in a convent in Naples in 1730, where she was protected as in a sacred sanctuary. Carelli, physician to Charles VI. of Naples, writes that she was in prison in Naples in 1719.

About 1670 Margaret d'Aubray, wife of the marquis de Brinvilliers, a nobleman of large fortune commenced an intrigue with a young officer of a distinguished family, named Godin de Ste Croix. At the expiration of a period her husband died. Her father and Ste Croix were arrested and thrown into the Bastile. There an Italian instructed him how to prepare poisons. He was released in a year, & instructed the marchioness (Margaret) how to practice poisoning. She tried the effect in hospitals on helpless wretches, pretending thus to display Charity. She hired a servant to poison her father & brother; & endeavored to poison her sister, but she was on her guard. She & Ste Croix continued their villainous practices, but he, one day in preparing poison, was suffocated in the vapor & fell dead. Among his effects, was found a sealed casket with a letter, entreating that it should be delivered to the marchioness de B. This excited suspicion, & those taking his inventory opened it, & found various packets of poisons, with inscriptions. She tried to get the casket, but not succeeding, fled to England after 1672, and thence to Liege & took a residence in a convent, a privileged abode for criminals. A police officer, disguised as an abbe, enticed her out of the convent, then arrested her & carried her to Paris. Among her effects in the convent was a catalogue of her crimes in her own handwriting, containing histories of the most shocking atrocities. She was convicted on this, & afterwards acknowledged its truth; she was decapitated & afterwards burned at Paris, July, 1676. She was beautiful, & her whole air was serene.

The practice of poisoning continued in France; and in 1679 a special court was instituted to try offenders of this class. Two women were brought before this tribunal, La Vigoureux & La Voisin, the latter a midwife, and both fortune-tellers, who sold powders of poison. Several persons of condition had visited them, partly as fortune-tellers & some were imprisoned, but acquitted. Some of inferior rank were hanged. The two poisoners, on the 22d Feb. 1680, had their hands bored through with a hot iron, & then cut off, were then burned alive.

The poison of Tofania was only a decoction of crystallized arsenic, with the addition of the herb cymbalaria, probably merely to disguise the arsenic.

It is generally believed in France that the extraordinary deaths in the family of Louis XIV, and at a later periods, that of Madame de Pompadour & those of the Dauphin and Dauphiness (parents of Louis XVI.) were caused by poison. Lacretelle has combated this opinion, but a great majority of the French nation continue to believe it.

Beckmann.

Prostitution — continued from Misc. 7. p 364
Vienna.

p. 395 to 400. Russell's "Tour in Germany" 1820, 21 & 22, represents Vienna in Austria as the most debauched city in Europe. Females high, low and middle, prostitute themselves — It is not owing to seduction, and it not owing to excessive lust; but the love of finery, of dress, luxury & extravagance; of show and easy living, the love of gain, induces their women, mothers & daughters, to prostitute themselves, some often, and others more rarely. Hence the "Corinthian capital" of prostitution in Vienna, who avoid all intercourse with their more vulgar sisters. The middle class, commonly the most virtuous, are much like the others in Vienna. There may be as many fickle wives in Naples & Rome, owing to their temporary and variable likings, but female virtue seems to be less prized in Vienna than in any other city.

Munich in Bavaria is not worse than Vienna, for nothing can be worse. In the first 3 months of 1821, 304 legitimate children and 307 illegitimate ones were born in Munich; and some of the former should be added to the latter class.

M. 12. 267.

p. 400 Russell attributes this looseness of morals to the Catholic religion, in a great degree: and says that "happy self satisfaction under certain inequities" exists in every country where her hierarchy is predominant.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel, a protestant, has a royal wife, and a countess for a mistress. This is a royal fashion — courtiers imitate the sovereign, & citizens imitate the courtiers. In many European capitals fidelity is laughed at, and treated as a romance.

Dwight's Europe 1825. 26. p. 41.

Dwight p. 230, 231. In Berlin, infidelity is not uncommon in high and low life. It does not exclude the guilty party from society. Yet Berlin is much less immoral than Paris and the cities of Southern Europe in this respect. Vice is not so visible in B. as in most catholic cities. All large towns, especially all European capitals are corrupt; "the influence of the court in Europe is perhaps without a single exception deleterious to virtue". And the monarch is imitated by the courtiers & others. The influence of monarchies is powerfully immoral.

M. 2. 250. M. 12. 401.

The poorer bourgeoises, or females of cities, are the most corrupt class in every European city. They find it difficult to procure a subsistence in any honest way in large towns, & so they prostitute themselves.

next page

Ed. Enc. II p 96 } Under the Anglo-Saxons, many females, by undertaking pilgrimages, became prostitutes.

The poor country girl, after she is seduced by some young Lothario, is deserted & shunned by the mechanic, tradesman & all the village. The laboring many have kinder hearts than the idle few, but they love virtue more than they love the poor outcast. Yet such an outcast deserves the pity of man — "Under the wanton walk and meretricious glare, the kind heart of woman is often found." This wretched outcast is called a prostitute. Yet a woman in high life (Lady Blessington) who is affluent, however polluted and guilty, is called "a charming person", though she has not the palliation of seduction, desertion & want, like the rustic outcast.

N. York Tribune 1855

Catherine, Empress of Russia, asked her favorite Potemkin, "How many prostitutes are there in Petersburg?" He replied, "Forty thousand, without the court." Am. Quart. Mag. March 1829, p128.

M. 2. 250 Profligacy of Courts.

The profligacy of England under Charles II. was a worn out licentiousness, utterly heartless, though outwardly elegant. That of Russia under Peter the Great was more savage and coarse. Peter gratified every fiction & passion, and revelled in orgies as reckless & abandoned as those of the Regent of Orleans, a cotemporary. A drunken debauch was the immediate cause of his own death. He held conclaves to travesty the election of a pope, in which were the most outrageous drunkenness & the grossest buffoonery.

The first Catherine, the servant girl, was a profligate woman, before & after marriage. The private annals of the Czars and Czarinas defy description. St Petersburg was a cesspool of corruption under Catherine II. There is much improvement under her grandsons.

Chron. V. 85 } Louis IX. Saint, in his crusade in 1249, had places of prostitution (bordels) even around the royal tent which were kept by the people of the King. (It seems he did not approve but could not prevent.

Analectic Mag. III. 447 } Michaud in his history of the first crusade, says "Prostitution displayed itself amidst all the rigors of penance."

1857 There continues to be great profligacy on board of emigrant ships. The poor females are at the mercy of captains, males & seamen, & many are prostituted, who came on board honest & innocent. This does not refer to all emigrant ships.

1857. "We deny (says N.Y. Tribune, 1857, as to Prostitution in N.Y.) that there are at present any laws really intended or calculated to suppress prostitution, though some profess to have that object." The system of decoying young girls into bordels might be broken up, if honestly attempted

Trees in California & Oregon

[Cont. from Nat H. 2. 104, 267

Walter Hitchcock writes from California to his brother Levi Hitchcock, of Springfield, Mass. in 1853. that he had visited the big trees in Mammoth Tree Valley, about 30 miles N. of Sonora in Calaveras County. 131 trees more than 10 feet
1 in diameter are in this valley. One had been bored down by long augers by 4 men in 22 days. The stump 6 feet above the ground is 25 feet in diameter, of wood, between the bark perfectly sound. The bark for 52 feet has been stripped off & sold to N York. The tree at the end of 166 feet from the butt is 10 feet in diameter. At 280 feet it is 4 feet in diameter. At this point it was broken off in falling, & all above was broken to pieces, but must have measured 70 feet or 800 feet in all. Is called Arbor vitae. Estimated to be 3100 years old. Many monsters of the same kind standing & some larger, but hollow. Some hollow ones have fallen. He rode through one on his horse for 60 feet. One blown down measures 110 feet in circumference and 410 feet in length.] Is there not some exaggeration here?

Jan. 4 1854 — Charles Starkweather who recently came from California, informs me that his brother Alfred & his brother Haynes K.'s wife rode out to see the tree in Calaveras Co.
2 that was bored down. Alfred by pacing made the stump 27 feet in diameter. The bark was a foot thick. It called Arbor vitae, but C.S. says these trees have needle shaped leaves like pines, & so has the Redwood tree; the wood of the latter is reddish — There are others called pines; all have pine leaves, but bark of some looks like cedar. There are some oaks there, but no deciduous trees that are large or valuable; none with hard, durable wood like our oak.

A wild Tree Orchard of 50 acres in California has a
3 perfect tree 95 feet in circumference, & measured 320 feet in length when down. It was bored down, & this took several men 25 days. 2 trees are 16 & 14 feet in diameter & 300 feet high: One 80 feet around & 300. 8 trees are about 47 feet in circumference & about 285 feet high — it is 100 feet to the first limb — One is 200 feet high & 55 in circumference — One 310 & 60: — 2 are 260 and 60 each — One is 110 feet in circumference & estimated height while standing 400 to 440 feet. In falling it broke off at 300 feet, where it is 8 feet in diameter. It had a hollow 200 feet long, & in places would take in a person on horseback — Another tree is 276 & 90: one 320 & 60: one 300 & 60 2 are 300 and 65 — An old fallen tree, which they ride through for 60 feet has a hollow 10 feet in diameter at one end & 9 at the other. ones 300 & 75: one 285 and 73: one 280 and 60. one 300 and 60. Trees are on an altitude 4550 feet above San Francisco.

4 "Mammoth Tree Grove". Dana's Rural Int. Alliguier Feb 3. 1855.

[Many or most of the heights are conjectural, yet of those standing — and perhaps some of the circumferences & diameters —
1. 2. 3 above refer to the same tree — do not quite agree. Said to be about 3000 years old, estimated by the grains or circles.

[Cont. on ll. 4 y. 138.

Height of men [M. 2. 11. 299. M. 8. 375

Dwight 1826 (p. 119) speaks of the French & Italians as low in stature; The Hungarian soldiers were the largest men he saw in Europe, & the Prussians were next. The females of Berlin were 2 to 3 inches taller than the females of France and Italy.

Ed Enc. III. 140 } The men of Austria average 5 feet 7½ inches; and the women 5 feet 3 inches. There are many instances of great stature:

Ephraim Brown of Sodus, N.Y. died about 1857 — weighed 275 lbs & was 6 feet 2½ inches high. His wife weighed 200 lbs & was 5 feet 10 inches high. They had 15 children, 9 boys & 6 girls. The 9 boys when grown average 265 lbs, and 6 feet 1½ inch in height. The 6 girls averaged 160 pounds and 5 feet 8 inches in height. Wayne Co. Whig. Jan. 1855.

Tall Englishmen. Walter Parsons, porter to King James I is said to have been 7 feet 7 inches high; and Edward Malone described by Dr Molyneux, 1682 to 1685, is said to have been 7 feet 7 inches high. These seem to be the largest stories from England that have any foundation. The stories of men of 10. 11. & 12 feet high in South America, &c. seem entirely unworthy of credit. The height of Og of Bashan & of Goliah of Gath is variously computed by commentators — 10. 11 or 12 feet, but all is uncertain.

Height of Englishmen 1857.

The Adjutant General of the British army, for the commander in chief, advertises for recruits for the India army, &c. Oct. 3. 1857 — The men to be of the following height & age, viz

Heavy Cavalry,	5 feet 5 inches	to 5 feet 9 inches	between ages of	18 & 25.
Light Cavalry	5 " 5 "	to 5 " 8 "	" "	of 18 & 25.
Cavalry in India,	same	to 5 " 7 "	" "	of 18 & 25
Infantry men & lads.	5 f. 4 inches	to	" "	of 17 & 25
Infantry in India men	5 f. 4 inches	to - - -	- - " -	of 18 & upwards

It seems that none are expected to be over 5 feet 9 inches, and many are expected to be as low as 5 feet 4 inches & 5 feet 5 inches. Have men grown shorter in England? viz. laboring men.

M. 2. 296. 2. 298 Fornication — Penances & Confessions for it & [illegible] and Adultery.

In Church of England. — See Misc. 3. 69, to penances

In Lutheran Church, there was a public confession in the church until 1746, when public confession was abolished by the King. Public confessions for adultery, &c have ceased in all the German States. The last instance occurred in Wurtemberg about 1785. It has ceased in Reformed Churches as well as Lutheran." Wright, Germany. p. 292.

Con & M. 1. 30. 1705. Pennsylvania. Fornicators to have 21 lashes or pay 10£, men & women adulterers. 50£ fine or 21 lashes & 1 year imprison. 2d offence mut. ever

M. 13. 328. Fornicators fined 10£ each in Philadelphia 1685; & some obliged to marry.

13. 328. Do. female fined 10£, or to have 21 lashes. 1700.

13. 328 Law of 1705. Fornicators to receive 21 lashes or pay 10£

13. 329 Con 8. 406. } Women publicly whipt for having an illegitimate child. 1717

on p. 405. Fornication & Adultery were common in N. York in 1695, &c. "Incontinent commonly precedes marriage". "Pregnancy leads them to marriage".

M. 3. 222. A man & woman executed for adultery in Mass. 1643.

M. 13. 322. A man & woman in Chester Co. Pa. 1693 "for immoral intercourse" [before marriage] pleaded guilty, were adjudged to pay 50/. fines, and she, (the wife) to stand at the whipping post 1/4 of an hour with a paper on her breast, written thereon; — "I here stand for an example to deter all others". &c.

M. 13. 321. Scotch-Irish in some places in Pa. made fornicators confess in the old way — "For my own game, have done this shame, pray restore my land again, &c. [Watson calls this the way of the Covenanters, he is mistaken. It belonged to the English, according to Bailey.

Middlesex Courts. at Cambridge M. 13. 260. 261.

1657. Two for fornication before marriage fined 40/. each.
A female whipped 10 stripes for fornication, she utterly refusing to marry the man.

1661. A couple for fornication before marriage fined 10£ each

M. 1. 317. Confession of Fornication before marriage.

1678. &c. Some fined 5£ each for fornication or to be whipped 10 stripes or 15 stripes. Some fined 3£ each or to have 10 stripes.

1765

M. 13. 199. 6 Women at York, Maine, confessed Fornication. 1765.
4 fined 50/ each or to receive 10 stripes. Not being able to pay they were whipped.
2 sent to house of Correction for other faults, viz. 2 of the 4.
2 escaped the lash.

Page 32 1892 } Fornicators. The man to be fined not over 5£ or receive 10 stripes. To maintain child with aid of mother. No punishment for woman here.

M 4. 53. Old Laws 54 | Old Law 1642 — The parties to be married, or fined, or punished corporeally or all, or any of these, as judges direct.

" " 55 | Old Law 1665 — This shameful sin increasing among us — punishment as before, & court may disfranchise him, if a freeman.
Father of a bastard, to maintain it, with assistance of the mother.
(No law for this at first.

R. Island. Com. 1. 141. Fornication 10 stripes or pay 40/. Adultery not over 39 stripes or pay 10£

Con. & Mis. 1. 313 } Law of South Carolina 1703, a woman having a bastard child to be fined not less than 5£ & not more than 10£; & if she cannot pay, to be whipped on the bare back not exceeding 31 stripes publicly. — For 2d offence, to be fined not less than 10 nor over 15£; if she fails to pay, to be whipped not exceeding 39 stripes — For 3d offence, to be tied to the tail of a cart & publicly whipped through Charleston.

The father of the child to pay 5 to 10£, or be whipped not over 31 stripes; he maintain the child till 10 years old, being kept by mother

If the woman be a servant & the freeman, he shall pay her master 5£ over & above the preceding; & shall serve the master not exceeding a year. — If both are servants, he shall serve her master by ear after his time is out.

Con 2. 1. 306. Maryland Law 1715. Fornication 30/ fine or 600 lbs tobacco. Those that cannot pay to be whipped not exceeding 39 lashes. — Adultery 60/ fine or 1200 lbs tobacco, or whipped.

Ibid. 328. 1699. Maryland Fornicators to pay 20/ or 400 lbs Tobacco, or not over 39 lashes. Adultery double.

" 330 } If a white woman has a bastard by a negro, or a white man
1699 } has one by black women, they are to serve 7 years for this offence

Misc. 2. 80. Virginia Laws.

1662 Fornication 500 lbs Tobacco (50/) for man & woman. If servants, master to pay, or servant to be whipped. Fornication with a black person, double fine

m. 2. 70. 115 Same fine &c. 1658. — 1662 double fine for fornication with a negro, mulatto, female.

2. 71. 1662. Same law as above. 500 lbs tobacco for freeman & servants. If servants, master to pay & servant to serve 1/2 year for the 50/; if master refuse, servant to be whipped. — If the servant be a female she is to serve 2 years after her time is out.

2. 71. 1662. Some masters & mistresses with child & then claimed 2 years service. Law orders that she shall be sold for 2 years, & a party go to parish

2. 88. 1691. Fornication 10£ sterling. Adultery 20£ sterling. If the offender cannot pay, to receive 30 lashes on bare back & ... months imprisonment.

2. 88. 1696. Fine as formerly 500 lbs Tobacco. Adultery 1000 lbs. If unable to pay to receive 25 lashes or 2 mo. imprisonment. If a servant, master to pay 500 lbs, & servant to serve 1/2 year after time is out. If a female servant have a bastard, to serve a whole year, or pay 1000 lbs tobacco to master, besides fine of 500 lbs. The father to keep the parish harmless. (This seems common

2. 89. 1705. 500 lbs Tobacco or 25 lashes at whipping post. Adultery 1000 lbs

2. 88. 1727. Woman having a bastard to pay 500 lbs tobacco or 50/ in money. If not able to pay, to have 25 lashes on her bare back at the whipping post. Man not noticed.

2. 89. White woman having a bastard by a negro to pay 15£ sterling or be sold for 5 years. The child to be bound till 30 years old. 1691

2. 89. Similar law 1705. Child to be bound till 31.

(No laws about Fornication or Adultery among slaves.

Winthrop II. 249 } Suspected Adultery in Boston 1645. Jury did not bring in a verdict of guilty of A. but guilty of adulterous behavior. To stand at place of ex. with ropes about necks & pay 20£ ea or be whipped.

[Con. p. 212 } He was Henry Lawson. She Ds. Hutchinson wife.

M.2.264 Festivals. Feasts ms. 11.276 [Thanksgivings M. 11. 110. 154 P. 84.

Those in the Lutheran Church - see Dwights Germany page 293. They include Fasts.

They are 9 or 10 in all in Prussia. One held on the Sabbath soon after harvest is gathered, "corresponds with the Thanksgiving day of the New England States".

In Saxony, the festivals occupy 90 days, which is about equal to those of the Catholic Church in Bavaria.

Dwight-p. 295 } But few attend these festivals in a religious manner and the time is lost or worse; in Saxony about 3½ days a month is lost. They are mere days of amusement, "and a religious festival which is not observed almost invariably exerts an influence unfriendly to morality".

London.62. The day laborer in Savoy has about 70 days in the year in which he receives no wages, viz. about 20 days besides Sundays. These 20 days are Saint Days or Festivals.

M. 3.56. 3.117 Feasts in England & days of Rejoicing 1691. 1692

Page 126. N. Carolinians had a great feast at Wheat Harvest about June 1. O.S. (June 12 as we now date.

Pastoral of Limoges 1689 p. 169 & 173 } In former days, in France & other countries, they had great feasts ("festins") at Baptisms, Marriages and Interments — so indecent that clergy were forbidden to be present. Marriage Feasts were the most indecent.

M 15.369. All these feasts are the rocks where virtue makes shipwreck; says the Pastoral.

Dutch Festivals.

They are said to have had five festivals in a year formerly — viz

1 Kerstydt or Christmas
2 Nieuwe Jar, or New year a great day of Cake
3 Paas, the Passover — 4. Pinxter, or Whitsuntide
5. Santa Klaus, or St. Nicholas's day or Christ Kinkle day.

Paas or Easter was celebrated by a great cracking of eggs.
Nieuwe Jar was a favorite festival, & there was gunfiring & bell ringing and much drinking

St. Nicholas Day was celebrated in N. York, Dec. 6. 1854.

The following old Dutch dishes graced the tables: —

Cider, Nuts & Roasted Apples — Doughnuts
Smoked Sausages — Krullers
Spaak and applesauce — Head cheese.
Oly Rooks — Smoked Goose — Roellires.
Kole Slau — Paas Eggs — Kookies.

Festivals.

Newyears in Paris.

This is a great day in France, especially in Paris — a day for an exchange of greetings — a day on which everybody gives, and everybody expects to receive a gift. Almost every thing may take the shape of etrennes or Newyear's gifts. Bonbons, flowers, jewelry, books, toys, shawls, crockery, groceries, &c. No other fete of the year gives the streets so cheerful an appearance. Shops & booths innumerable are full of holiday wares. Bakers give money & bread to the poor, or rather to the servants of their customers. It is an old custom. Letter from Paris Jan. 5. 1854

Ed. Enc. VII. 188 } The seasons of dissipation in Croatia are a marriage, a family feast, the anniversary of a saint and a funeral. A marriage feast often lasts several weeks & costs the income of half a year sometimes. A funeral is almost equally expensive — much dalmatian wine.

Strawberry Festivals. These are common in about Newyork latter part of June 1855. They seem to be got up by ladies of churches of various denominations, & other associations, to collect something for benevolent objects. They have cream, ice cream & other luxuries, with their strawberries. They seem like a New England Ladies' Fair.

Indian Festivals

A female with a fictitious name, Minnie Myrtle, has given some account of the Iroquois, & has evidently made them much better than they were. She gives an account of their six Festivals, viz

1. Thanksgiving for the maple — (maple sugar Festival, I suppose
2. The Blessing of the seed. (planting festival "
3. Strawberry. 4 Green Corn. 5 Harvest. 6 Newyear Festivals. They asked a blessing at one festival, and returned thanks at five. 1855.

English Festivals or Feasts. Payments made.

Con. H. Letters. Edmund Pynney of Brodway, Somerset Co. in his will 1631, ordered certain annuities to be paid "at the foure principall feasts of the yeare, viz. the birth of our Lord God, the annunciation of the blessed virgin Mary, St John the Baptist, and St Michaell the archangell.". These feasts were Dec. 25. March 25. June 24. Sept. 29 — The payments were to be made quarterly, and these feasts were considered as quarterly. Payments were to be made in the churchyard of Brodway upon Pynney's tombe. — In another part of the will, semi-annual payments were to be made "at the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Feast of St Michaell the archangel". (March 25 & Sept 29. [Cont. on p. 18.272.

Thanksgivings. (Cont. from Misc. 11. 110. 154
misc 10. 190.

Our annual festival shows that our Indian Corn harvest was, in early and late times, as important, or more important than the English grain harvest. The fathers did not appoint the annual Thanksgiving till after the Indian corn was harvested – (nor until crops of other kinds were gathered) – The Germans have a sort of Thanksgiving after their grain harvest (Dwight's Germany.

p 82

"From the earliest period, the clergy of New England have been accustomed, as they thought occasion required, to take the opportunity of the annual Fasts & Thanksgivings for the presentation of such views as they thought it becoming them to take, of the public affairs of the country especially in their relation to morals and religion, and to the general welfare of the people." [N.Y. Independent, in regard to the 3000 N.E. clergymen, who protested against the Nebraska bill, many of whom also preached against it on the annual Fast, April 1854.]

Con. 6. 36. Edwd Messenger, in Connecticut, may 1669, fined 5/ for travelling on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 18. 1668

Con 5. 320. Thomas Whaples absented himself from public worship on Thanksgiving day & was shooting heath-hens. 1674
He to be corrected

M. 13 215. Proclamation for Thanksgiving. Dec 3. 1767. m. 10. 191.
13. 144. Thanksgiving for victory of Culloden Aug. 14. 1746. m. 10. 190.
13. 200. Thanksgiving for Peace Aug. 11. 1763. Gov. Bernard in his proc. says he was "commanded by the king to appoint a day of Thanksgiving".
M 4. 122. Thanksgiving Jan 24. 1706 on account of Brit. Victories under Marlborough. Dudley says this was "by her majesty's especial command".
4. 122. Thanksgiving Dec 12. 1706. for success of Marlboro.
[Three Thanksgivings & 2 Fasts in 1706.

p. 220 English Thanksgivings – ~~One Nov 5~~ every year on account of gunpowder plot.
do do for Victory 1855.
One for Victory of Trafalgar. 1805 or 6. Alison's Sermons
One for Victories over Napoleon. Jan. 13. 1814. Alison's Sermons
Jubilee appointed for 50th Anniversary of Accession of George III. Oct. 25. 1809.

Thanksgivings.

Jona. Judd. Jr. Diary 1768 } He was at Hatfield at Thanksgiving Dec 1. Seems to have been when there was card playing in the evening — next day, he says, "no school for most of boys who are at play". This was doubtless the custom. On this day (Friday) a party of them had a supper at Hubbard's, & played loo. much hoggishness & swearing.

1769. Nov. 16. He at his fathers. No Goods come. All as usual he says. The school was not dismissed the next day after Thanksgiving (Friday 17) Deac. Edwards kept school, & he kept for Deac. E. that day. he says "no wood but few children".

1770. Dec. 6. Thanksgiving. He mentions that his spice was gone on Monday. Some Cousins from Suffield.

1771. Nov. 21. Thanksgiving. "All spice is brisk". Tuesday 19. he says. Cousins from Suffield came up on Wednesday to keep Thanksgiving. On Friday rode to the mines. Others came from Con. on Friday. Nov 26. "No news since Thanksgiving".

1772. Dec. 3. Thanksgiving. Tuesday & Wednesday, or Monday & Tuesday. "All all spice & pepper & not much beside." Uncles & aunts & cousins from Con. "Every body here in the evening" of Thanksgiving day.

M. 1. 160. 1736. The custom of inviting friends to dine on Thanksgiving day was the same 100 years ago as now — & doubtless 150 years ago. John Burk of Hatfield was drowned in crossing Mill river, "having been to invite a family to dine with him the next day". This was night before Thanksgiving.

Days of Thanksgiving & Fasts.

In early days, say 1650 to 1675. I find that Thanksgiving and Fast were on Wednesday or Thursday — perhaps ~~the~~ often on Wednesday for some years, but gradually oftener on Thursday, & generally on Thursday before 1675; almost always on Thursday after 1674, down to the present time.

Thanksgiving

One needs to have been born in New England to understand the associations which cluster about this day: It is a day of family reunions, family gratulations; a day for taking an innocent pride in beholding how high and wide spreading has grown the family tree. We wear our best garments & spread our tables with our richest abundance. Ample fires glow on the hearth; and all gather together to rejoice on the old homestead, & to strengthen the bonds of family love. Absent sons come home; the daughters, new homes have a place; & grandchildren are indulged in uproarious mirth. Rows of children stand up to try height; and grandpa measures the last years growth by the notches on the wall.

N.Y. Independent. 1855

[Continued p. 219

M. 2. 294 b. 2. 272

Lutheran Church (Dwight's Germany 281 to 309.

Dwight p. 297. The clergy are chosen by the king, by magistrates, by the nobles & by the consistories. A very few congregations can choose their own clergymen. This is in Prussia. The clergy hold their office till death, misconduct or voluntary removal. The likes or dislikes of the people are not considered. The evils resulting from a similar system in England are greater than in Germany, because of their just salaries, independence, &c. in England. Not a clergyman in Prussia receives 2000 dollars salary.

The clergy of Prussia are not supported by the government but by funds, lands, a house, donations, marriages &c. A clergyman in a town of 3000 inhabitants receives as follows:

D. p. 299

from the fund 130 Prussian Dollars
Donations 30 " "
Marriages, Funerals and Baptisms } 80 " "
Wood & publication of Marriages } 80 " "
Confession money say 250 for 200 to 300

578 Prussian Dollars, worth near 75 cents each or about 430 Spanish Dollars

In villages, the clergy receive from 200 to 500 dollars including the produce or rent of land. — Here in Berlin receive over 1200 dollars & some less than 1000, & these Prussian Dollars.

The great majority of pious people in Germany look upon the interests of constitutional freedom as antagonistic to Christianity. So the liberal & progressive party consists to a great extent of those who are infidels or indifferentists. It is different in Switzerland Holland, England, Scotland & U.S. where Protestant Christians are lovers of political freedom [This is far from being generally true; it is true in part.

German Church — in N.Y. Evangelist. Jan. 1855.

The dependence of the church upon the state cripples its action in all the Protestant states of Europe. Ibid.

The Reformed Churches have from the beginning laid great stress upon moral reforms & practical Christianity; while Lutheranism is more theoretic & contemplative and prefers the enjoyment & profession of faith to its practical manifestation in actual life. Lutherans look upon reform movements in the church with distrust; they virtually hold that the clergy are the church. Luther's idea of the general priesthood of believers is an empty notion, with the Lutherans. Ibid. Feb. 1855

German Lutherans, for the most part, are as intolerant as Catholics & need to learn the first principles of religious liberty. The Lutheran clergy see nothing but infidelity & anarchy in liberalism, not perceiving that the identification of the clergy with political tyranny has been a principal source of infidelity. They would prefer consistent domination to the ascendancy of liberal principles, which they consider as belonging to ungodly revolutionists. Letter from England in N.Y. Independent. 1855

M.2.297. Religious Liberty

Dwight's Gen. p.307. One who has resided in Europe, & become disgusted with their union of religion & politics, & its enslavement of the mind, concludes that the most beautiful feature of our constitution, beyond all comparison, is Religious Liberty. A law to circumscribe religious freedom is a greater outrage upon one's rights than one that deprives a man of corporeal liberty. — Had our constitution prescribed a creed, our men like the Europeans, would have changed their creeds as easily as their coats.

Christ & his Apostles did not utter a syllable, not an obscure hint, imposing on us the least obligation to support religion by the strong arm of power.

The establishments of Europe produce an abundance of hypocrisy.

M.2.290 Knitting in Germany.

Dwight 325 The German women are great Knitters — mothers and daughters are all attached to knitting

Rural N. Yorker March 1855. German women knit from 50 to 100 pairs of stockings & hence so many on hand — some of them. One lady knit 72 pairs for her bridal outfit, and few months after marriage knit her husband 48 pairs of socks

German housewives accumulate great quantities of linen

Religion in Germany. Lutheran Church

In Germany, every child must be baptized & the police are required to see to it. If the parents refuse, a guardian may be appointed. Laws determine the names that may be given to the child, the number of godparents, &c. At 6 years old the child must be sent to school under penalty of 12½ cents a day, where it is taught religion by the teacher or by the pastor; is taught to commit to memory Luther's catechism, texts of scripture, hymns, &c. No one can establish a private school till he obtain testimony respecting his religious & political character. When the child is 14 he attends the private instructions of the pastor preparatory to confirmation, & must be confirmed by a minister recognized by the state & if not confirmed he cannot be in any service. Every clergyman can demand pay for baptisms, marriages & funerals in his parish, even if performed by others — he may not marry persons not confirmed — marriage may not be performed a week before Christmas, a fortnight before Easter without special permission, nor on Good Friday week. A "civil" marriage is not considered legal. In Prussia, only Catholics, Lutherans & Reformed are recognized as Churches, & their preachers alone have the respect of public officers. All other denominations, if tolerated at all, are allowed merely as private societies, & may not use bells

[Cont. in Misc. 16.64

M. 2. 296. 6. **Peasantry.** — [and Cleanliness & Filthiness from M. 12. 69. 6 Collages p. 108.

The villages of the peasantry in France are dirty; and the cottages of the peasantry of sandy Prussia are miserably looking. "Many of the peasantry of the continent are but little elevated above the blacks of the southern states." Dwight, Germany. p. 339

The Peasantry in Saxony, between Prussia & Austria can read & write, some take newspapers & a few have libraries. "They are better clad, better educated & enjoy more of the comforts of life than in any part of Europe I have been." In many respects they resemble our farmers of the northern states, more than the peasantry of Europe. The villages are larger, cleaner & better built than elsewhere in Europe. Ibid

Ed. Enc. XI. 544 } Italian Peasantry live on soups, garden stuffs, milk, cheese, maize, pulse of different sorts, & in some provinces sea fish — Dormice are eaten, & in some places horse flesh, and in some, dogs flesh. — Very little meat. Chestnuts. Macaroni is the national dish. Pups of sows are eaten by Epicures

London 1157. Irish laborers in Cork Co. live on potatoes almost exclusively "with miserable cabins, crowded with filth, poverty and indolence." They use the spade instead of plough in this & many other counties.

London 1147 } In Kancaidineshire, Scotland. The cottage is of stone and turf, or more generally of stone & clay. Common has 2 rooms divided by the furniture — in each a fire place & window of 2 to 4 panes of glass. One without a grate. House 30 by 12 feet, inside. Walls 6 feet high, never over. Roof of thin sods & thatch, appears like a low hay-stack. A little garden or kail yard, where are cultivated colewort, cabbages, onions, carrots, &c. & often gooseberries, currants, roses, &c. Honeysuckles & ivy on the walls of some & fruit trees. The furniture consists of 2 close wooden beds, which separate 2 apartments; one or two wooden chests for holding clothes; a cask for meal; dairy utensils; one or two iron pots for cooking; a heating iron to toast bread; a few dishes of wood & some of stone & bone; 2 or 3 chairs or stools, and a press or cupboard for crockery, the bread, cheese, butter and at times the whiskey bottle. A vehicle or carriage on a small scale is now indispensable. College furniture worth 10 to 20 pounds. Food plenty but fares like that of more wealthy people.

[Same as was once to poor families in New England 50 years ago.

1149. Highlanders live under the same roof men, women, children, cattle, dogs, pigs, poultry, &c. No chimney — no cleanliness. Will not use a chimney if built for them — say the smoke keeps them warm.

Cleanliness & Filthiness of Peasantry & others

Miss Bremer says that in cleanliness, the homes of the United States excel those of all other countries, except England.

Ed. Enc. V. 6 (2) Charleston S. C. Cleanliness is not much attended to in the houses nor in the streets; & bodies uninterred are devoured by buzzards in the burying grounds of the city. [Those who live not after to these things

The peasantry of Castile, & in Spain generally have no idea of improvement, or progress in the arts of life. Their cast-iron customs, notions & ideas do not change. Their customs & habits were stereotyped ages ago.

W. H. Bidwell in Spain

E.E. III. 141. The Austrian peasant plough & manages his g[illegible] just as his forefathers did 3 centuries ago or more

Jews in Thessalonichi — Clothing of the masses costs about 1 dollar a year, & food 3 to 6 cents a day. Clothing a red cap, worn 2 to 10 years; "A coarse shirt never washed, & worn for years"; bag pantaloons of tow cloth or hair cloth, very cheap, last for life. a jacket of any thing; Shoes, second hand, in Winter, cost a few cents. Food is black bread with some olives, grapes or melons. The Jewish families live in a single, often underground, small, dark & filthy room.

At Melbourne, Australia 1853, G. W. Peck says the rabble were unshorn, unwashed & almost undressed, the lowest & dirtiest specimens he ever saw. These were generally English. He affirms that the Yankees are neater than the English, he compares workmen in their colonies & manufacturing towns in England, especially in their dwellings. Yankees have neater dwellings than the English. Melbourne is terribly unclean.

The people of Hayti are a cleanly people and use great quantities of soap & starch. They are punctilious in their ablutions. All garments are washed in running water — there are no wash tubs. Their clothes, however cheap & humble, are washed & starched. They are poor & ignorant — They are all of all classes & colors, very polite & civil, indeed the politest people in the world; a woman is always saluted. Yet they cannot calculate pounds & ounces, cannot measure time nor distance, that is, the peasantry. They buy & sell by the lump, the handful, the saucerful, &c.. Meat is weighed however.

Letters in N.Y. Evg Post, May 1854

N. A. Review Vol. 7:167 The want of cleanliness among the Romans was monstrous, yet they had an exquisite perception of beauty, & of natural loveliness of every kind. They used the bath freely, and as their writers say, because they merely changed their clothes. With all their wealth & power they had little cleanliness and comfort. [The modern Romans pay no more attention to cleanliness than their ancestors. Hunt lice.

Am. J. Sci. (2) Vol. 30 p. 147

M. 15. 232 Compulsory cleanliness is a punishment to those who are habitually filthy.

[Continued on page 374, 426

90
M. 2. 208. 6. Blue Sky, &c. (Cont. from Misc. 8. 248)
Sunsets, &c

Dwight. p. 349 The Italian firmament has a higher zenith than ours, and the horizon is more distant, and the blue of the sky has more liquidness than ours. The sky at Rome is of a deeper blue than any other city; sky of deeper blue than ours is seen in other cities; this is partly owing to narrow streets & high buildings which make the little part of the sky seen appear more blue than when seen in the open country. The white, fleecy clouds of our heavens are seldom seen in Italy, but it is a vast canopy of blue. The Italian sky is certainly of a deeper blue than our sky, but not so deep as it appears in cities. Looking at the sky from an Italian city, is like looking at it through a long tube. — The moon shines brightly in Italy and makes the sky perceptibly blue at night; this occurs in the United States, but is rare.

Objects are seen more distinctly in the Italian atmosphere, than in any northern latitude; both by day and by moonshine; and objects seem to an American to be nearer than they are.

Our evenings are intensely beautiful from the piles
p. 352. of clouds which the sun decks round him, & which he lights up with a radience unknown to an Englishman. In some parts of Italy the sun veils his dying glories with clouds of a similar gorgeousness of color; but in general the Italians have not our brilliant sunsets; but the sun throws rich tints over the landscape — about half an hour before sunset, he throws a flood of golden light on every object; next comes a rosy tint, and this changes to a deeper & deeper red. Then a purple succeeds, of exquisite softness, and even object puts on this lovely color.

The German sky is clearer & deeper, & the moon shines more brightly & objects are more distinct than in Paris and Northern France, especially in July, Aug. & Sept.

Salt — [Continued from M. 11. 193. M 12. 303

Onondaga Salt — Springs opened June 20. 1797. There was manufactured in 1797, 25.474 bushels; 1798, 57.928 bushels; 1799, 42.574 bushels; 1800, 50.609 bushels.

Salt manufactured in 1843, 3.127.500 bushels } at Syracuse about 4/5. rest at Liverpool & Geddes.
do — do — 1850, 4.268.919 "
do — do — 1853, 5.404.433 "

But little sent to Tioga-valley — 92.491 bushels in 1853.
About 4½ million bushels in 1853, was fine salt, or 4.448.506 bush.

Salt in Hadley. Had. 3. O Smith 4/8 bushel 1770, &c. Enos Smith 4/8. 1772 & 1773.
H. 3. 95. Ebenezer Smith, Salt 6/. 1760. p. 122. Salt 6/. 1785. p. 97. Salt 6/. 1760

Alsc. 13. 298. 1707. 4 hhds Salt @ 22/
mss 14. 153. 1768. 20 bushels Salt @ 3/.
1718 m. 14. 158 Salt 9/. bushel.
1744. m 14. 179. Salt 10/. bushel
1748. m. 14. 187. Salt £12 a hhd. (O. Tenn or above it.
1774. m. 14 199. 10 hhds fine Salt @ 87/6. o.t. (11/8. l.m. about 1/6 a 1/8 bushel
" " " 199. 130 hhds Coarse Salt @ 67/6 (9/. l m. about 1/2 bushel
" " " 199 Salt 8/. hhd.

Northampton. J. Hawley. Pnoes 242
Salt 1718 to 1730, 7/. to 9/6 (say 9/ bu
" 4/ in Hartford 1723.
" 1732. N 4. 8/14 to 9/. (say 4/6

In Early days, salt was brought more or less from W. Indies.
Sometimes purchased with pipestaves.
Winthrop mentions salt from Tetugas 1638.
Salt brought to Boston & exchanged for pipestaves 1642
much salt was required for the fisheries.

Wm Clark often sold Salt at 4/8 & 5/. from 1760 to 1775
many it went to Chesterfield. — [Obed Smith sold at 4/8. H. 3. 212

Salt exchanged for flaxseed in Boston — See M 12. 273
See pages 188 & 206 of Alsc. 13.

m. 13. 188. Salt tendes Salt adv. 1762. Lisbon Salt always.
St Martins sometimes. Vessels came from Turks Island

m. 13. 184. "Fine Table Salt". & "Coarse Salt". adv. 1757

m. 13. 119. In 1783 adv. fine Basket Salt, Rock Salt, Lisbon Salt, French Salt — Also "Lisbon, Cadiz & French Salt".
Rock Salt called Alum Salt. 2/6 bushel

m. 13. 363. 1721. Thos Fitch 40 hhds Salt @ 16/. 4d.
m. 13. 365. 1723 do — 87 hhds Salt @ 15/.

m. 13. 211. 1767. Turks Island, Liverpool, Bristol & Lisbon Salt adv.

Letter & Worster } The Bahama Islands, of which there are many, are chiefly valuable for their salt ponds, natural & artificial. They also export fruit, sponge & turtle. [Exuma is one of them. Turks islands are at the S. E. end of the Bahama islands. They furnish great quantities of Salt, but seem not to have permanent inhabitants.] Geography.

Salt imported into Boston 1854 — from England 948,387 bushels
from Dutch W. I. & America 150.103 bushels. British W. I. 280,422 bushels
Spanish portsin Atlantic 878.378 bushels. Portugal 36.247. bushels
Two Sicilies 230,334 bushels, France on Mediterranean 21.328. bush
British America 21.179 bushels. Total 2.566.378 (much more than usual.

Salt

Prices Jan 1. 1855 Boston

Liverpool	1.62 to 1.75
St Ubes	—
Turks Island	3.25 to 3.37 hhd
Bonaire	1.75
Cadiz	3.27 to 3.37
Curacoa	3.25 to 3.37
St Martins	3.25 to 3.37
Liverpool fine	1.37 to 1.50 sack
do coarse fine	65 to 1.15 do

— In New York

Turks Island, bushel,	47 to 50c
Cadiz "	27 to 28
Lisbon "	27 to 28
St Ubes "	32 to 34
Liverpool, ground, sack	1.10 to 1.15
do — fine "	1.50 to 1.72

Salt south of the Himalaya mountains for an extensive country, is brought from the North side of the mountains — about 150 miles or more round about (only 50 straight across), on the backs of buffaloes, sheep, goats, dogs, men, women & children — all are loaded with bags of salt & go in caravans — their route is on mountains, 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea.
Harpers Mag. Oct. 1854

Salt imported Feb. 1855. Great quantities are brought from Liverpool — some called ground, some called fine, but not so called what it is — The ground is about 98 cents a sack. The other kind $1.30 to 1.40 cts a sack. Fine Ashtons the highest. — In N York. Turks Island 50c. Lisbon & Cadiz 28 to 31¢ per bushel

Prices in N York, May 1855.

			August 1855
Turks Island	48 to 50c bushel	—	40c St Ubes 29c
Liverpool, ground	95 to 1.00 per sack	—	1.00 to 1.02.
do fine	1.40 to 1.45 do	—	1.35 to 1.37
do fine Ashtons	1.60 to 1.65 do	—	— to 1.62

Weight of Salt

Under Wm. III. Salt (of common sorts) was to weigh 56 lbs to the bushel, and rock salt 75 lbs.
Com & M. 1. 191/5

Onondaga County Salt — (1855)
said to amount to 5½ million bushels in a year. The manufacture is carried on only 7 months in a year. Barrels hold 5 bushels, & cannot be sold under 1.25 per barrel. Present price is $1.39. The manufacturer pays the state 1 cent per bushel for the water & for inspection.

Harper's Mag. July 1855 says no plant can grow without salt; animals die a miserable death if deprived of it; and so it is with man. [Not true. How did Indians & wild animals live in New England interior, before Whites came here.?

Prices in New York June 1856

Turks Island	27c
St Ubes	22c bushel
Liverpool, ground	$1. per sack.
do fine	1.37½ do.
do " Ashtons	1.47½ do.

Cont. on page 421

94 Confectionary & Conserves. | Misc 3.53.

M. 2. 246, 247.

This is an extensive business in the United States and they, like most others, are raising their prices. In N. York they met Jan 12. 1854 and agreed upon the following prices:—
Wholesale.

Cut drops, stick candies, lemon, cocoanut, cinnamon & lemon Candies	14 cts per lb.
Peppermint drops, love drops, sugar plums, and ordinary peanut.	16 cts " "
Sugar Almonds & Cinnamon strings	18 cts " "
Lozenges and fringe mottoes & American paper.	25 " "
Mixed Candies	12½ " "

Some alteration afterwards.

M 13. 221. A Confectioner & Distiller from London, July 6 1769. preserves fruits, makes cordial & syrup, cakes of all kinds, marjeroons, candied fruits, rock candy, &c Sugar confectionary and sugar plums of all sorts wholesale and retail — will purchase Angelica, peppermint, fennel, & anise fruits of all kinds.

Confectionary, I did not see advertised in Boston till 1760, but was doubtless then before. "Sugar Plums 1/." are in an inventory 1695.

M. 2. 247. Confectionary, Confections, Confetures, Confits, &c include conserves & sweetmeats. (Richardson.) There were Confectioners' shops in London in Massinger's time, which furnished many articles for banquets. Some articles used by confectioners were ginger, sugar, fruits, sugar & roses, caraway, &c — Conserves were of plums, grapes, cherries, &c

M. 4. 125. 1712. Dr. Z. Boylston adv. "Sweetmeats."

M. 4. 153. 1731. July A woman advertises all sorts of fruit in preserves jellies & syrups; eggcakes, maccaroons, marchpane, Crispallmonds — all sorts of conserves; meat jellies for the sick.

M. 4. 208. A man advertises in New York that he is a 1767. "Confectioner and Pastry cook."

M. 14. 137. England exports "Confectionary ware" 56£ } 1682.3.
14. 141 " imports "Sweetmeats"

Con. Q. 231. Confectioners used wormseed like caraway seeds for confects & sugar plums. Pomet.
" " Caraway was put in pie crust, bread & sauces by Gourmets & used by confectioners.
" " Anise seed was also used by confectioners.

Confectionary

Bailey's Dict. } "Confectioner is a maker or seller of comfits or sweetmeats"
"Confects are things crusted over with sugar."

Webster. "Sweetmeat, fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches pears, melons, nuts, orange peel & the like."

do – Comfit, a dry sweetmeat: fruit preserved in sugar & dried

Bailey Comfit. sweetmeats, fruits, &c. preserved dry.

Webster. Marmalade. Pulp of quinces boiled with sugar; or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c. boiled with sugar

Bailey. Confection is a medicinal composition of several things, made up together.

Webster. Confection, any thing prepared with sugar; a sweetmeat. also a medicinal compound or electuary.

do Confectionery, is sweetmeats in general.

[Sweetmeats & Confectionary are the same – and a confectioner is a maker & seller of both dry & wet sweetmeats – So a preserve is a fruit or vegetable

Web. seasoned & kept in sugar, [and a preserver must be a confectioner.

Webster To Candy, is to conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar

do Sugar-Candy. Sugar clarified, crystalized & made transparent.

Bailey. To Candy, to make some sorts of confectionary Wares.

m. 2. 246 Succad – ~~was~~ some kind of confection.

14. 141. Succads – were imported into England 1682.

Historian of Bristol (Chilcott) says rich merchants in 14th & 15th centuries had plates & dishes of silver for sweetmeats & confectionary. "A dish to hold confection any" he has in 1430.

M. 2. 284 Jam, is a conserve of fruits reduced to paste by pressure.

Nat. Hist. 2. 170 } Parkinson says the comfit makers preserve & candy sweet potatoes, & make them a banqueting dish

"If sugar plums lead the van, scouring pills will challenge the rear." Ward, the simple Cobler of Agawam.

Confectioners.

Ward in his Satirical addresses to London Tradesmen turned preachers, 1648, has one to the Confectioner (see Alis. p. 193) & he warns in pulpit-confections against the "doctrine of indulgence", for "if sugar plums" &c (the phrase above) "We must not speak things toothsome but wholesome". "Colloquintida must usher in ambrosia". He pens upon Cheesecakes, macaroons, marchpane; "marmalade may marry my lady, mo it shall not". Raw & prohibited fruit vermiculates the entrails of Children; they should remember that since Adams time poma fuisse venena. Wards Confectioner dealt not only in sugar plumbs ~~and~~ preserves, but in fruits & breads.

[cont. on Alis. 16. 290c

M. 2. 160. 170
M. 2. 262.
2. 262
N. Hist. 2. 100

Lands Enclosed, or Open.

That is — fenced or unfenced.

In the greater part of continental Europe there are few or no fences, hedges or enclosures.

p. 276 Cowright, 1826, was in Prussia, & says he never saw a fence or hedge there; and seldom elsewhere. He had seen some in Modena, Parma & Normandy.

Loudon p. 48. says Lombardy in Italy is every where enclosed with hedges & ditches, or open water courses. The plain of
L. p. 50 Tuscany is enclosed.

L p. 67 The Lands of France are not generally enclosed. Some fences in N. part (Normandy, &c) and near towns, but in general the whole country is open.

Ed. Rev. CIII. 141 says upper Austria is pretty well enclosed.

L. p. 97. Austria, like the rest of Germany, is not enclosed, with the usual exceptions

L p. 101. In Poland, enclosures are rarely seen, though there is much timber

p 105 "In Russia, as in Poland the lands are every where unenclosed."

p 109. In Sweden & Norway are small enclosures, but generally the land is unenclosed

p. 109 The fence used in Sweden, Norway, Lapland & Finland is made of deal splinters set in a sloping position, and fastened by withys to upright poles. Such a fence is used in Poland, Russia & northern Germany.

115 In Spain, the lands are every where open, excepting immediately around towns & villages. — There are live hedges in Asturias, about Cadiz, &c.

40 In England, Hedges & Hedge row Trees were planted before 1460. Enclosing lands became common about 1450. Fitzherbert in 1534 insisted much on having lands enclosed. Yet common fields & farms remained long after 1600.

533 "A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of Britain lay in an open or more or less commonable state".

See Loudons remarks about the old Commons, p 503. 4. 5
See Misc. 2. 154. 160. 246.

Nat. Hist. 2. 100. Most of land in Europe unenclosed in 1600.

Lands Enclosed or Open

London. p 10 The Jews in Palestine had not enclosed lands in general, but some land near towns was enclosed. generally had hedges or walls. Johnson p. 75

16 The ancient Romans had enclosures around gardens & orchards near the villas, & parks for game, but their cultivated lands were open. This is still the case in Italy, except in Tuscany & Lombardy.

8. Greece had enclosed lands around Village — the greater part of lands were open most likely.

M.2.265 Fences in England: [9 Jan. 1854.

Four elementary species of Fences, viz.
the Hedge, the Ditch, the Wall & the Paling. [London p. 432

I. Ditch or Drain Fences. The forms are various —
London p. 432 with sloping sides, with perpendicular sides; Ditch and Bank; two ditches & bank between. The Double Ditch & hedge between is common in some parts — not approved.

II. Hedge Fences. — of two kinds made of dead materials
p. 433 and of living plants — Dead hedges are made of the prunings of trees, tops of old hedges, &c, & intended for temporary purposes mostly. The branches are set in the ground — These are called dead hedges — one with upright stakes wattled, and the common plaited hedge bound together at the top with willows.

Live Hedges — most trees & shrubs in Britain are used for hedges, alone or mixed. The best are hawthorn, beech,
p. 433 birch, larch, Huntington willow, crab, poplar, alder, hazel, sweet briar, mountain ash; many others not named — some in dry & others in wet soils; some in high & some in low lands. Hedges should be broad at bottom and taper gradually towards the top. Hawthorn most common. Furze used sometimes.

Compound Hedge Fences — are common — viz.
Single Hedge & Ditch, with & without paling
p. 438 Hedge & Bank, without a ditch.
Hedge on the top of a bank 5 feet high & 4 broad at top. no ditch.
Hedge with posts & rails, without ditch, & with one
Hedge with a dead hedge to protect it when young
Hedge and a wall fence of stones, without a ditch, & with one
Hedge & ditch with a row of trees in the line of the hedge. Inside the hedge.
These called "hedge rows", are very common.

III Paling Fences. They begin to decay as soon as erected,
p. 439 owing to the part in the ground, & the stand ards or upright parts. His palings have posts, set in holes dug, or driven into the earth.

Simple nailed palings have upright posts, set or drove into the earth, with 3 or 4 cross pieces between them, placed horizontally, or nailed on.

Upright Lath Paling — upright posts with horizontal cross
p. 440 pieces at top and bottom: upon the last are nailed, 6 to 12 inches apart, square pieces of sawn wood, shaped & used the laths used for tiled roofs. In New England picket fence: the upright & horizontal palings may be made of round young trees.

Fences in England — continued.

Paling Fences — continued.

Loudon p. 441 Chain Horizontal Fence — made of posts & chains between them.

Rope Fence — made of posts with 3 or 4 holes through them and ropes through the holes.

Moveable wooden Fence, is a hurdle or flake.

Willow or Wattled Fence — made by setting down in the ground branches of willow or poplar, at about 18 inches apart. These take root and grow. — Sometimes a temporary is made by driving down dead stakes.

Paling of growing Trees, with rails nailed to them —

Shingle Fences, upright & horizontal — made of coarse fir deals, ¾ inch to 1 inch thick, & as broad as the tree will make — these are nailed horizontally to square piles or posts, the lower edge of each deal overlapping the upper edge of that below it. [like our New England Clapboard fence. Long shingles are sometimes nailed to horizontal pieces.

Warped Paling Fence — pieces of wood, bent down, &c.

Paling Fence with the branches of trees woven in. [Here stakes are set or drove down, a foot or more apart & then branches of trees are woven in [as weaving to the stakes which are the chain] the branches in the figure seem to be inside of two rows of stakes not far apart. But if actually "wove in" must pass round each stake on one side of the fence, & then on the other, alternately. I have seen such fences.

Primitive Paling Fences without nails or tyes.

Park Fences of Iron.

IV. Wall Fences — Dry Stone walls are of 3 kinds.

p. 442 1. made with round stones with a coping of turf. This has long been known, & is common in rude parts of the country. Is apt to tumble down.

2. Made with quarried stones, or angular stones laid in lime by masons.

3 Galloway dike or wall. 2 or 2½ feet at bottom of stone, and then flat stones & other stones above it.

Walls of stone & lime & Walls of Stone & Clay. The clay is used like lime & for the same purpose

Turf Walls are in all hilly districts.

Stone & Turf Walls are not uncommon

Mudwalls with a mixture of straw were formerly much used for houses & offices, & for small enclosures. Should be hauled or dashed with lime (i.e. whitewashed.

Rammed Walls. Stamped Earth Walls.

N. Hist 2-100 [It is estimated, says a newspaper, that hedges & ditches in England occupy 1 rod out of 25 to 27 acres, where they are used.
[1/50 or 1/40 of land in some cases

Fences or Enclosures in England

London 1083 } Old Fences, white & black thorn, maple, hazel, briar,
Middlesex } crab, damson plum, &c. New Fences are white thorn
with ditch & bank.

p 1085 Surrey. Fields small. Hedges irregular & broad.

1086. Kent. Fences old & broad. Belts of copse frequent for hedges
Water fences 8 to 14 feet wide in the marsh lands

087. Essex. Hedges broad of mixed plants, with pollard trees.

1087 Hertfordshire. Old fences of mixed species. Owners of thorn.

1088. Buckinghamshire. Old hedges mixed. Many oak & ash pollards.

.089. Bedfordshire. Formerly 3/4 unenclosed. Now chiefly enclosed

1094 Norfolk. Many enclosures since 1750. Hedges &c

1097 Gloucestershire. Much enclosing under Geo. III & before. Hedges of white thorn. Black thorn (prunus spinosa) noticed.

1103. Shropshire. Enclosing going on. Many miles of hedges lately planted.

1109. Derbyshire. Walls frequent. Thorn hedges.

1117 Durham. Hedges on a raised mound, 40 inches broad, 12 in. high

1118 Northumberland. Fields 2 to 8 acres; in N. part 20 to 100 acres.
Quick hedges, &c. Fences

1129 Jersey, Guernsey, &c. Enclosures are earthen mounds, very high, with
a hedge or trees & pollards on the top.

Belongs to p. 109 } North Wales. Cottages M. p. 325.
1130 Cottages are the habitations of aborigines. Some exceptions.
Fences not noticed. Some very small enclosures

133. South Wales, similar, but white washing prevalent.

m.2.266 Fish and Fishing.

Continued from M.9, 89. 103. 315
M 11. 55. 101
M 12. 161. 254

Fish Picked & Inspected in Massachusetts —

Mackerel are more important than all others. From 1804 to 1814, the barrels of Mackerel were only from 8000. to 17000 a year — not so many as other kinds of fish. After 1814, Mackerel exceeded all other kinds, and increased to 100,000. 150,000. 200,000. some years over 300,000 barrels. Then went down to 50,000, 70,000. &c. then rose again to 200,000 & more

4 last years were —

1850	242,572	barrels
1851	329,442	"
1852.	217,516	"
1853	133,340 (8)	"

— Mackerel Vessels, more owned at Gloucester than elsewhere — other towns are Wellfleet, Provincetown, Dennis, Newburyport, Truro, Rockport, Harwich, Chasset, Barnstable, Hingham, Chatham, &c

Mackerel is No 1. 2. 3. 4. in barrels. 1/2. 1/4 & 1/8 barrels.

Prices Jany. 1854. in Boston — No 1. $15. bbl. No 2. none
" " " No 3. 7½ to 9½ No 4. 3.75 per barrel.

Other kinds of Fish 1804 to 1819 were generally from 11,000 to 17,000 & 24,000 yearly: then diminished and have since been from 4000 to 7000 barrels, and a few years 13,000. In 1853 they were 7096 barrels, viz Salmon 2617 barrels; Alewives 1580; Herring 1103; Tongues & Sounds 512; Swordfish 321; Codfish 266; Halibut & Halibut Fins; Shad 161; Bluefish 147 Haddock 32; Salmon Trout 21.

Prices Jany 1854. Salmon & Shad none — Alewives 3.75 to 4.00 p bbl. Herrings (Labrador) 3.75 to 4.25 p bbl, & boxes of smoked 25 to 35 cts

Dried Fish — price Jan 1854
Codfish 2.00 to 3.00 per quintal: Hake 1.75 to 2.00
Pollock 2.00 to 2.50 " "

Mr Sabine, Feb. 1854, estimates the Fishery of Cod, Mackerel & Herring as follows in America: —

		Annual Product	Capital
American Vessels employed	3.160.	$ 4.018.030	$ 8.820.015
British do. (mostly Colonial)	3.775.	do 8.600.000	8.900.175
French Vessels	580.	do 1.840.000	1.255.000

Shad. The first shad in the vicinity of New York was taken at Staten Island, March 14. 1854. be the first shad this season. Shad had been brought from the South some weeks previous. Shad began to be caught at Saybrook about the first of April 1854. Some brought to Northampton April 10, and sold at 50 cents ea.

Loudon p. 1117 Salmon Fishery on the Ayre, greatly declined, owing to weirs. Such dams would destroy the fishery in the Tweed, now worth 60,000£ a year [chiefly Salmon]. that is the sales are 60,000£ a year Salmon, bullhout, whiting, sea-mon trout large are taken in the Tweed & almost all sent to London in smacks. 75 boats and 300 fishermen employed on the Tweed.

Ed. Encyc. Vol IV. 854 } English & Scotch Fisheries. The principal or most expensive fisheries are those of the Cod, Herring, Mackerel & Salmon.

1 Codfish of several species, chiefly Gadus morhua. Is in waters around British Islands at almost all times of the year. Is in Europe from 50° to 65° N. Lat; in N. America from 41 to 58° or about Rhode Island to shores of the Esquimaux. They are caught with lines, hooks & bait, in the salt waters not in fresh rivers. Oil of the livers valuable. Sounds & tongues are salted & barreled & esteemed dainties in America. 26 to 36 inches long.

2 Herrings - 7 to 12 inches long, Clupea harangus. The best take 650 to 800 to fill a barrel of 32 gallons. Others take 1000 & more to fill a barrel. are caught in the sea by nets. [Nets seem to be 18 feet deep. length not given in
[11.2.294. E.E. see V. p. 602 A herring vessel requires 300 square yards of nets to a ton; a vessel of 80 tons requires 20,000 square yards. IX 89. V. 603.

3. Mackerel - about 17 inches long, weighs near 2 lbs. A fish of passage, comes to British shores in April & May. They are taken by angle-lines, and by nets.

4 Salmon. Caught by nets in rivers & by other means, stage, toot, & stake nets, mentioned. Also seines, net & cobble, draw net,
11.2.294 in 9.341 cod-net, Various laws & regulations disregarded. Nets with false or double bottom, with a cod or pouch, mentioned. Also frame net, hoop net, purse net, devices to catch them as weirs, slank, stop, weel, reel, &c forbidden. Stake & toot nets & some others are stationary.

Smaller Fisheries Lobsters, Oysters, Pilchards (a Clupea) &c

m. 9. 288. Shad are caught only in Thames & Severn (Clupea alosa). Severn shad good; Thames shad lean & coarse

m. 9. p. 88 Each coast & river produces fish different in taste, size and appearance.

Fish which live in the sea cannot be extinguished, nor much reduced. Fish of rivers, or which alternately inhabit fresh & salt waters may be reduced, and extirpated

Ed. Enc. VI. 16, Salmon was formerly so plenty at Chester "that masters were frequently restricted by a clause in the indentures, from
11.12.255 giving it to apprentices more than twice a week."
m. 9. 103

Ed. Enc. XVIII. 721. Account of Fisheries of Scotland. [m. 14. 153. 1711 Angling Rods mentd.
Ed. Enc. II. 79 Angling & instruments used & kinds of fish caught with hooks.
Ed. Enc. 11. 80. Salmon fishery & Salmon described & other fishes
" " 11. 88. Lamprey Eels - not eaten in Scotland; esteemed in England
11. 13. 313. Watson's story about Salmon so plenty in Connecticut rivers that apprentices stipulated not to eat them more than twice a week. Probably a fable.

[Continued on Page 204

Psalmody or Church Music.

[Continued from M. 11. 108. 80
See Misc. 2. 150. 221. 296.

Richard Storrs Willis in the N.Y. Independent Jan. 12. 1854, says Church music should comprise Clergy, Choir, People.

Music of the People — is the oldest in the Christian church, and there was no other for 300 years after Christ. The singing of the primitive Christians was Congregational, all taking a part in it. — About A.D. 350 responsive singing was introduced into the Eastern churches, and in 370 into Western churches by Ambrose of Milan. But the people still bore a part.

Congregational Music is still maintained in the German church — & in Catholic churches in Germany in part. Nowhere else.

Music of the Choir

Choir music was introduced in the 4th Century — a distinct class of persons was appointed to take charge of this part of public worship, though for a century after this, the people still sang all together, joining occasionally in the chorus & singing the responses. The choir afterwards brought in an artificial, theatrical style, censured by Jerome.

The music of the Choir is the prevailing style, to the almost entire exclusion of every other, the German church excepted. It is the musical institution of the modern church.

Music of the Clergy.

This was introduced, probably in 7th or 8th Century. This wrested all music from the people, and the when the clergy began to sing, they sang in Latin. Modern clergymen do not sing. The monopoly of church music by the clergy continued until Luther restored it with the cup to the people. In the Church of Rome the priest still chants a part of the service. In the Jewish church the priest & people alternate as of old. In the Lutheran Church, the Clergyman frequently chants the Lord's Prayer, or sings the benediction. In the English cathedral service a part is chanted or intoned.

In the modern church, the church music of people, choir & clergy, is known perhaps only in Germany among Lutherans and Catholics. The organ is reserved for the choral which is sung by the whole people.

In other churches the choir is all in all; we sing by it, we worship God by it. In the 8th century the clergy monopolized the music & sang in an unintelligible language; now the choir does all, in a language not much more intelligible.

Psalmody

Psalmody was generally excluded among the Baptists as a human ordinance in the early part of their existence; but some congregations adopted it about 1700 which excited a violent controversy. About 1750 all Baptists sang in their churches.
Buck Theo. Dic p. 564

Instrumental music in the house of God. The arguments for and against.
Ibid. p. 564

R. S. Willis continued Jan. 19. 1854.

Worship. Mr Willis maintains that worship by proxy is unmeaning. We cannot worship through a choir. One soul cannot worship for another soul. "It is difficult to be musically gratified & impressed & be worshipping God at the same time". "We can worship through sacred song, only by music so simple and familiar, that the mind can dwell on the thought of the hymn & utter that thought upward to God." We are passive when a choir sings; but the mind in an active attitude is essential to worship. Choir music, as representing an act of worship, has proved a failure, in the entire church. This is the general truth. There are exceptions. We may have been devotionally & seriously impressed by choirs; we may have been chastened into the atmosphere of prayer by the solemnity of the organ; but choir singing has not, he thinks, proved usually a means of true congregational worship. — He would have congregational singing in the primitive style, as in the days of Christ, when "after supper they sung a hymn" — this continued for 400 years.

Yet he thinks a clergyman may lead in prayer, extemporaneously, or by a book, because this act of worship differs in several essential respects from singing worship. He talks about an "undevotional attitude" (so he considers sitting — nonsense!)

Impression. Architecture, sculpture, painting & music have lent their impressive aid to worship. In Protestant churches, we have ~~other~~ only the choir left of these impressive church effects. And we confound an impressive and ornamental institution of the church with a devotional one. This is a mistake. — Impression & Devotion, or impressive & devotional, are two things, should not be confounded.

He would have hortatory hymns, & hymns of various shadings, not properly devotional or expressive of worship, but no doctrinal hymns. would not set to music "total depravity" and "perseverance of the saints".

Miss Bremer represents their singing in Sweden as congregational. She disliked the singing by a trained choir in the gallery & the rest of the congregation silent, as she found in this country.

Cont. on next page

Psalmody

A writer in the Independent dissents from some of Mr Willis's ideas. He denies that singing is worship and nothing else, & denies that it is wrong to sing songs of doctrine. Singing is a matter of edification (See Cor. III 16) and all the truths of God's word are proper subjects of song, he says & "We sing with devout hearts religious truth to promote piety; just as we sing national songs to promote patriotism."

Willis says:

When poetry is sung, one prefers the music and another the poetry. Music is not devotion. Can we pray in music? We must have words to express thought; the accompanying feeling may well be expressed by music. Music is the handmaid of devotion; language is the high priest.

M. 14 p.q. Voices overpowered by the organ, & the words drowned in the tune, and the sentiment of the hymn lost. Can this be devotion? The words might as well be in Latin.

Psalmody

A writer in N.Y. Evangelist, March 1854, denies that the expression of any bible doctrine or theme is inconsistent with the true spirit of devotion or the proper character of Church music. Devotion in divine praise does not mean a senseless excitement of feelings, but springs from the force of truth upon the heart. A devotion without sentiment would be without meaning. The spirit of devotion, or religious emotion is excited by the contemplation & expression of divine truth. Any bible doctrine or Christian sentiment may be most happily and effectively expressed in an appropriate style of church music.

Singing in Family Worship. A Scotch religious paper says the time was when the voice of praise ascended from almost every hearth in Scotland. Now the sound is seldom heard.

Artistic Music

The Church of Rome, & to some extent the Church of England, employs music as a part of the pageantry of worship, & spares no pains to make it impressive & impressive, not as a vehicle of hallowed thought & emotion, but as an exhibition of cultivated taste & scientific skill. Musical effect is studied rather than devotional expression. The music is an appeal to taste and sentiment, not to the deeper, holier passions of the soul. It is the perfection of sensuous delight in music (in Milan Cathedral, &c) but the effect is sentimental, not devotional, it is music, not worship; suggestive of man, not of God, ministering to taste, not to edification.

N.Y. Independent 1854

Psalmody, Singing Schools, Books, &c.

[See misc. 11. 80. 81.

There were singing schools in Hatfield, winter & spring of 1769. Teacher's name not given. J. Judd jr diary.

Hatfield singers met Hadley singers at Hadley Feb. 18. 1768 & had a great time. There was a lecture P.M. & singing; & singing in the evening. Ibid.

1768 April. Singing in Hatfield – at private houses & meeting house. Wednesday April 6. A singing lecture. Ibid.

1771. Jany. Southampton endeavoring to raise funds by subscription to hire a singing master. Some anxious to have the town superintend the matter; afraid the young people will govern if not under officers appointed by the town. Tried to get Silas Billings of Hatfield to teach. He refused. Next thought of getting "one Mr. Ayres of Springfield". One Ayres of South Hadley came & gave some specimens of his knowledge. They hired him for 14 nights. Jany 31.

See the same in S. Hadley p. 155.

Feb 7. 1771 Ayres came & began. 14 singing books sent for by Post had not come to Northampton. Singing schools went on.

1771 March 27. Singing lecture. Singers performed better than could have been expected.

1771 April 1. White & Ayres at Southampton sung anthems.

" April 10 another singing lecture. Ayres still there now there.

" " May 15 another singing lecture. Ayres not there. June 4 another.

" " Nov 8. Ayres came again to teach singing school. 2 mo. (Ayres here

1772 Feb. 24 Continued his school to now) 1771 Dec. 4 A singing lecture.

1770 A singing lecture Dec 4. 1772 Jan. A sing. lecture or a lecture with singing

1773 March 25. A singing lecture at Northampton. No teacher not received. Singing said to be good.

" April 2. A singing lecture at N.H.

In the Scotch churches, in the reformed churches of Germany, France, & Switzerland, one hears the singing of the congregation, ordinarily led by a choir, sometimes with & sometimes without an organ. In the protestant psalmody of Germany, you see hundreds & even thousands of the people, (peasantry & others) uniting in the psalm of praise, under the lead of the organ & the chorister.

We want one music in the church for purposes of devotion, & not the chant & choir for the purposes of music.

Life of Edwards p. 478 } Pres. Edwards would have the Indian children taught to sing. "Music, especially sacred music, has a powerful efficacy to soften the heart into tenderness, to harmonize the affections, & to give the mind a relish for objects of a superior character." So he says.

[Cont: page 378.

108.
m. 2. 249. Cottages & Huts of peasantry or laborers.

See Those of England. Misc. II. 303. 304. 305

M. II. 301. Mud cottages of England, made of clay & cut straw.
M. II. 301. Mud Cottages & stone Cottages in France
II. 321. Huts & Houses in France
II 301. Bulgarian huts. clean. Turkish Villages some filthy.
II. 251. Log Huts of Russian Peasants; and of Polish
II. 251. Log Huts of Sweden & Norway.
II. 251. Huts of peasants in many countries, miserable & filthy
M. 12. 696. Huts & uncleanness of many nations & tribes.
12. 696. Dutch, English & Flemings said to be cleanly more than others.
London p110. Huts of the Laplanders
" 135. Irish Cabin. See M. 12. 696. of mud
" 174. Egyptian Huts
" 87. Cottages in Flanders. clean
" 60. Cottages in Switzerland. clean. of wood
" 158. Chinese Cottages
" 172. Cottages in Wallachia & Moldavia.

English Counties

London p 1083. Middlesex. Cottages in Villages, brick & tiled. Farm houses, old, of timber, lathed & plastered, roofs thatched. New ones, of brick & tiles.

p. 1084. Surrey. Cottages convenient, with bower, flower plot, & vine in front. Farm houses, & offices many neat, brick & tiles.

p 1085 Sussex. Cottages of stone, & flint; comfortable. Farm buildings of brick, or flints, faced with tiles.

p 1085 Kent. Cottages of bricks & tiles. Comfortable. Old farm houses of oak or chestnut, ill contrived, thatched.

p. 1087. Essex. Cottages not very good. Farmhouses good.

p. 1087. Hertfordshire. Cottages without land attached

p. 1088 Buckinghamshire. Cottages good with gardens attached. some good farm houses.

p. 1090 Bedfordshire. Some farm houses & cottages of "wattle and daub", or clay plastered on splinters on frame work.

p. 1091. Cambridgeshire. Cottages wretchedly bad; Farm Houses of lath & plaster, or clay & wattle. bad.

p 1093. Suffolk. Farm houses inferior, often of lath & plaster. Cottages bad & deficient in gardens.

p 1094 Norfolk. Cottages much wanted. Some of flint work

p. 1095. Oxfordshire. Farm buildings of stone, badly contrived. Cottages have gardens.

p. 1096 Berkshire. Farm buildings comfortable. Cottages in a bad state.

p 1097. Gloucestershire. "Cottages neglected & uncomfortable as in most counties"

p. 1099. Worcestershire. Cottages not good. Often of timber & plaster & thatch.

p. 1100. Monmouthshire. Farmhouses, old, of timber, thatched. Cottages cheap, with a garden

Cottages & Huts of Peasantry or Laborers

English Counties — continued

London p. 1101 Hertfordshire } Old farm houses of wood, ill designed. New ones better. Cottages very humble.

p. 1102 Shropshire } Cottages not comfortable — gardens wanted.

p. 1107 Warwickshire } Cottages miserable hovels. Old farm houses of mud & timber.

p. 1108 Leicestershire } Old farm houses are inferior. Timber & plaster & thatched. Cottages in villages of mud walls & thatch. New ones better.

p. 1109 Derbyshire } Farm house ordinary as in other counties. A few new & good. Cottages better than in most counties. Lugging bolder & helpers & shanks about many days.

p. 1112 Nottinghamshire } Farm houses of brick & tile; some are thatched. Some of stud & mud.

p. 1112 Lincolnshire } Old cottages of stud & mud, thatched. New of brick & tile.

p. 1113 Northamptonshire } Farm houses of stone or brick & covered with slate or stand. Badly constructed, & in villages. Cottages of mud & thatch.

p. 1114, 1115, 16 Yorkshire W.R. Farm houses bad. Great wan. of cottages.
N.R. Farm houses & cottages very inferior. Cottages rarely have 2 rooms.
E.R. Farm houses, many good, some bad. Cottages comfortable. Generally 2 rooms below & 2 bedrooms over them.

p. 1117 Durham. Buildings of stone & slate. Cottages 1 story covered with thatch or tiles.

p. 1118 Northumberland } Buildings formerly shabby — now different. Cottages of stone & lime & tiled. Floor of lime & sand. Living room 15 by 16 feet.

p. 1119 Lancashire } Farm houses, old mis irregular — new ones good. Cottages, many comfortable with gardens especially of mechanics. Some of wattled stud work, plastered, or wrought in with tempered clay & straw, called "cat & clay".

p. 1120 Cheshire } Farm buildings some good, some bad. Old ones of stud work, wattled work & clay, covered with thatch; New of brick & slate. Cottages as in other counties — improving.

1122 Hampshire } Farmhouses very old. Outbuildings ruinous. Cottages of mud walls, but better than in some counties.

1123 Wiltshire } Farm houses crowded together in villages.

1124 Dorsetshire } Farm buildings ill situated — built of stone, & covered with reed or thatch.

1125 Somersetshire } Farm houses & cottages comfortable.

1126 Devonshire } Farmhouses badly placed. "Garden walls, farmhouses, barns, stables, lime kilns, village fences & cottages all built with mud."

1127 Cornwall } Old farm houses of mud & thatch — 2 rooms below, a dairy room under a lean-to roof. Rooms low & not ceiled. Mean cottages, but have gardens. Farm offices of mud.

Jersey, Guernsey, &c. Farm houses & cottages of stone — thatch or pantile covering.

Wales (see p. 100. See Welsh Cottages vol. 7, p. 325

 Cottages & Huts, &c, continued.

p 88. Some notices of peasants Cottages.

French Cottages about Vincennes, Rambouillet, &c March 1854

The houses of the peasants are low huts, built of mud & straw, thatched and grown over with thick moss. Sometimes several are joined together, and a dormer window on each. The floors are on a level or below the wet, dirty yards in front.

Images of saints indoors in a box are fastened to elm trees, where the village people go to pray and invoke their patron saint, & on fete days the priests & people form processions and offer incense. "Change is incomprehensible to a village peasant; there is no new thing under the sun for him".

Letter in N.Y. Tribune March 1854

Huts in Asiatic Turkey, by an American 1854.

They are built of mud, have mud floors, and a flat roof of rough logs covered with mixed mud & straw. People, cows, horses, donkeys all occupy the same hut, & are all plagued and bitten by insects. Street always dirty & full of filthy dogs. The men & women abhor soap.

Turkish Houses, than better than huts, have no fire places in their rooms, only a brazier of coals — no bed but a carpet on a shelf or the floor with a silk lined, thick coverlet; no chairs; no chests of drawers but niches in the walls; no glass windows, no knives & forks, no tables. They eat with their fingers but wash them during their meals.

Cottages in Switzerland, Catholic part. American. 1853.

Reeking dung heaps before every door. Cattle & pigs in front. Stable under the same roof with the dwelling rooms of the people or house & barn are under same roof. Children play around the manure heap in front. Some cottages have no chimney & the smoke issues from the door.

In Protestant part, there is more neatness, but house and barn are here under the same roof, the cattle & pigs are in the rear. The children more clean & bright-looking, & inside of cottage more neat. Many of the Swiss cottages are however comfortless places in both Prot. & Cath. cantons. Some parts of Switzerland have better cottages than any of these noticed.

Palestine. The stopping places are full of dirt and vermin. and the streets of Jerusalem are exceedingly filthy. M. de Saulcy.

m. 9. 358. Japan. Huts have no chimney, no glass windows. A place for fire in the middle of the floor — Houses of the wealthy similar. The poor have thatched roofs — the more wealthy roofs shaved with small shingles, as big as oak bark.

m. 11. 307 Bulgarian House. 4 posts are driven into the earth & connected by cross pieces. Between the ~~posts~~ cross pieces are interwoven branches of willow, coated by clay & cowdung smeared outside, & by a harder substance inside. The low roof is tiled. The soil is the floor.

An American in Bulgaria 1855.

Cottages & Huts, &c.

Cows, Sheep, Goats [Cont. from M. 11. 199
Beef m. 11. 202. " " M 12 161. 338

Loudon p. 1089 In Bedfordshire, men are milkers. Average of butter a week from each cow 6 lb when in good keep, & not near dry.

p 1093 In Suffolk, women are the milkers; and milk 7 or 8 cows in 1 hour. One for a wager milked 30 cows in 3 hours.

p 1087 & 89 Milk in some counties kept in vessels of lead, or lined with lead.

p. 1083. Cows in Middlesex average 9 qts of milk per day.

p. 1122. In Cheshire, women & men both milk. Cows go dry 10 weeks.

New York Cattle Market. for week ending March 6. 1854

Receipts for week – 2798 beeves; 185 milch cows; Calves 973
Sheep & lambs 5981; Swine 6756 – all 16,508 for slaughter

Prices – Quarters of beef only weighed – Best cattle 10 to 10½ cts per lb
Good or 2d best 9½ to 10c; common quality 8½ to 9c.

Sheep – common 4 to 6$ ea; extra 6 to 16$; Lambs good 4 to 5$; extra 5 to 6$

Veal, good calves 5 to 7 cts lb. live weight; Inferior 3 to 4$ & some $2 each

Pork; small hogs for city market, live weight, 6 to 6¼ cts; western hogs 5¾ to 6c l.w.

Cows, Milch without calves, common 30 to 40$; superior $50 to 70.

Brighton & Cambridge Cattle markets. Feb 23. & March 1. 1854

Receipts 1000 Beef Cattle, No Stores; 2762 Sheep & lambs; some cows & calves, and Swine

Prices of Beef creatures – Quarters, hide & tallow weighed; Extra 8½c
next 7¾ to 8c per lb.; 3d sort 7 to 7½c; 4th sort, 6 to 6½c (ordinary)

Sheep, Extra 8 & 9$, some 10 & 12$. Common sheep & lambs $3 to $5

Veal Calves 6. 7. 8 to 9$

Cows & calves 30 to 56$

Swine 5 to 7c. Very few

Working Oxen, none

Yearlings, none.

2 years old $34 to 52$

3 years old 41 to 72.

Barrelling Cattle 5.75 to 6.75 per 100 lb.

New York Cattle Market March 20. 1854 – for the week preceding:

Beeves 2445. best 10 to 10½c per lb for Quarters; next 9½ to 10c; next 8½ to 9c

Sheep & lambs 5938 – from 3.25 to 5$ & from 6 to 10$ each; good equal to 10 to 11½c lb. for mutton

Veals & Calves 2273 – good 4 to 6½c lb live weight; others 3 to 4 each and others inferior & young 1.25 to 2.50 each.

Milch Cows 300; common 25 to 35$; superior 40 to 50$. Some very sorry

Swine 6637; Live weight; small for city market 5¼ to 5½c lb.
m. 12.355 Western Hogs 4½ to 5c – or Corn fed 5 to 5½c. Still fed 4½ to 5c
Mast fed 4c – & store hogs 4c

Solon Robinson Cattle market Reporter, estimates that good fat
p. 208 Oxen of 1000 lbs live weight, have 600 lbs of Quarters & 400 lbs of hide, tallow & offal. Some extra oxen may yield 65 per cent of Quarters or over 60 per cent; 1000 lbs live weight at 6c + 6 mills, and 600 lbs Quarters at 11c amount to the same

Cows, Sheep, Goats. — see M. 15.120. &c

These are M. 15.120 { 1700. M.14.147. Cows. 50 ea. Hingham.
1653. M.13.267. 5 Cows at Oneida at 5£ — 4 cows at 4£
1655. M13.263. 5 Cows at Charlestown @ 4£ —

Animals sold in N.Y. Market for 3 mo. Jan. Feb. March, 1854.
Beeves 36.249. averaging 650 lbs. & average price 9c. $2.120.562
Only the quarters weighed & paid for
Veals 10.376. Sheep & lambs 90.616. Swine 67.768
milch Cows 2.464.

Beef Cattle & other animals in N.Y. Market. May 8. 1854.
3427 Beeves; 728 Cows & Calves; 3429 Sheep.
Prices continue to advance —
Beeves $9.50 to 11.50 per 100 lbs of quarters.
Cows & Calves $38.00 to 60$ for C&C.
Veal Calves 4.50 to 7$ each; or 4½ to 7 cts live weight
Sheep — 5.00 to 12$ each
Swine.

Beef Cattle at Cambridge May 16. 1854. 250. At Brighton May 11. 750
Prices of best 9$ to 9½$ & some 9½$ for 100 lbs of quarters, hide & tallow.
do of first quality 8.50 to 8.75: other qualities 6.50 to 8.25.
Cows & Calves $25 to 67 Cam. & 20 to 45$ Brighton
Three years olds $45 to 110$. 2 years olds $42 to 82$ Cam.
working Oxen $120, 130, 135, 150, 155, & 165$ per pair
Sheep & lambs, best 7 to 12$ ea. Others $4. to 6.50 ea.
Swine 4.5 & 6c. Wat Hogs live 5¼c.
Hides $6. to 6.50 per 100 lbs. Rough Tallow 8¼ to 8½c. Calf skins 13c.

New York Cattle Market. Week ending May 29. 1854
Beeves 2944 — Best sold at 13c to 14c 16 for Quarters; next 12 to 12½: common 11½ to 12
Sheep & lambs 6748. Extra 8 to 10$ ea; com. 2½ to 6$ Lambs $2.75 to $7.00
Veals 2747 — Good 5 to 7c live weight. Inferior $1¼ to 2.50 ea
Swine 2542 Small hogs live weight for city market 4¾ to 5c. 16.
Western hogs corn fed 4½ to 4¾; Mast fed 3½ to 4c. 16
Cows for milk 440 — ordinary 35 to 40$; superior $50 to 70 ea (no calf

Beef has not been so high since the spring of 1839, & that was speculation. The present price is not owing to speculation — all the Cattle sold June 29 averaged 7 cwt for quarters, & price 12c at least, making $84 an ox. They came to more than that sum. 1100 cattle from Ohio. Pork is cheap. All other meats high. & Vegetables still higher.

Cambridge & Brighton Markets. May 31 & June 1. 1854
814 Cattle, best beef $9½ 100 lbs. next 9$, 8½, & 8. ordinary none
Cows & Calves $30 to 80$. Three years old $52 to 102. ea.
1218 Sheep & lambs. Extra 6 to 10$. Others $3 to 5.75 each. Over half lambs.
Veal Calves $3½ to 7$ each. Ordinary 50c to 2.50.

E. Graves of N.H. sold his oxen at 9.50 — the estimated & the man he sold to, that the lost only 30 per cent of the live weight in offal. they were very fat. Very fat cattle, not extra, are estimated to lose about 33⅓ per cent or one third. Others lose more.

[Cont. on page 208

114
Su 2.266
M. 4. 44
Hadley 37
p. 128

Road from Boston to New York, as given in the N. York Almanac for 1697 and Clough's Boston Almanac in 1702.

1697

Beginning at New York Post-Office

	miles
Post-Office to John Clapp's in Bowery	2
Thence to Halfway house	7
" to Kings Bridge	9
To Old Stutts East Chester	6
" New Rochelle M. house	4
To Joseph Hortons	4
To Denham's at Rye	4
To Knaps at Horseneck	7
To Daniel Weeds's, Stamford	10
To Belldens at Norwalk	10
To Burrs at Fairfield	10
" Thowles's at Stratford	9
To Andrew Sanford's, Milford	14
L. N.H. 93. To Capt John Mills's Newtown	10
To Widow Frisbies Branford	10
To John Hobson's Guilford	10
To John Griswells, Killingworth	10
To John Clarke's, Seabrook	10
L. N.L. 55. To Mr Plumy New London	18
To Mr Saxtons	15
To Mr Pembertons, Narragansett country	14
To French Town	24
L. Prov. 49. To Mr Turpins	20
To Woodcocks	15
To Billings's Farm	11
To Mr Whites	6
To Mr Fishers	10
L. Bos. 57. To the great town of Boston	10
	276
Or from Clapp's, a coming Starting place	274

Some error in distance from New London to Providence — This 73 m. is too much.

This taken from Courant Jan. 1854. & copied from N.Y. Almanac for 1697 Cambridge.

1702 (Su M. 4. 44)

Beginning at Boston

	miles
To Roxbury M. House	2
To Fishers at Dedham	9
To Whites	6½
Billings's	4
Woodcock's	4½
L.P. 48 Turpins at Providence	15
Potters in Providence	8
Woods at Pawtucket	8
To the Town Town	4
Crandals at Narragansett	4
Ellens at Connicut	16
Ferries in Connicut	[illegible]
L.N.L. 52 New London Ferry	15
Sign of the Carpenter, Lyme	13
Chicock Ferry	5
Killingworth	12
Guilford	10
Branford	12
L.N.H. 62. Newtown	10
Milford	10
Stratford	4
Fairfield	8
Norwalk	12
Stamford	10
Horseneck	7
Rye	7
Marineck	4
New Rochelle	4
East Chester	4
Kingsbridge	6
Halfway House	4
L.N.Y. 94 — New York	4
266	

Clough says the distance is 253 miles, but his figures make 266.

When did Upper & Middle Roads from Boston to N. York begin to be used, & to be so named?

Roads between Boston and Newyork

M. 12. 131.

Misc. 4. 47. Roads from Boston to N. Haven; viz.

1st. through Dedham, Wrentham Providence, Greenwich, Westerly, Stonington, &c
Only way is to go to Newport, cross Ferries, &c to Stonington &c
2d. middle way, through Dedham, Medway, Ashford, Hartford &c
3. upper way through Worcester, Sheffield, Springfield, Hartford, &c
none by Providence called 176 miles; 2d 148½ m: 3d 161 miles

Hadley 3. 128. Roads in Ames's Almanack 1762, 1766, & West's 1769.

1762 1st Lower Road to New Haven (178½. 1761) } New Haven to N York
2 middle to do 151 or 153 m } 89 miles: 1761. 89.
3 upper to do 159. miles } West 1769. has 88 miles
1766. 1st Lower Road to do — 176.
2. middle " " do — 151.
3d. upper " to do — 163.

1769. West's Almanack.
Lower Road to do 177 miles — add 88. makes 265 to N.Y.
middle Road to do 151. — " 88 " 239 to "
upper Road to do 163. — " 88 " 251 to "

M. 4. 48. Lows Almanack 1770.
upper Road through Sp. & Hartford to N. Haven 162. & 88 to N.Y makes 250.
M. 4. 49 middle Road through Pomfret, Hartford, &c. to N.H. 151. & 88 to NY " 239
Lower or Old Road not down 1776 — probably not much travelled.
See Many other Roads Misc. 4. 47. 48. 49. Hadley 3. 128, 129.
Com. 6. 143. — Post Roads in Lon. on map of 1765

1761. Ames, Boston to N. Haven by Providence.
Dedham 10. Walpole 8½, Wrentham 7½ Attleborough 9
Providence 9. Patuxet 6. Greenwich 10. N. Kingston 8
Tower Hill. 7½. (Boston to Providence 45 m. B. to Tower Hill 76½
Boston to N. Haven by Newport, as follows.
See M. 4. 48 Boston to Attleborough, same, 36 miles. — Rehoboth 8 and 4.
Warren 4. Bristol 6. Ferry House 2. Portsmouth R.I. 3.
Newport 9. Ferry & Canonicut Island 4. Narragansett
Ferry 3. Tower Hill 4. — (Boston to Newport 72 miles
Boston to Tower Hill 83 miles — So the road by Newport
only 6½ miles farther than by Providence), to N.H. & N.Y.
Tower Hill to N London 42 miles. So Boston to N.L. 118½ miles or 125.
N. London to N Haven 60 m. New Haven to N. York 89.
Newport to N. London 53 miles. Providence to N. London 7½ m.

1766. The road from Boston to Tower Hill by Newport is 82 miles
and B. to Attleborough 36. Warren to Bristol only 5, so all
82 instead of 83 as in 1761.

1786 Road called upper } Boston to Sp. 95½ m: to Hartford 26 more to N. Haven
or Western } 39 more — Boston to N. Haven 160½ —
38 more to N. York, or all 248½ all to N.Y. 239

1786 Middle Road. Boston to Hartford 112. to N.H. 39 more — } all 151. to N.H.
1786 Old Lower Road, Boston to Providence 45. to N. London 72 more — to N.L. 117
N.L. to N. Haven 58. N.H to N.Y. 88. — all to N.Y. 263.

1761. Boston to Norwich. To Providence 45. Scituate, Coventry, Volunteers, Plainfield
& Newent to Norwich 46. So B. to N. 91. N. London 14 m more

Temperature — [Cut from M12 431. M. 7 268.
" fm. N. Hist. 2. 279]

Thermometer, Fahrenheit, in France — Paris apparently, in the year 1853 — average of each month.

January	43°
February	34 35.
March	39
April	49
May	56
June	62
July	65
August	65
September	59
October	54
November	42
December	37.
	605

[Paris Letter Writer.

The year averages $50\frac{5}{12}$°. It is said that 50° has been nearly the annual temperature for ages!

In London, the temperature of the year is (Nat. Hist. 2. 279) 587 ÷ 12 = $48\frac{11}{12}$ degrees — or almost 49°. This not very exact, I think.

Liverpool seems to be warmer than London, at noon. N. Hist. 2. 279

That January is warmer than November & March, in France, is not to be believed. Some error. — January is the coldest month in England.

Great snows fell in Europe in December 1853. Rail Roads, &c. much obstructed. Much damage done. In France the wolves invaded farms & villages. One party killed 7 ps.

London Times says, Jan. 3. 1854, was the coldest day in England [what part of E.?] by 7 degrees, since 1810, the thermometer having fallen to 4 degrees below zero on that day, which is very extraordinary in England. — The season has been one of great severity in England.

118
M. 2.285
2.294.6.

Labor & Industry despised & oppressed.

Labor. M. 15.371: M. 16.114

Ed. Inc. III. 709 } The Franks, Burgundians, Saxons, &c. allowed the commons to have no share in the government; did not confer any honorable privileges on trade & industry. All the freemen were soldiers in those ruder ages, and the arts were cultivated by persons in a servile condition. At the Conquest 1066, the inhabitants of boroughs were servile or little better, the boroughs were not incorporated, formed no community, were merely of low, dependent mechanics, of no political account.

Boroughs first represented in Parliament 1265, but burgesses had no legislative power till long after.

Muse. 7. 356. 36. } Struggles of the towns & cities to become free. Insurrection was taught.

The lesson was no such thing as a people in Europe for centuries. After the cities became free, the opulent burgesses became privileged, & kept the numerous workmen down. A burgess Aristocracy arose.

Shakspeare despised the working man.

p. 347

p. 122. Shakspeare always introduces his poor, & working men as filthy jackpudelings, only to be laughed at. He had no conception of Wat Tyler; & always lies when the working man comes on the stage. Labor with him was greasy, dirty, stupid, slavish. He could not find one soul sublime who toiled in his time; he could not produce a ray of genius or polish except in courtly Hamlets and gallant Petruchios.

N.Y. Tribune Feb 7. 1854.

M. 2. 294.6. 298a } "Shakspeare was no republican. No writer, ancient or modern, ever treated the majesty of the people with such utter disrespect. He lived during a reign that exacted the most abject servility from all. We scarcely recollect an instance where he has introduced a character in an inferior condition of life, except with a view to make it ridiculous. Persons of that class have no honorable agency in his plays, nor are they permitted to perform any heroic actions. The people are always designated as a mob, or a rabble, and treated, except in a single case, with contemptuous sarcasm. They are made to debase themselves by uttering the most broad & ridiculous absurdities." He was the flatterer of kings and the contemner of the people; the example of all around him, of the people themselves, obliged him to stoop to this degradation.

It is different now. No writer of the present day would venture to treat his nation or people with contempt. Am. Q. Review III. 29.

Mrs. Sedgwick says gentleel is a vulgar word, that ought to be banished from the American vocabulary. The professions are no more genteel than agriculture & the mechanic arts. In a democratic republic, the lawyer ought to have no higher claim to respectability than a tanner, a blacksmith, a painter, or a builder. The mechanic is of the lower orders only when he is self degraded by the ignorance & coarse manners associated with manual labor in a country of castes. It is easy to say these & things; yet the time has not come when talent & worth are the only grounds of distinction

Labor & Industry despised & oppressed

Ed. Enc. XII. 50 } The Greeks became wealthy by trade, & in consequence of this, abandoned manual labor, & soon afterwards despised it. They lived in towns, & stewards managed their estates and slaves, & the condition of the latter became intolerable.

The condition of the worker, even in this region, is a hard one. He is not respected by others & often does not respect himself. He works from necessity — Slavery is the result of the popular ideas respecting labor. If labor be an infliction, a penalty, a curse, then it's in human nature to do as little as possible, & to interpose some other body between him & the curse. If labor is an evil to be shunned, and war & conquest are deemed legitimate, Slavery follows of course — If the current notions of the dignity & essential worth of labor be inadequate & erroneous, Slavery sinks them still lower. We cannot render labor honored & honorable when good hands are sold at 1000 dollars, and blacksmiths & carpenters at 1500$!

"A slaveholder cannot really respect a man who gets his living by downright manual labor. In his eyes, the workingman is a commodity, a convenience, a marketable implement, like a steam engine or a spinning jenny. In his view, it is a gentleman's business to plan & direct, a slave's duty to toil & execute. He may flatter the workingman for his favor or his vote, but he does not and cannot respect him."

"Inadequately as the laborer is esteemed in the fashionable circles of Boston and New York, he ranks still lower in the corresponding circles of Charleston & N. Orleans. The influence of slavery tends to degrade even free labor.

The elevation of labor or of the laboring class always meets with determined hostility from the slaveholders & their willing abettors of slavery. The degradation & distress among the poor of the free states keeps the atrocious system of slavery in countenance.

Horace Greeley, on Labor & Slavery. Jan. 1855

Farmers.

"The great mass of laboring agriculturists perform the most hard labor for the least pay, of any class in the community, unless we except the common day-laborer. The common farmer, working early & late, can but just make the two ends meet. This has brought the popular mind to consider the business disreputable. The elite & fashionable of our cities & villages consider the employment degrading.

Augusta Rural Intelligencer

Chron. 5. 140. Smith 1565 calls all below Yeomen, as Laborers, poor husbandmen, merchants & retailers without land, copyholders & all artificers "low & base persons."

Labor & Industry despised.

Our people prefer city & village life to rural life, or too many do. There is a general aversion to manual labor, and a hot thirst for professional & mercantile pursuits. The poet describes our country well:—

"Trade wields the sword; and Agriculture leaves
Her half turned furrows; other harvests fire
An avarice of renown."

So says Gov. Wright of Indiana in his Ag. Address at Elmira, N.Y. Oct 5. 1855. He urges his hearers "to make labor fashionable", to offer all inducements to give interest & dignity to labor at home.

p. 361 Deane's Opinion in N.E. Farmer. 1790.
He says those of other occupations despise and contemn Husbandry; and farmers themselves are ashamed of their own employment. See Deane's Introduction. He attributes this in part to the small gains of the farmer.

The N.E. Farmer for Dec. 1856. says, or a Correspondent says: "Hundreds look with contempt upon the noble avocation of farming, as well as upon farmers!". [He should have said thousands.

Dignity of Labor. by Susie Summerfield. N.E. Farmer (Nov. 1856

She says dignity & labor are not now in union, because we are governed by false notions as to what true dignity consists in; this is true in regard to the farming population of both sexes, in this country. Yet the labor of our fathers has made New England what it is: our pilgrim mothers hatcheled, spun and wove the flax which they fabricated into linen & clothed their families — All that contributes to the elegance and refinement of civilized society has been effected by mental and physical labor.

Yet "would be ladies" are met with, who would not for the world acknowledge that a "chequered apron" had ever come in contact with their dresses; or that their fingers were ever dusted over with flour in preparing a pie. Some young, and even some "oldish" ladies, affect an ignorance respecting common things, & look with startled, meaningless stare, when conversation is turned upon the occupations of the laboring classes. Such are absurdities in society.

Labor & Industry despised.

"I have observed with grief & pain to them in all directions, of a growing disposition to avoid agricultural pursuits, & to rush into some of the overcrowded professions, because a corrupt & debasing fashion has thrown around them the tinsel of imaginary respectability. Hence the farmer, instead of preparing his child to follow in the path of usefulness himself has trod, educates him for a sloth; labor is considered vulgar, to work is ungentlel; the jack plane is less respectable than the lawyers green bag; the handles of the plough less dignified than the yardstick. unfortunate infatuation" Jefferson, quoted in N.E. Farmer Nov. 1856

Farmers & Farming despised.

The agricultural class is continually complimented by the press and public debaters as being "the bone & sinew," the "substantial yeomanry", followers of the "noblest occupation", &c but knowledge is power, & it is influence & position; and the farmer, as a class, are the least educated, are therefore the least powerful, the least influential, the least respected class in the community.— As a natural consequence, the smartest sons & daughters of farmers, as soon as they begin look round for themselves, bid good bye to farming; it is too slow for the boys, and not genteel enough for the girls. The education of the schools makes them less fond of a farmer's life, & points out to them the superior advantages of mercantile and professional life. The home education is not much better. Downing p. 397.

"Boarding schools & colleges pity the farmer's ignorance, and despise him for it." Ibid 398.

The Pastoral of the bishops of Limoges in France. 1689. says c. ecclesiastics ought to avoid secular occupations and refers to the decrees of councils. Terrestrial employments are, he says, "infinitely below" those of the priest, and unworthy of his application. The priest cannot engage in secular occupations without debasing himself [s'avilir]

p 387 Ecclesiastics must avoid all traffic & merchandise, and all the mechanic arts that are exercised for gain. He must not perform the business of the laity as agent, procurer, receiver, or farmer — must not exercise judication, civil or criminal, nor the business of advocate, Notary, &c. Nuns, popes, fathers & councils. Priests are not to be butchers or innkeepers; not to practice that sort of surgery which is performed by burning or cutting. Priests may however exercise certain liberal arts as Painting, Embroidery and others that are not unbecoming. [The example of Paul is referred, but his trade is among the forbidden arts — which are unbecoming and ignominious to the priesthood. — [Nothing said about cultivating the earth. In directions how to employ the whole day every day, no manual labor is hinted at.]

Contin in M. 18416

m.2.96.6. Common People despised by writers —
till they became Readers & purchasers of books.

p.118 Shakspeare ~~despised~~ bowed to kings and despised
p.347 common people. Few people read books at
that time. His intent was to please the great — not the
working classes.

After the people increased in knowledge, dignity
and importance, more deference was paid to them.
Writers of books regarded those who read their
books; readers were purchasers. It was their
interest of authors to treat common life with some
respect. Walter Scott, tory as he was, and caring chiefly
p.347 for the higher ranks, yet paid deference to the lower
and treated the people with some respect, because
readers & purchasers were of the people, or were of those
who had some regard for the people. The people
could not be insulted & contemned with impunity
as in Shakspeare's time; & their aid was wanted.
See Am. Q. Review II. 26.27.

It was the same with dramatists & Romance writers
and with editors of Newspapers. The feelings and
interests of those were regarded, who were readers
and purchasers.

A.Q.R. Formerly the heroes & heroines of romantic
II. 27. fictions must be well born or wear a title.
Even the Ballads read by the masses had characters
from high life. The common people were not only
despised by others but they despised themselves.

m.2 "Vox populi, vox Dei." The origin of this phrase is
c.1.c. unknown, but it is quoted as a proverb by William
m.19.48 of Malmesbury, in early part of 12th Century.
(Things not generally known, by Dr. A. Wells.)

"The Natural History of North Carolina" with an account of the trades, manners and customs of the Christian & Indian Inhabitants. By John Brickell. M.D. Dublin 1737

Hay. He says he never saw any made in the Country.
M. 15:338. They have plenty of grass which they are obliged to burn every 10th March by law — Horses & cattle in some places feed upon long moss in the winter, the trees being cut down for them.

Lands lie rather low & level — no rocks nor small stones till you come near the mountains and the heads of great rivers where the best lands lie, "abounding with all sorts of clover", but only inhabited by beasts & savages. Several large Savannas here, beautiful to behold intermixed with grass & flowers. (he refers to the town country) but the grass is coarser than up the rivers, where it is mostly clover. They live after a lazy and indolent manner compared with New England & other Northern countries.

Lands are cheap — you can get 640 acres for 30 or 40£ sterling, or its equivalent in Carolina money — and must pay yearly 3/3 to 6/6 sterling.

Lands are various — stiff, light, black mold, sandy; piney one part, timber trees one part; savannas covered with grass & flowers, — some cypress swamps, full of
p. 130 hollow canes & underwood, Indians burn them over & drive out the game. The Planters mostly lively water side — few or none inland — Piney soil is accounted the worst, but produces good wheat.

Grain &c.

Wheat is good & fair — not so large as in Ireland.
Rye thrives well, but is little used — makes black bread.
Barley is badly managed but does pretty well.
Oats not common. — Millet, some raised for Poultry.
p. 272. Rice is good.
Indian Corn is mostly cultivated with hoe without plough. Is the most useful grain in these parts. Pigs & poultry feed on this are the best of all.
Buckwheat is sown after the wheat harvest, which is about the first or beginning of June. Indian corn is also planted after wheat in some places.
Beans that run up poles & yield abundantly — He says they are spontaneous in N.C. Pods grow like kidney beans but the bean is flat, white or mottled with purple. Very good

North Carolina

Indian Rounceval or Miraculous Pea — have long pods & great increase; are much used.

Bonavis is a kind of pulse — are plenty & grow like Kidney beans

Calivances are another pulse in great plenty, resembling the former — are raised among Indian corn. 2 crops a year.

Nanticoaks another kind of pulse, resemble Calivances.

Kidney Beans is in great plenty — in almost every cornfield —

The Indians had Bonavis, Calivances, Nanticoaks & Kidney beans long before Europeans came.

European Beans, large, degenerate here. Not regarded

European Peas thrive here.

Garden Roots as Parsnips, Carrots, Skirrets, Turnips, Ground Artichokes, Radishes, Potatoes of several sorts, Horse Radish, Leeks, Onions, Shallots, Chives, garden Beets &c. thrive here

Sallads as Cabbage, Lettuce, Spinage, Fennel, Endive, Succory, Mint, Cork, Cress, Sorrel, Purslain &c. grow well.

Samphire near Salt water. Mushrooms.

Asparagus thrives exceedingly, & Celery & Clary & Parsley

Water Melons, Muskmelons, Cucumbers plenty

Pumpions yellow & very large — Burmellows, Cashaws, Squashes, Symnals, Horns & Gourds.

M.11.119 Poke grows in every field, is a kind of Mechoacan & the tender tops may be boiled as greens, but the roots, as thick as a man's leg, are powerful [Does he mean Garget or poke berry?]

Pot & Physic Herbs & other

Angelica, Balm, Buglos, Borage, Burnet, Marygold, Pennyroyal, Rue, Marjoram, Summer & winter Savory, Thyme, Rosmary, Lavender, Hyssop, Sweet Basil, Groundsel, Derg, Catmint, Mallows, Tansey, Columbine, Candelion, Wormwood, Southernwood, Bastard Saffron, Mustard — Anis, Araraloacea, Blessed Thistle, Caraway, Cummin, Coriander, Scurvy grass, Plantain, Elecampane, Archangel, Stinging nettle, Comfrey, Monk's Rhubarb, Burdock, Feathefew, Wormseed, Poppies — Dill, Fleabane, Periwinkle, Golden Rod, Horehound, Melilot, Bastard Lovage, Rattle Snake Root, Snake Root, Bindweed, Scammony, Ipecacuana, Oak of Jerusalem, Indian Sugar, Swallowwort, Pelina Christi, Red Dock, Mint of sorts, Jamestown weed.

North Carolina.

Plants — continued.

Verveine, Houseleek, Nightshade, Yarrow, Mullein, Hartstongue, Centaury, Larkspur, Hops, Flax, Hemp, Tisicinew or bastard China root, Sarsaparilla, White Hellebore, Thistles several sorts, Fern, Lequorice, Orris, Water Lellis, Peony male & female, Solomon's Seal, Agarick, Colloquintida, Guinea pepper, Water flag, Flowendelice, Betony, Shepherds Purse, Cervil, Jessamine, Pellitory of Spain,

p. 130. Strawberries are very plenty — hogs feed on them.
Narcissus, Daffodil, snowdrops, wallflowers, Bloodwort, Redroot, white & red Lily, Stargrass, Rushes, Indian Allheal, Cinquefoil, Rebewort a kind of plantain: Pellitory of the wall, Rosa Solis.
Sage — Misettoe of the Oak.
May apples so called — grows like woodsorrel.
Sunflower, Prickly Pear, &c.

Pleasure Gardens have not a great variety of flowers. only some Rose bushes, Beadtrees, Orlegetrees, Clove gilly flower, Pinks of several sorts, Sweet William, Cowslips, Lavendus spike & Lavender cotton, Violets, Princes feather — Kitchen Gardens are better

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Inhabitants

Have come from Europe & Colonies N. of this, as far as New England. are well limbed & active. No red haired women seen. Women marry at 13 or 14. Governor or Justice marries. Children numerous

Religion as established by law is Church of England, but they seldom have any clergymen. Glebe lands are laid out for them. School masters read the Liturgy & a sermon in some places — There are Quakers, Presbyterians, Catholics, Anabaptists, & Sectaries. Great Baptisings when a clergyman arrives. They live in Harmony — no controversies about Religion

Their morals are loose & many lascivious — with all their harmony & hospitality. There are good people here

Houses — one sort built with brick & lime of oyster shells; the meanest built with timber, with Clapboards on outside, & roofs of both sorts are shingled; they generally have Sash windows, & large rooms with good closets.

Furniture of Pewter, Brass, wood, &c is imported from England. The richer have tolerable quantities of plate

North Carolina 1737

Clothing of both kinds mostly from England: some is made in Province. They make a few hats, but others come from New England & Europe.

Con. Mis. 1. 250

Diet — chiefly Beef, Pork, Mutton, Venison abundant, — Wild tame fowl. Fish of several sorts, Roots, Fruit, Sallads, Bread, Butter, Milk, Cheese. Rice Indian corn, "They concoct (p. 172) rice & Indian corn, like a Hasty pudding". [M. 12. 885

Liquors — are Rum, Brandy, Malt drink — all imported. They make cider, persimon beer, Cedar beer, Beer of grun stalks of Indian Corn, Beer of Molasses, which is common & pleasant: No malt drink made here.

Chocolate, Teas & Coffee are as common in N.C. as in Ireland, especially coffee which is now raised there. The lowest sort are addicted to rum & brandy.

Fuel is wood, especially Hickory.

Diversions are Fishing, Fowling, Hunting Deer, Bears Raccoons, Hares, and Turkeys, &c.

Horse Racing they are fond of — also in Virginia

Gaming they are addicted to, as Cards, Dice, Hazard, & all forms, at which they play for large sums.

Cockfighting they greatly admire.

Wrestling & Leaping. Dancing they are fond of

p. 82. Great feasts at Wheat Harvest about June &c

Produce Exported.

Beef, Pork, Tallow, Hides, Deerskins, Furs Wheat, Indian Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Rice, Beeswax, myrtle wax, Tobacco, Snakeroot Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Masts, Staves, Planks, Boards, Cotton, Gums, Tears, some drugs, &c Horses are exported to Antigua, Barbadoes &c

They import English Goods & others from Europe; also Rum, sugar, Molasses, Negroes, &c They import almost everything. Glass for sash windows is put down

Currency is now only Paper Bills; but there is some Gold & Silver preserved to buy Negroes in W.I. &c 10£ is the greatest bill & 1/. the smallest — in all the Colony 300 to 400,000£ are in circulation. One shilling Sterling is equal to 5/. in N.C. bills. & equal to 7/ in S. Carolina bills (p. 55)

North Carolina 1737.

Cattle, Horses & Swine multiply surprisingly
They kill beeves for salting & exportation in October & other cool months — Many have gone wild & live in the woods & savannas, along deer.
Horses are about 13 or 14 hands high — are seldom shod —
M. 12-378 will perform tedious journies — are not well taken care of. Some are wild in the woods
Sheep thrive well, but do not ramble in the woods like other cattle. Are kept in enclosures & come away every evening to the planters houses. & are put up in folds to protect them from wild beasts, especially wolves
Goats but few.
Swine are very numerous — & the pork excellent They feed on nuts, acorns, fruits, & vast numbers are met with in the woods. Great quantities of pork are exported to W. Indies

Fowls } as Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Cocks & Hens,
Domestic } Pigeons & the like are cheaper than anywhere in Europe.

Trees.

Chestnut Oak a lofty tree & large — have sweet acorns so called Chestnut Oaks.
White Scaly Bark Oak; Red Oak; Spanish Oak
Black Oak. White Iron or Ring Oak, one of the best & most durable; Turkey Oak
Live Oak, green all the year, the most durable of all
Cypress — not an evergreen — leaves turn red in winter. some 36 feet in circumference. Used for boats and Canoes.
Pines — 11 sorts & more.
p. 130. Pitch pine large fair tree — with few branches. Wood full of turpentine & seems never to decay. Affords — (Turpentine, Tar, pitch, rosin)
White & Yellow Pine } grow very large — } not so full of Turpentine as Pitch p. affords, masts, yards, planks, &c. most useful tree in woods
Almond pine — resembles the preceding.
Dwarf pine — seldom exceeds 17 feet high

North Carolina

Trees -

Red Cedar, has a vast number of branches, which gradually grow shorter, making the tree in the form of a pyramid. Leaves small & short - Pearsberries. Very plenty grows in low wet grounds. Wood soft & reddish - of this are made Tables. Wainscot, &c. - has a sweet scent and is very durable - used in houses & ships.

White Cedar, approaches the other in smell, bark clears but grows tall & splits easily. Makes good yards, bowsprits topmasts, shingles for houses, pails & other vessels, &c

Tulip Tree - called poplar by planters - very large & tall some 21 feet in circumference - Wood makes tables, shingles, or planks. An ointment is made of the buds. Trees bear Tulips, white or party-colour

Aspen - same as in Europe. Bark medicinal

Ash - Two sorts - one like European - tough. The other is Water Ash. Both grow in wet grounds

Sycamore grows in low grounds - bark mottled, bring white, blue, &c. Leaves as ours in Europe. Bears a ~~little~~ burr. Used for Wainscot, tables, chairs, turners Ashes. Gunstocks, &c

Beech 2 sorts, very plenty used for firewood chiefly. affords much mast for swine

Buck Beech - another sort - tree not large

Elm - one sort on high lands, some in wet grounds They make ropes of the bark, &c

Mulberry, 3 sorts; red, & 2 sorts for silkworms

Hickory Trees are of the Walnut Kind & bear nuts - 3 sorts com. White, red, & flying bark. The first bears many nuts; kernels sweet & good Indians make much use of them. Good fire wood The red has a red heart of which are made walking sticks, mortars, pestles, & turners ware. Good fire wood The 3d sort has a scaly bark - bears nuts with a bitter kernel - Wood used for cogs &c

Black Walnut - Trees are plenty and large - Wood makes beautiful Tables, Chests of Drawers, & other things. Very durable. Kernels of nuts are eaten. Hogs feed on these nuts & Hickory nuts.

N. Carolina.

Trees -

Chesnut. in N.C. grows towards heads of rivers & hilly places - large & durable wood, used for building. Nut smaller than in Europe, but sweeter.

Sweetgum - yields a sweet & fragrant gum, which is used for medicine. Bears a round burr. Wood is good for tables, &c

Black Gum Tree - bearberries - 2 sorts. Very hard to split, one sort, our blk gum.

White Gum Tree. makes curious furniture of well worked

Locust Tree - has prickles - most durable wood we have. 2 sorts, white & yellow. It bears pods like Kidney beans, but larger. Indians make bowgs of this tree (Bows)

Honey Tree is like locust - is more prickly - bears long pods, containing seeds & honey. They make use the gum of the fruit in Virginia. [Gleditschia?

Service Tree, has leaves like ash - bears berries

Birch is plentiful, but generally up the rivers; Paraketos feed on the buds in spring

Alder grows in low grounds

Laurel tree is plenty in low ground - as large as the Oak. Leaves berries color yellow. wood not durable.

Ascopo, like Laurel

Bay Tree, a beautiful evergreen. They make candles of the wax which the berries yield. an useful medicine

Bay Tulip Tree - an Evergreen

Hornbeam Tree, leaves like Elm - timber strong, hard & durable.

Maple Tree - two sorts - one has a white grain The other has a curled grain & grows on hills & mountains - both sorts large. Flowers whitish green. Of this wood is made wainscots, tables, trenchers, dishes, & spinning wheels &c.

Persimmon. Holly. Chinkapin, Sassafras, Willow, black & red wildcherry. Wild plum, Damson, fig. hawthorn & whitethorn, and blackthorn, Dogwood (he refers to its white spring flowers, Sugar Tree - maple I grows in interior. Indians tap it & make sugar of the sap.

Hazel nut, Papaw. Redbud, sorrel Tree, Myrtle, Sumach, Indico tree, Palmetto.

North Carolina

Trees

Canes or Reeds such as angling rods are made of. Good pasturage for cattle & lodges for wild beasts. The planters are obliged to burn off the old grass, & the cattle feed on the canes. They burn the canes to drive out the wild beasts & they make a crackling noise heard at a distance.

p. 123.

m. 15. 338

The Palmetto in Bermuda – is made into women's hats, baskets & pretty boxes – that is, the leaves are what are exported from B. In N.C. the planters make of the fans of the Palmetto, brooms to sweep houses with.

Nat. Hist. 2. 257

Misc. 11. 159

Arrowwood, Prickly Ash, Prim or Privet alike it, Gallberry Tree, Sarvine, a low shrub – leaves like cedar; Misseltoe – Indian Tea, Pimento tree, Huckle Berries 4 sorts – Willow oak, Currants Briar Roses or Hip tree, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Strawberries very plenty, Honeysuckles or woodbines. Jessamine, Grapes several sorts, Mayeock, & various others.

p. 123

m. 14. 233

European Trees in N.C.

Apples, viz. golden Russet, Reelstreak, Pearmain, Winter Queening, Harvey, Leather Coats, Jenneting, Codling, Longstalk, Lady-finger or Long apple, Cider is mentioned –

Pears of several sorts, Quinces, Peaches, Nectarines Apricock, Medlars not here, Cherry, the common red & black – Plums, Figs, Filbert, does not thrive, Gooseberry, Red & White Currants, Barberry, Rosemary grows in Gardens.

North Carolina.

Beasts.

Buffalo — rare in N. C. or in lower part.
Elk, Deer — Lynx & Jackall supposed to be in N. C. from reports of Indians — not certain.
Bears common, Tiger, Panther, Cat of the Mountain; Wildcat, Polecat or Skunk, Minks, Wolf — numerous. Beavers Otters, Raccoons, Foxes, Opossum or Possum, Hares so called, squirrels 4 sorts viz fox sq. gray sq. flying sq. & ground sq. Weasel, Rats 4 sorts. Musk, Mask, Water & House rat; Moles, Mice 4 sorts, House, Shrew, Dor. & Cat mouse

Alligators, Tortoise, Perelains, Frogs, and among them the bullfrog & tree frog. Lizards.

M. 12. 26 Rattlesnakes, He believes they charm birds, squirrels &c. & other Snakes. Vipers poisonous. Blacksnakes & many more.

Bees are plenty in Hives & in Hollow trees in the woods — Humble Bees are here.
Butterflies, Grasshoppers, Hoglice, and stones, &c
Firefly. Fly appears in May remain during summer. The woods sometimes seem be all sparks of fire.
Crickets — seldom come into houses like ours. but living in the fields & woods.
Ladybird; Pismire, Spiders, Earwig.
Flies of several sorts; weevil, Bugs, Cockroach, Tumbletures or beetles, Muskitoes, Wasps Hornets, Fleas.

M. 12. 27 Lice not plenty. Recreation by nurses for the Jaundice & consumptives & to provoke urine.
Tick is about animals, & sometimes on men.
Locust. Caterpillar, Tobacco worm
M. 12. 27 Earthworms, used medicinally.
Snails.

North Carolina

Birds –

Eagles, Hawks, Turkey Buzzard, Kites, Owls
Parakeetos, Cuckoos, Ravens scarce, Rooks do.
Crows & Blackbirds,

M. 2. 2126. M. 12. 427. 29 M. 15. 56. Turkeys – 500 are seen in a flock. "I have shot some that weighed 40 pounds" "I am been credibly informed that some weigh 60 lbs."
Pheasants Woodcocks. Snipes. Curlew,
Will-Willet. so called from its cry. Lapwing.
Plover, Partridges. Turtle Doves,
M. 11. 291. Wild Pigeons – great flocks –
Woodpeckers, woodpecker 5 sorts, Catbirds,
Mocking birds, Redbirds. Fieldfare, Thrushes
Thrushes, Whipo-will, named from its notes.
Blue Jays, Killdeer, Sandbirds, Runners,
Larks. The breast is of a lemon color, in shape of a salmon. Other Larks,
Bluebird, Bullfinch.
Nightingales have notes like European, but feathers different.
Sparrows, Ortmans, Snowbirds, yellow wings,
Goldfinches, Baltimore birds, Bats, Swallows,
Swift, martins, Wrens, Humming birds,
Various Water fowls –
Wild Geese 3 sorts. many Ducks, &c
Fish, – (I omit all)

Pork is excellent. & Beef is good.
Women do not overburthen themselves with care and industry, & not much is manufactured
Settlers should bring with them Clover & other grass seeds,
Road. A good carriage road from Edenton to Virginia; other roads may be travelled with coaches, chaises, &c
M. 15. 314 Trees are marked or notched on each side roads from one town to another, in all America. Roads without these marks are cowpaths, &c
Only 2 or 3 water Mills in N.C. & no wind mills
p. 249 No Planters grind most of their corn by hand Mills which most planters have. Stones are obtained in N.C. for grist mills. They grind at halves, though the law allows only one sixth. Contrast p. 322

M.15 108 Turpentine, Pitch, Tar, Rosin are all made from one tree. the Pitch pine (p.127)

The Negroes box (cut cavities) in the trees and dip out the turpentine with ladles & put it in barrels. The trees run about 3 years & then decay, & in time fall; & they form the light-wood of which pitch & tar is made.

The Negroes gather up this Light wood, which they split & make Kilns of it which are covered & the good burned & the tar runs out & is put into barrels — Pitch is made of Tar.

Rosin is not plenty here; few trouble themselves to make it. It is obtained by distilling the Turpentine, & making of it Oil of Turpentine & Rosin. I think little or no Rosin or spirits of Turpentine was made when he wrote — pitch none.

M.15.69. Emigrants.

These are indented for a certain time, & are made servants during that time. Until his time is out he can make no contract of any kind. At the end of the time of their indentures, their masters are obliged to give each man servant, a new suit of clothes, a gun, powder, shot, ball & 10 bushels I. Corn, & by law they are entitled to 50 acres when they become free; but they seldom take it up but dispose of it for trifles. Indeed a man could not raise cattle to advantage, or make Turpentine & tar on 50 acres. They engage as overseers of plantations, &c. & some become able to buy a plantation in time. Some runaway, & have to work double the time they are absent at end of time; & have neck yokes put on them like the negroes.

Negroes are brought from Africa to the English plantations, & bring gold & silver. Some are sold at 16, 25, or 18 £ sterling each. Those born here make better slaves than those born in Africa. Buckwell had seen them whipped till large pieces of skin hung down their backs, but he finds no fault.

North Carolina

Hegewes an account of the Indians, 130 pages

Indian women are never known to scold.
"They cannot make easy the tongue with such rage & malice as some of our European Dames".

"The Indians say that a woman is a weak creature; easily drawn away by the man".

They name months from something in nature, as Herring Month (March); Strawberry month (April); Mulberry month (May); one month is named by some from the blossoming of the dogwood tree, & another from the Tulip Tree; others name them from flight of birds: from the gobling of Turkey Cocks; (March & April);

Drunkenness & other vices they have learned from the Whites.

Women of Indians in N.C. Dress victuals for all, make mats, baskets, girdles of possums hair; they make Matty rushes 5 feet wide & 12 feet long sewed double. Others are made of flags. Baskets are made of fine bulrushes, sometimes of silk grass: also of reeds or canes split & made mats baskets & dressing boxes, all which things are sold to planters, with deerskins & furs. The Indians barter many deerskins, &c. for Rum.

p. 406. Pigeons are by Millions; & Indians get hundreds of gallons of pigeon oil or fat which they use as we do butter.

Brickell Book has 408 pages.

Ed Enc v. 375 } Drinking, Gambling & every species of dissipation engross the time of the North Carolinians. They are passionately addicted to horse racing & cock fighting. They enjoy the spectacle of a boxing match, & have recourse to gouging.

John Houghtons Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry & Trade. 4 Vols.

His account of English Exports from Oct 29. 1682 to March 1. 1683. from London.

m.15.193 Aquavitae 18 hhds – Chalk
m Allum 167 Cwt m Cabinets cwt.
p.300 Apparel, suits 180 stuff m Copperas 1337
p.300 Apothecarys Wares 7 Cwt. m.15.169 Chairs 160 doz
Ale. Arsenic Cordcane.
Beer 28 tuns. Cushions 607
m Backs pr Chairs 8. m.15.174 Couches 46.
m.15.84 Bottles of glass, 10600. Con.10.439 Cards wool 89 doz
Borax 86 Cwt m.15.378 Caps 1722 doz.
m. Butter – 884 firkins Co. Velvet 3 doz.
Con.10.428 Buttons Hair. 159 gross m Cheese 500 Cwts
Co Silk m Curtains 6 suits
Bays. 31 sorts & above 700 parcels m. Colors Painters 1 ton.
Books 44 Cwt Copper 107 Cwt.
m.15.170 Boxes Snuff. 6 doz Cordage
Boxes paper 6 doz Collars Horse 14
Co powder — m. Candles 1600 doz
Co Comb — Con.10 Cards tow 13 doz
m.15.154 Co Paste p.300 Cloaks 10
do Dressing Coals
Co Colored m.14.300 Coats Frail
Bacon flitches Clocks 4
m. Bread Ginger 1 Cwt m.15.97 Clock Cases 13
m.15.362 Bridles Clockwork, 15 Cwt
Bedsteads 10 Cattlins, 1 gro
m.12.67 Bones Ox 2000 Camlets 134 pieces
Beans 3 qrs Crape 2 "
m.15.158 Brushes p.300. Coats 90
Bellows Smiths m.15.145 Canes Wrought 7 doz & 4 doz
Biscuit 360 Cwt Corks 61. gro & 55
p.300. Bodice 50 doz Cotton Goods 36,000.
Con.10. Buttons Pin 3 gro Charcoal 246 Cwt
m.15 Blankets 70 pcs Coaches 4.
m.15.193 Brandy cherry 38 Gal Cards game 8 doz
Con.10.425 Buckles stone Cakes Rape 17000
Bricks 1000. m.15.376 Collars and pieces 8, 132,642 and parcels 53,265
Cloths Spanish m.15.132 Drawers 21 chests of
Co woolen Diamonds, 4
Co long & short
Co Horse
Co Hair
p.304 Con.10.400. Co oiled 24 yd

m.15.208 Dornix 360 yds, 88 pieces
Essence 3 £
m Earthen Ware 561 pieces
Earth red 14 bushels
m Feather Bed 1
Flannel 5900 yds
Frieze 770 yds
Fringe worsted 7 pieces
Co Gold & silver 60 z
Fustians 758 pieces
Co Ends 129
m Feathers 8 £
m. Frames pictures 3
Con. Flax 5 doz
m Fustic 1 Cwt
p.278 Gloves 1090 doz
Gunpowder 50 Cwt
m Glue 79 Cwt
Glass & Earthen wares – 11000 pieces
m Glasses prospect 41 pieces
m " Looking 14 Chest
m. " Drinking 2575
" Window 22 chest
m Gaithwb 4 gro
p.300 Garments Silk 263
m Globes
m Guitar 1
p.282 Gums 40
p.300 Gums Indica 6
Hose worsted & woolen & thread 4500 doz
Co Cotton 7 doz
Hats beaver & castor & felt many
Con. Halindastany 5000 £
m Hoops 145,000.
m Hops 130 Cwt
m Heels wooden 2 gross
m Hearings
m Hair Kill 90 C
Horses 139 C

English Exports 1682–3.

m Hangings Dornex 1
p. 282. Horns powder, 30 dozen
m. 15. 3. Harness 22
p. 282 Holsters 23
m. 12. 57 Horns Rams, 1000
m. 12. 57 Horn plates 76 C 50.
m. 15. 172 Iron wrought 676 Cwt
m. 15. 193 Juice of Cherries 4 hhds
Juniper 6 hhds + 65 gro.
Kersies. 540
m. 15. 62 Leather wrought 4473 ℔
Lace bone 168 gro
p. 293 " Thread. 1 paire
" Gold & silver 306 ℔
m. 15. 190 Lead Fodder 900 Cwt
" Black 190 ℔
m. 12. 328 " Red 6 ℔
Linsy woolsy 28 ℔ + 207 panes
m. 13. 320 Linen English 16 panes
Leaves Lanthorn 103.800
m. 15. 167 Lasts 15 dozen
Linseed 1 84 Quarters
Lines Clock. 24 bundles
p. 240. Loaves Sugar. 44 Cwt
p. 281 Musk. 1392 ounces
p. 266 Lampreys 5,000
m. 15. 110 Mace 53 ℔
Mealoat 102 quis
Co Wheat 317 qrs.
Mum 1 tun. 516 bts
Mules 14
m. 15. 137 Maps 16
Mullspreiden 6
m Nails 415 Cwt
m. 12. 328 Oaker red 1 Cwt
p. 266. Nets fish 1.
m. 12. 273. Oil linseed 30 gal
m. 15. 139 Organs old 1

Pewter 186 Cwt
Perpets, 8929
Perpets & Serges } 1870 panes
m Pentices 36
Oates 138
Pippins 325 bush.
m. Pipes Tobac. 600 gro
m Plate white 25 ℔
Peas
m Pectins
p 300 Petticoats 36
m. 15. 376 Pieces of 8. panes a 53265
m Paper Brown 60 Reams
p 273 Powder Hair 48 ℔
m. Patten and Clogs } 16 dozen
m Plate Wrought 36 ℔
Pots Earthen 1425
m Periwigs 81
m Powder Gun, 633 Cwt
Peristone. 2
p. 273 Powder blue 139 ℔
Presses 1
Pasteboard 10 gro
m 15. 2 Quilt 1
178 Rugs size 150
Ribbon gold & silver
Rules 3
Stuff. 2800 panes
Co with gold & silver 91 yds
Silk wrought 2364 ℔ 45/5 ℔
" Waste 4700 ℔
" Thrown 465 ℔
Serges — 4000
Sayes. 2200 panes
m Stirrups horseneil 25 Cwt
m Saddles 84 + 232
m. 15. 164 Stone fire 156 ℔ + 20.
m Spirits 67 gal
Skins Calve 2600 dozen
m 15 92 Co Sheep 193 "
Co Goat 15 "
Co Coney 42000

m. 15. Otter Skins 30
Fitch " 94
Cat " 100
Stand 18 Cwt
m Shovels 42 dozen
m. 15. 90 Shot 1052 Cwt
p. 266 Salmon 66 bundles
m Shoes old 336 dozen
m Soap hard. 2 Cwt.
p. 300 Sleeves Embroidered 6 pr
Cop. 254 Scoups 2 dozen + 8 dozen
p. 300 Shirts 200
p. 304 Sieves.
p 282 Scabbards
Swords & hilts
m. Senitors 4
Seals 4 pr
Cider 63 hhds
m Shoes 3931 ℔
m. 12 Sentore & Drawers } 6
Silver foreign
m. 15. 376 282. 242 oz
Shreds of Portals
m Sugar loaf 813 Cwt
Stands 2
Screens 2
Shavings & Lanthorns } 12 ℔
m. Soaps 6 Casks
m Seed Clover 545
m Stone grind 4 hhd.
m Spectacles & pr case
Jeans
Socks & Caps
Tables & Stands 24
Cong Tin 2460 Cwt
m. Trunks, mets 27
Ticking & Ticks
m Tapestry.
m Tankards silver 2
m Violins 6 + 1 box
Varnish 48 ℔
m. 12. 328.

English Exports 1682-3

m. Workclock 880
m Woollcotton 35700 ℔.
m.15 123. { Co Spanish 7 bales
Co Lambs 15 Cut
m.15.56 – Co Coney 675 ℔ + 1966 ℔
m.15 125 | Waxbees 4232 ℔
m.15.113 Watwstrong 1900 gals
m.15 125 Ware hard, 2000 ℔.
m.15.97 Watches 103
m.15 123. { Wool Spanish 13 bags
Do Hares 110 ℔
Con.10 Whips 3 doz
m.15 123. { Wool Red 3 bags
Co Beaver 200 ℔
p.260. Weld 1 Cut + 5 ℔
Wood 14 ℔
p.314. Co Olive 1 cass
Ware Upholsterers pack + 3 cut
" Tin pack
" Turners "
" Apothecaries 29 cut
p.94 . . . " Confectionary 56 ℔
m.15.93. – " Earthen 4233
m.12 329 Wheling 10 Cut
Wheels Cart 3 prs
Co Coach 2 prs
Con 10.349. Yarn Mohair 39639 ℔
m.15.113. " Cotton 101.839 ℔
Zealots 14400.

English Exports 1682–3. ~~[illegible]~~ (Oct. 29. 1682 to Mark 1. 1683.)

Exported by Certificate (seem to be foreign goods – not of the produce & manufacture of England)

£

p. 281 Assafoetida 1658
m. 9. 221. Almonds 51 C
p. 260. Annatto 25 £
m. 15. 193 Aquavitae ~~1975 Gal~~
~~Allum 45 Cwt~~
p. 260 ~~Ashes 3 Cwt 36~~
~~Alkanet & Chalk~~
Alonego – 28 butt
m. 15. 99 Beads – 5205 £
m. 15. 80 Barilla 380 C (+ 804 C)
p. 281 Benzoin 50 £
Battry 1 Cwt 2 qr
Con 10. 438 Buckrams 30 pands
m. 15. 380 Bonewhale & C
Con 10. Baetts for Ch.
Con 10. 320. Barras Ell 530
m. 15. 99 Beads Coral 538 C
m. 15. 99 Bugles quot 700 £
p. 260 Brazilett 13 Tons
m. 9. 221 Currants 1641 Cwt
Do. 1842 "
m. 13. 93 Calicoes 23049 pands
80 28172 "
Copper
p. 281 Camphire 1588 £ + 2207
m. 5. 110 Cinnamon 2516 £
Grewats 3458
p. 281 Cardamony 505 £
m. 12. 375 Carpets 164
m. Cocoa 169 Cwt
Cowries 300 Cwt
m. 15. 110 Cloves 111 £
p. 260 Cochineel 6062 £ + 1540 £
p. 281. Cambagium 1316 £
p. 281 Camalignea 2 Cwt
Camlets 65 yds
Con 10. 320 Combrucks 59 pands
Con 10 p. 143. Canvas Spruce 4700 ells
Con 10. 320 Chess 58 £
m. 13. 106 Coffee 34 Cwt
m. 11. 122 Capers 9750 £
p. 281 Cassia fistula 4052 £
Chercolees 40 pands
p. 281 Coral 274 £
Chandenes 20 par.
p. 281 Contrayerva 50 £
m. 15. 62 Cordivants 60 doz
Con 10. 320 Canvas 1535 yds
Con Duck Holland 2805 ells
Con Diaper 254 yds
m. 12 Dates 18 Cwt
Septimus 600 £
m. 9. 221. Figs. 617 Cwt
Feathers Ostrich 40
m Frasticke 138 Cwt
m. 15 110 Ginger 586 Cwt
Do. green 12552 £
p. 260. Galls 2033 Cwt
p. 260 Gum Lack 4450 £
Gingams 45 par.
Galbanum 242 £
p. 281 Gallingal 1000 £
p. 281 Gum animae 10950 £
p. 281 " Traga. 2530 £
p. 260. " Lack 100 £
Guttae. 50 £
Hides 4820
Do red. 1444 par
Do Cow 5357 "
Calcanica 300 "
m. 15. 62
m. Hair Goats 4725 £
Herbalonges 1308
m. 15. 180 Hoops Iron 7 tons
p. 298 Hose 62 doz
Con 10 320 Harfords 1500 ells
m. Hemp 40 Cwt
Con 10 427 Incle 89 £
Do unwrought 32 doz
m. Indigo 6238 £
m. Iron 113 Tons
Do Spanish 9 Tons
Linen German 67917 ells
" " 88. 284
" Scotch 200 yds
" — 32470 ells
Lawns Sletia, pands 1938
Linen 2808 ells
Do Barras 2200 "
p. 224 Do Checks 233 pieces
Do Osenbrigs 23191 ells
Do Cambricks. 162 par.
Do Hol. Duck 434 ells
Do Spruce Canvas 975 ells
Do Diapers 347 yds
Do Harfords 500 ells
Do Elinda Cotts 16 par.
Do Hessens 42 ells
Con 10. 320.
Lignum Vitae 37 tons
Lapis Tutiae 25 Cwt
m. Lead White 36 Cwt
Lack Stick. 2264 Cwt
m. Litmus 40 £
Musk 1180 g
p. 281 Do cod. 160 doz
m. Mace 32 £
m. Mohair 1128
Muslin 8 pands
m. Nails 8 Cwt
Neckclothy Calico
m Nutmegs 316 £ 1600
Nillaes 131 par
Nehallowes 320 42 "
Nux Vomica 1100 £
p. 281 Neckclothy 2000
Oil 103 Tons & more
Con 10. 320 Osenbrigs 31788 Ells
p. 24 Olibanum 81 Cwt
Oculus India 1800 £
p. 281 Opium 227 £

English Exports 1682-3

By Certificate

m.15 141. Oil Olive 276 gal
do Salad 12
Pearlseed 499 cz.
Panicascos 140
Pantils 1300
m.9 335 Plates Latten 33 bbl
do Double & single 2800
m.15 110 Pepper 15039 £
do 16470 £
Palampors 5 par.
m.9.22 Prunes 12 Cwt
m Paper 60 Reams
Penenes 65 pieces
Polium Montanum 500
p.272 Rice 167 Cwt.
Rangoes 10200 pieces
Romalls 1913.
do pieces 535
m.15 145 Raisins 20 Tons
+ 120 Cwt
p.281 Rhubarb 214 £
p.281 Sal Armoniac 239
Silk China 498 £
do Raw 13564 £
" do 22438 £
do wrought 1033 £ + 1132 £
do with gold and Silver 34 pieces
Stuffs Guinea 150
p.280 Sugar 611 Cwt
Salt Petre 1006 bags
p.281 Seed Worm 1060 £
m. Soap 300 Cwt
p.281 Scammony 664 £
p.280 Sugar white 2994 Cwt
do brown 6539 Cwt
p.281 Sanguis Draconis 252 £
m.12.57 Shell Portoise 1100 £
Sheets old 2560
m.14.172 Steel 4 Cwt

p.281 Saffron 60 £
Stuff 70 yds
p.304 do Hair 3 par.
p.261 Stick Lack 80 Cwt
p.281 Senna 450 £
Seed pearl 200 £
p.281 " worm 160 £
p.281 " Cummin 10 £
m.15 " Caraway 56 £
110 " Fennel 14 £
p.281 " Annis 56 Cwt
Yellow Lack 374 £
p.265 Sumach 7 Cwt
Skins Bear 261
" Beaver 1187
" Moose 816
" Otter 413
" Mink 406
" Gray 1080
" Vitsen 260
" Cat 200
" Wolf 97
" Raccon 77
" Timber 6.
m.10 348 Twine 23 Cwt
Com. Thread 420 £
Tobacco 182.792 £
do Vir. 75697 £
do Bermud. 930 £
Tykes 18
p.266 Turmerick 7986 £
do 5929 £
m Tapistry 196 Ells
m.12. Teeth Elephant 120 Cwt
Com Thread pack 21 £
m.12. Teeth Seamorse 280 £
p.265 Tea 250 £
m. Tar 5 Lasts, 340 bbls
Wine Rhenish, Port, Madeira Canary, Sherry Claret

m.10 339 Wire Latten 56 Cwt
" Steel 450 £
m. Wasbees, 87 Cwt
m Yarn Mohair 607 £ + 74162 £
m Yarn Cotton 23054
m. do " 86230 £

m.12.59 Furs
" Beaver 1187
" Moose 816
" Otter 413
" Mink 406
" Gray 1080
" Vitsen 260
" Cat 200
" Wolf 97
" Raccon 77
" Timber 6.

m.12.172 Tobacco
do Vir. 75697 £
do Bermud. 930 £

m.10 348 Twine 23 Cwt
Com. Thread 420 £

m.15 110 Pepper 15039 £
do 16470 £

m.10 339 Wire Latten 56 Cwt
" Steel 450 £

English Imports, ~~Dec 29 to F~~ Oct 29. 1682 to Feb 6. 1682-3
1682 & 1683 — Selections are made from them — most are
Latin, but not all.

p. 260. Annatto
Amber
p. 24. Ambugreece
m. 9.224 Almonds
Allumes
Canary Seeds
m. 15.193 Aquavitae
m. 14.266 Anchovies
m. 13.80 Ashes pot
m. 13.97 Beer Spruce
m. 15.99 Beeds 23.070 oz
Bark Jesuits
Berries French
p. 281. Bdellium
Barley French
Bark Myrtle
Brimstone
m. 16.380 Bone whale 11 tons
Battry 20 fatts
Books
Balls 3 fatts
m. 13.80. Barilla
m. 15.380 Bone whale 6 fatts
m. 15.158 Bristles
Balls Wash
Blades Sword
Boxes Tinder
m. 15.158. Brooms 4649 doz
m. 15.99. Babies & c.
Band string Twist
m. 12.56 Buttony Hair
Con. 10.418 Baskets
Bazels Tanned
Con. 10 Bluestreams
Balls
p. 281 Cantharides
p. 260 Echinus
m. 15.201 Candlewax

m. Cinnamon
p. 281. Coral
m. Cloves
m Chocolate
Cheese 1 Cut
m Coffee
Cork
m. 12.346 Cherries dried
Copper
m. 15.189 Clapboards 6160
m. 15.117 Cordage
p. 281 Coral Guaiac
m. Cocoa
m. Currants
m. 11.122 Capers
Con. 10.427 Caddis 114 doz
Cups China
m. 15.62 Cordwains
m. Carpets suits 20
m Calico Table Cloth 1 doz
m. Canes, 4500
m Calicos 12 per.
Con. 10.320 Canvas
Cloths, Sectch yds 16000.
p. 281 Camphire
Corn powder
m. 15.208 Dornix 1326 per
m. 15.189 Deals
Dearants 1155 yds
Con. 10.320 Duck Holland
Con. 10.320 Diaper 20584 yds
Ibid Damask
Essence
Eggs 24200
p. 281 Flowers Camomile
Feathers Ostrich
p. 260 Fustic
m Flax
m. 9.221. Figs

m. 15.197 Feathers 78 bags
m. 15.99 Figures in Alabaster
Freeze Irish
m. Fans for Coom
p. 281 Gum Guaiacum
" Elemi
m Ginger green
m. 12.145 Grapes dried
p. 281 Galbanum
Galengal
Gum Tragacanth
" Seneca
m. Ginger
p. 260 Galls
Glass French
m Glasses. 4000
m Hair Goats
p. 298 Hose.
m Horn rings
m Hemp
Con Harpoons
m Horns Ox
Honey
p. 281 Hartshorn
m. 15.62 Hides Cow, Red, Tad.
p. 260. Indigo
Isinglass
Con. 10. Kicle
m Iron
m. Ink printing
m. 15.193 Juice Lime
de Lemons
Leather Mask
Lapis Lazuli
Leaves Rose
m. 12.328 Lead White
Lignum Vitae
Con. 9.335 Letten black
Con. 10.329 Linen. 228,000 Cls

English Imports

p.260 Litmous
Con.9. Lattin Shaven
Con.10 Leaves Sletia
Lithange silver
& gold
p.281. Mercury
m Mace
Millium Solis
p.136. Meats Sweet
p.281 Manna
m.15.156. Molasses 74 casks
p.260. Madder
Martin Tailes 1500
Mats
m.15.164 Mauble blocks 6
Masts
m Nutmegs
m.15.99. Neckleace jet
m 11 p 113. Nutts, chest, 36 barrels
& wal. 267 bar.
& smell 1 bar
Oil 400 £
p.281 Opium
Oats 30 quarters
p.281 Opoponax
m.15.109 Oil Turpentine £ 1700
" walnut £ 1200
& 6 hhds
m.11.175
p.260 Orchal
m.15.141 Olives 36 hhds
m. Onions 61 bbls
Oranges
Con.10.300 Ozenbrigs
Prunellas
m.11.113 Pistachos
Pomatum
Potatoes 6 cat
m 9.221. Prunes
Pennice Stones
m.12.346 Pears dried
m.15.109 Pitch & Tar
Plates singled & double
& thorn
m.15.170 Pipes tobacco
Pots Stone
m.12.375 Pentadon
Paper blue
m.15.38 Paper 1336 Reams
Pippens 11 bask
Pearl seed
Platters wooden
(m.10.418 £800
Quicksilver
m Quilts 3
p.281 Rhubarb
Rape
m. Resin
p.272. Rice
m. Raisins
Rushes bulk
Rods 6 basket
Ryl 15 yds
p.281 Spermaceti 150 £
m Seeds Garden 6 of 38
m " Onion 4 tons
Salarmoniac
" Gem
Silk wrought
p.281 Seeds fennel
" agnuscastus
p.281 Senna
Saffron
Seeds worm £
m. Snuff 432
p.281 Scammony
p.95 Succads
m Soap
m Steel
Snowting
p.240. Sugar
Cyder. 10 Tuns
Silk, Raw, Orgazine &c
Safflore
m. Sables (Skins?)
m.15.184 Staves pipe & hhd
Skins of Beaver,
Lamb, Sheep
Calf, Otter
Fox Bear
m.12.59 Musquash, Raccoon
Buck, Cat,
Mentor, Mink
Otter, Seal
Grey, Goat
Pilot, Horse
p.265 Sturgeon kegs
Sussoes 8 pounds
m.15.164 Stones whet 4000
& goat 1910z
Shears.
Con. Thread
m Turpentine
Turbith
m.6. Tortoise shell
Turnesole
Treacle Venice
Tutiae lapis
p.269 Tea 11 £
Twine
p.281 Tartar Cream
m.6.57 Teeth Elephants 6 tons
Tow 2 tons
Tallow
m. Tobacco
Con.10. Trenchers
Tiles Hars
m Tapistry
Thimbles
Timber beech
m.12.328 Verdigreece
Vermilion
p.260. Vitriol
m.12.328 Varnish
Vinegar

English Imports.

p.314 Wood, Olive 15 Tons
p.260 Do Nicaragua 30 "
p.260 Do Logs; Cedar 35 " p.314
p.314 Do Box; Brazilitto 5 " p.260
p.260 Do Granadilla
Con 10.339 Wire Steel & Latten
Wire of various sort.
m.15.123. Wool Polonia
m. — " Goats
m.15.123 " Ostrich
m.15.113. " Cotton 1082 bags
m.15.189 { Wood Lath
Wainscots 5656
p.24. Water perfumed
Women beaver 150
m.15.38 Water distilled
m.15.113 Yarn Worsted
p.142. " Spruce
" Cable
m.15.123 " Woolen
m.15.113 " Cotton 629 bales
m.10.320 " Linen
m. " Mohair

Some additions from Imports from Feb 1 to March 1. 1682-3.

p.282 Birding Pieces · Pots iron
Berries Juniper
Barilla
p.260 Argol
Blacking
Con Buckrams
p.281 Borax
Bricks
m.15.99 Bugles
m.15.158 Brooms 1450 doz
Coral
p.274 Checks
Cork
m.13.93 { Calico Cupboard
" Clothes.
p.281 Cortex Winterianus
m.12.375 { Carpets Turkey
Do Leather 13
Do 20
Coach & Calash 2
Cranberries
p.24. Civet 142 z.
m.15.189 Deals 27625
Dimity 1004 yds
p.282 Flints for guns
Marmalat
Mats
p.281 Manna,
Mum
Neckcloths Calico
Do — 25817.
Nutmegs candied
m.15.141 { Oil 245 Jars. 10 Tons.
m.12.273 { Linseed, Train, m.15.380
Hempseed.
Oars
Paper 25271 Reams
Do Brown, blue
Royal, cap
Painted
m.12.352 { Cotton yarn 193 bales
m.15.113. { Do do 2750 ℔

p.281 Petit Burgundy
Quilts Calico
m. Raisins
m Rosin
Silk warmes
Sumpters
Skins of Kid,
Hare, Flitches
Coney, Dog
Wolf, Elk
Deer, Mouse
Badger
Musquash 1646
m.12.15
Sucket
Sherbet
Stones Querne
m.13.40 Do Mill
m.15.164 Do paving
Do grave
Do Step
m Shell Tortoise
p.304 Stuffs Hair
m Snuff 40 ℔
m Toys
Taking Paper
Tenters
(m.10.334) Threads woolen
Trees walnut
Taffeties herba
Velluce

Imports & Exports apparently include those to & from Scotland & Ireland.

Spruce

"Spruce yarn", Spruce canvas, &c. in preceding exports and imports probably mean Prussian. Bailey's Dictionary and Young's Latin Dictionary say that Spruce Leather means Prussian Leather. But was there a country called Prussia in 1682?

Con 10.320 Spruce Hemp is in Book of Rates, & Hemp of Muscovy also

Con 10.340 Spruce Iron is in same Book of Rates, & no Russian Iron.

M. 2. 298b
M. 2. 299. Pyramids, & Splendid Buildings & Enormous Works belong to tyranny & slavery.

Misc. 6. 342. as to Basilicas, Cathedrals, abbeys, palaces, Castles &c

Misc 2. 156 as to Chinese Wall, Pyramids, Cathedrals, and baronial Castles.

Mis. 6. 342. Ancient Edifices of the East.

N. A. Review 1823, p. 433 } "Enormous Works, equal to those of the Egyptians, and which, wherever found, are of melancholy aspect, as they can be erected only under the tyranny of castes and priestcraft, and by the slavery of the people, were erected among the Etruscans, over whom this tyranny bore sway." "In the same style, the Romans built under their Kings; in the period of freedom, it was impossible."

Extract from Von Niebuhr's Roman History.

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Suffolk Probate [continued from Mass. 6. p. 372]

Benjamin Lincoln of Hingham. Inv. Sept 19. 1700 £370.9.4

m. Standing Cupboard 16/. 6 Dr Cotton Wool @ 1/6 m. 9.
m. Sheepswool washed 1/, unwashed 8d pr lb
p. 113 Cows 50/. Barley 8/. Loom & tackling &c 5£ L. 11.12
m Malthouse & ½ Mill 30£ 50 Cedar posts 10/. L. 11.12

Thomas Robinson of Boston 719.13.4. 1700.

m. Silver Tankard & wrought Cup 15£. Iron pots & pot hooks 2/m
m Skimers, Jack, weights & spits 11/6. Iron Andirons & Hodogs 1 Con.
Con A Slickstone, Cake Knives, marble Salts, L. Con. 10. 344
m. Bedstead, feather bed, bolster, 2 pillows & pillow bears pr sheets, 3 blankets, coverlid, serge curtains & rods £9.10
m. Bedstead, Mat, flock bed, bolster, 4 blankets, coverlid. 35/
m A Cant Cupboard & cloth, a screen: pudding pans & frying pan Con. Con. 10. 399
m. Chairs called Serge, Leather, & flag bottoms. Folding board 1/m
Con Rolling Pin.

1700 A Negro Boy 30£. Other Negroes brought from Barbadoes
m. 12 Their master & mistress died in Boston — Dido sold for 21£
169 Hagar £18.10: Sambo 29£ Will 31£.
Con He had cane with silver ferrel 10/. 1/. & gold buttons 20/m

1700 Michael Perry's Inventory contains a great
334£ abundance of books — in English, Latin, &c.
m. 15. 355
m. 15. 359 Schoolbooks & all kinds of Stationary.
m. 15. 1147 He had furniture in Outward Room, Middle Room Kitchen &c

m. 2 tables & carpet to one 20/ — Silver plate. 2½ @ 6/6 L. m
m Paper he had — 4 Reams writing @ 7/. 18 R. post paper @ 15/. m
m 6 Reams white brown paper @ 5/. — 60 Reams printing paper @ 3/.
m 15. 1744 Paper books, very many: Copy Books for boys. m
m 15. 174 27 best pencils @ 3/, — 2 Burgets Horn books. 2/. dozen Plano 6
m Stove wafers 10/. — Accidence @ 8/. Greek Grammar @ 1/6 m
m Latin Grammar @ 1/. Do with construing books @ 1/4 m
m. 12. White Spectacles 3/. doz. 53 skins writing Parchment 53/
m. 12. Black do @ 4/ doz. Cases. Prospect Glasses guess at all m. 15. 84
m. 12. Leather do @ 3/ " & leather gilt @ 4/
m. 11 Packs playing cards 1/6 for all; & 26 doz Cards @ 2/. 52/.

Obadiah Gilley Boston 1702. £ 1022. Real mostly.
p. 282.. His gun, sword, Bagonet, snapsack, & bullets 8/
4 Children's Blankets 4/
1702.3. Joseph Clarke sen. of Medfield. 1023 £
Cash 56 £ 18.11. 25 ds Hops. 6 Oxen 23 £. 11 Cows 31.10
Money & Real estate

April 1703. Duncan Campbell of Boston, Merchant. £ 890
m. 15. 385 Many books, English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c
m. 11. 7½ doz Cards 14/8. 14 doz Inkhorns @ 3/6. m. Not many goods.
m. 15. 382 64 parchment Skins 32/
m Curtains he had of blue serge, of Calico 40/. of sad colored Lige 26/
m do — a of red 26/. Standing Curtains 19/
m. window Curtains, serge 10/ — White Curtains m
m 2 Cases Knives & forks 12/4 — 137 oz Silver plated 6/8 m
Con. 10. 350 Children's Hams 7 doz. Womens Hams 12 doz Con
p. 295 38 oz Petticoat String @ 76/. & 10 oz. 10/. Couch & squab 10/
m 8 Images, a flower pot, & 7 other small things on mantle piece 3/
m 3 Hair Brooms. — 56 Odd Tobacco £5.16.8 m
m Flour @ 15/. Cat — 112½ barrels. 187. 9. 17 m — 8 horses 50 £ m
m 6 Maps 40/; pr Sconces, & Earthen ware on mantle piece 18/

1704 Chr. Manby Boston Mariner 545 £
m. 140 oz Plate @ 6/. — Slave Deborah 28 £ m
m. A Negro man & woman having 8 years to serve 40 £
m 150 ds Butter @ 6d — 400 boards @ 3/. 100 Lm
m Sett Calico Curtains for bed & windows & Easter cloth 8 £. m. 17. 426
m. Sett Red Cherry Curtains & Counterpane 8 £
m. 2 flock beds for negroes & bedding — 3 £
m 2 Chincey Carpets for two tables 50/ — Pepper mill m
m 2 sett Mantle tree Irons 40/
m. 18. 75 Child bed linen & silk blankets 18 £. Books 30/. m
m. 17 414 Wearing Apparel — Broadcloth coat lined with silk, 2 silk Jackets, pr red Velvet breeches, pr silk breeches, 2 Coats, 2 Jackets, 2 prs breeches, 2 hats with fine hair 27.0.0
Camblet Cloak — all
9 Holland Shirts & 4 fustian Waistcoats — 4.0.0

1704. Funeral Charges & Sickness 50.7.1.— on estate of 893 £
Mourning on this estate 6.10.9
Con. 4 Bullet Moulds 6/. Brass frying Pan 8/ Con
m. 11. 369. "a House Watch 15/." Brass porridge pot 12/ Con
Con. 32 Axes @ 4/. (a Boston Smith) He had a "Back Iron" con

Inventories very short & many things put together (especially Farmers)
Some are more Detailed.

1704 Roger Kilcup. 1463£

m.14 278. "Sundries made use of for the Funeral 33.1.2. m.16.38
Gloves in shop & warehouse ——— 229.6-2
Do unmade ——— 5.9.3
7 prs Wash Leather breeches @ 12/. 4.4.0 p.276
Cider & 8 Sheep Skins @ 6/ doz — Nuns Thread 12 £ 9 s Con
Brown & White brown Thread £14.2.9 — Hose 10.8. m.
Tapes, Filleting & Garting. 8.11.4. Red Bengal. m.17
Con 10.350 Frans & Masks 7/ — Metal Buttons 43/ Con
m.14.276 88 dz Wash Leather @ 5/. Ribbons & Binding 38/1.8. p.278 & Con
p.292 Bone Lace 9/ 3 m Gloves Needles @ 15/. m. Con 10.401
m.17.385 Flowered Silk @ 10/ ——— Hose 17.12.0 m.
m.17.293 2 prs Cotton 15 qr yd @ 1/10 — 17 Girls Caps @ 4/. 68/1 p 302.
Con.10.349 Thread 55£.15. ——— Tape 11£6. Cotton Ribbon. Con
Con m.10 345 Wicker ware, Baskets, Flaskets, Frans & chairs 13.17.11
m. Sieve bottoms & Riddles £33.11.6 Con.12.56.
m 1883 Plate @ 6/8

m.16.38 Funeral Charges & Sickness 94.5.6. (Seems besides the 33.1.2 or perhaps with that)

1704. m. Negro Man 30£ Linseed Oil. 2 Watches 8£ Con
m Watch Clock & Shoe Buckles 104/ Con

m.16 38 "2 Grave Stones 26/ — a coffin 22/.
"Wine for 2 Funerals 64/. Gravel, bells & palls 21/6
Sugar &c 3/6. Doctor 6/.
seems a mere wipe — Estate only 56 £ in all; only 14.6.5 clear

1704 m. At Hingham — Cows only 42/. Sheep 4/.
Oxen & 3 years old steers a share 55/. Swine 8/.

m.6.38 Funeral Charges & Doctors 12.9.10. Estate (Inventd) 94.9.3

Jan. 1704-5 Samuel Shrimpton, Boston. 1567£

m. Cane Couch. China Curtains red, inside Calico m. curtains
m Chintz Counterpane, Good Calico Quilt, Window Curtains of
m White Calico. Blue sets hangings 40/ Con
m. Walnut Sorrow, black Japan m. Table, Glass Sconces Con
Con. 2 small stands, 16 China cups & 11 China Saucers Con
Con 5 Alabaster Images. Oval Table m Oak & m Walnut. Con
Con Cup pudding pan. Hair brooms. Horse 10£. Negro boy 25£ Con
m 4 China Chocolate cups — Old Walnut Table 16/ Con
Con. Pewter 96 dz @ 1/1 — He married Elizabeth Richardson niece of his mother, May 7. 1696
Lice his widow Holy Register Vol. III. 124. n.s. She m. David Stoddard 1713.
P.S. This Sam. Sr. Son of Col Samuel Sr. who died 1698. M. 6. 203.

(53) Suffolk Probate.

1705. Edward Gouch, Boston - only 45£
m.15.147 Had Hall & Parlor. Had Coffee Pot. [illegible]

1704/5 Mey. Benj. Davis 2512.12.6 - all in 7 sums. Boston
m.14.280 Medicines, Drugs, & Utensils for the Shop — £406.7.5
m. Plate 300 oz. 100£. Apparel 20£

1705. M. Mummy Marsh. 24 dr. wool 24/ Books 42/3.
m. Cotton wool 13/6. 4 yokes of Oxen 6£. or 3£ a pce 24£
m. 7 Cows @ 3£. & 7 at 55/ — 62 sheep £21.14.0. Mare 40/
m. 9 swine 90/
[Farmers seldom have any fowls in Inv.

1705 Richard Middlecot Boston 2084£. all in 9 sums.
of which 500£ was in Eng. Goods. 232 oz plate @ 6/6 [illegible]
m. Gold Ring & gold buttons 100/. Magoman & gul 40£ [illegible]
wearing Apparel 14£

1705 Paul Batt, Boston. 466£ — 2 Cloaks 7£ [illegible]
m. Turpentine 42 Gal. Tar 20 Gal. Rozin £5.16.5 [illegible]

1705. Boston — Chocolate Grater, Clouts,
m. Scouring sand, Pallet Bedstead, Spice box [illegible]
m. 1 Cord wood 10/ — 110 Gal Molasses @ 1/6 [illegible]
m. 60 G. Rum 2/3, — Negro woman Betty 10£ [illegible]
Cash 42£. 42 oz Plate @ 6/8 [illegible]

1705 Funeral charges, nurses & doctors 50£. Estate full 259£
m.16.38

Feb 1706-7 Jacob Melyen of Boston 1435£ [m.6.366.
Con.9.257 2 Jonbiaces for sagen 7/6 waffle iron 6/ [illegible]
m. Oval blk Walnut Table 25/ Carv Drawers 18/ [illegible]
m. Large square Table — 20/. Blk Walnut Bedstead 10/ [illegible]
m. Clothes Press 20/. 1, 8 square Table, small. Saucepans [illegible]
m. old Iron Knives & forks 6/. 6 pine Chests @ 5/. Tankard 8/ [illegible]
m. 74 dr Pewter @ 1/6. Ivory headed Cane 8/ [illegible]
Deers' Hair 5/. Smalls skins 12/. 6 cubskins 6/.
Cats Caribou skins 6/. 6 neat hides dressed @ 12/
m.14 pieces of Moose & Buffalo Hides 50/. 4 colored dressed skins 8/
278 Moose Hides & skins — 40/ Wash Leather 30/
276 135 skins 54/. 24 Buck & doe wash @ 6/. 7.4.0
54 goat skins £13.12.0 35 prs wash leather breeches @ 10/. £17.10
2 Belts 12/. other Belts & Buckles. 4 Gerdles 8/
3 leather Jackets @ 18/. — 9 barrels blubber oil 90/. (?) [illegible]
m. 2 kegs Soap @ 15/ — 34 kegs @ 2/. Jars oil 5/ [illegible]
m prs Curtains of Calico, Serge, & Diaper
m.14.278 40 pairs Gloves 100/. Dutch & Eng. Books 80/ m.15.385
wearing Apparel 46£. 70 oz. Troy of Plate @ 8/ [illegible]
m. 33½ prs Gold £9.4.3.

1706 m. Negro girl 25£. a side saddle £ m
m. 16. 38 Funeral Charges of a widow 12.18.6

James Gray of Boston — left 8 bags of money
m. of several Coins, 1758 & 4 oz Troy — £591.1.2 (98 oz 9 g.
m. Gold Ring 20/

m. 16 38 { Funeral Charges — Boston — on a small estate
Coffin, Gravedigging, Ringing the bell, the pall,
Gravestones, Wine & gloves — 4.14.8
3 Doctors & 1 Apothecary 4.17.9, Nurses &c. 3 or 4£

1707. Plate @ 7/pn. 341 Gal. Rum @ 2/9 & some 3/, Boston
m. 5 Weds & 6 razors 6.11.0 Seal Ring 40/ m. m. 12 377.
m. Side Saddle 40/.

Boston. Curtains — white flowered with green. Blue Curtains.
1707 m. Red Lamket Curtains — Painted Quilt 20/ m
m Bedstead & furniture — Chest of Drawers 50/ m
m 9 Cambell Chairs @ 5/ — White bed Curtains
Silk Petticoat. Quilt gold Lace 80/ and window do 3 m
m. 17. 410 Striped Silk Mantua lined with green Shagreen 6£
Silk Suit 10£. Silk Morning Gown
m. 18. 75 Silk Blankets 20/ ea. Calico Counterpane 20/ m
m 190 oz Plate @ 7/6. Watch Cases 6/ m
m. 15. 385 40 books 6£. Clock 3£. Ornaments for mantle tree 5/ m
m Couch 30/. Jack 60/ — a Cleaver 6/ — p. 262.
m. Iron porridge pots. — Pewter @ 1/6. 3664 Vinegar m

Fmch. Lly 57 1. 0 S. c.

1707 Boston. 9000 boards @ 15/. 1800 Shingles @ 5/ m. 11. 17.
m. 6. 366 500 Clapboards @ 4/6. — 900 Ranging Timber @ 16/. 200 m. 11. 17
m Negro Man 33£ — a Standing Candlestick 20/ m
m Negro's bed, blanket & Coverlid 15/.
m Cradle, ring, & things on mantle piece 5/. m

Funeral Charges — small estate. Boston
m 17 Gal. 3 pts Wine at funeral 50/6. Spice & Sugar for the wine 13/3 m
18 prs Gloves @ 3/6. 4 pairs @ 2/6
2 Winding sheets, cap, muffler & neckcloth 54/
m. 16 38 11 Gold Rings of Mr Winslow @ 14/. Coffin &
Grave & bell 8/ under bearers 8/. Pall 10/
Doctor 74/8. Firewood, & candles, Gravestones 30/
Nurses diet & wages 3 weeks @ 15/.
p. 284 A scarf he gave to my wife ordered before he died 44/
All estate only 58£. Seems a single man, perhaps a stranger.
All wages 45£. Admr charged 3/6 "for bringing him to my house in a sedan". m

m. 16. 38 Other funeral Charges 10£. 4/. for another person. W. Dan mourning 69/

1707 Wheat was sold @ 6/6 & 7/. Tonnal 6/9
m. 15.115.
Merchants had great quantities of ready
m. 17.399. made Clothing & some very rich.
1707 9½ Gal. Brandy @ 6/. Rum at 3/6. Canary & wine 4/
Boston m. Pr Clock 12 £. Silver watch with Tortoise shell case 60/
m. A Gilded Watch 8 £ 5s. do do with Shagreen case 36/
m. Plate @ 7/8 oz — 28 lbs Cinnamon @ 6/. 10 Cs sugar @ 8/
m. 5 bags Snuff (Snuff?) 815 lbs @ 9d. 30.10.7
1708 m. Plate @ 8/3. 8 barrels cider 50/ m
m. 16.38 Sickness & funeral charges 34.15.6. Large estate
m. Legacies mentioned. — Negro child 20/ m
m. Clock Reel.

1708 Edward Mountfort of Boston. 1240 £. Shoplifter
m. Plate @ 7/. 3 gold Rings 9/ m
m. 16.38. Sundries taken only that ship for the funeral 35.8.4
1708 Joseph Byles. Boston, Saddler — 314 £ (See m. 12.373
m. A bird Cage 3/ — 56 Saddle Trees. 6.4.2. m
m. Silk plush 25/. Sheep skins 4/6. Gridiron & goose
p. 282. Bagnet & Tortoise box — 75 Books @ 1/. Plate @ 8/ m
m. 7 pillions without furniture. 42/.
m. 21 Saddles, some not finished & all without leathering @ 15/ ea
m. Side Saddle 30/. Portmantle 15/ — 185 saddletrees @ 2/ m
m. "work done to a calash 80/" Mail Pillions 8/ m
m. Gents & Housings — Leather & skins £ 34.0.0 m
m. Saddling wales stools 13.9.0. 6 Glass windows & frames 35/ m
m. 9 Dset-plates for Saddles 6.0.0 — Indian Boy 40 £ (Same m. m. 6.367

1708 Braintree. 500 boards at Sawmill @ 3/. Salt box & Crib 3/
m. Cows @ 50/. Ship @ 4/. 2 Cupboards @ 15/ m
1707. Rev Samuel Willard. 1322 £.
m. 207½ oz Plate @ 8/. Silver money 10.14.6.. Gold & Rings 21.7.5 m
Bills of Credit 7 £. 26 Knives & forks — His Apparel 10 or 20 £
m. Beds & bedding in abundance. and all had of not poor.
m. Balance Clock. Stove. 4 lbs Tobacco Tongs. m
m. 1 pr Spectacles in Silver — Not any rich furniture. had Bonds, &c

1708. m. Oak oval table 20/. Black Walnut chest of Drawers 60/ m.
m. Fowling piece 40/. Chest & Screen 18/. Hammock 40/ m
m. White Suit of Curtains, Red do do. Plate @ 8/ m
Small Earthen Ware m. Manuscript (Same m. 6. 367
1708 m. 2 Pigeon Nets Dedham 22/. Clock 40/ m.
m. 2 oxen & 6 Cows 20 £. 3 horses 8.15.0 m.
m. Horse tackle, yoke & sleeds 24/ m

1708 m. 20 bushels Salt @ 3/. Gunters Scale 4/ (on
(on 3 gallon stone Jug 5/. Ten Standishes @ 1/6 ea (on m
m. 17.399 { Silk Manto & Petticoat 8£. 7 Tin patty Pans 6 m
{ Do do & do. with silver fringe } 6£ 5 Tin Savealls @ 2 m (on
m. 18.75 Holland Sheets. 4 Nutmeg Graters @ 2 m.
p. 296 Black Crape @ 2/. Bible with silver clasps 12/ m. 15
m 625 lbs Tallow @ 6d. 26 lbs Bayberry wax 15/. (on
m Iron Furnace. 56 lbs Candles & 5 candlesticks 31/ (on
m 327 oz Coined Silver @ 8/ & 40 ounces Plate @ 7/6. m Pair of Creepers 1/6 m
m 2½ oz. & 8 pieces Gold 14£. Province Bills 10.10.0
m Cocoa cup with silver foot & brim — 6/

1709. Roger Lawson, Boston. 348£. — Trader &
Duffels @ 90/ pr. Serges & Sagathies @ 70/ — & lower prices & higher
m Feather pillow & Muff 20/. — Coined Silver @ 8/3 m
m Watch with chain & pendel. & silver case 7£ — Wrought Ditto @ 8/3 m
m 11 strings Necklaces 12/ An Iron Stove 6£ same m. 1. 367
m 2 Tin Teapots. 1 doz Knives & forks (not many among farmers same m. 1. 367

1710 p. 284 Scarf & Hood 30/ — a Muff. clogs m. 12 m. 15. 167.
m. 97 lbs Feathers with the Ticken @ 1/6 - 7.1.0 (a woman seems all in one bed.

Things sold from an Estate — new goods chiefly
m. Shirts many at 22/6 — some 13/6. Speckled Shirt 6/6 m
(on. 10. 327 Neckcloths @ 8/9 & 8/3. Silk Stockings @ 28/6 2 m. 12
m Shoes at 7/ a pair. Worsted do @ 8/6 241
m Scrutoire 5.11.0 — Morning Gown 73/ m. 17. 399
m. 8 knives & forks & 2 Carving knives 26/
m. 6 knives & forks in a case — 24/
m. 17. 399 { New suit of Clothes 8£ — Red Silk Scarf 8/ p. 230
{ Night Cap Wig. 8/. 9 Speckled Shirts 57/ (on
m Firelock & extinguisher. 3 Stomachers (on
p. 276. Calfskin Stockings — pr Spatterdashes p. 276
m. 17. 399 Suit of Clothes the Lady Berry 9.11.0. Red Coat 60/ m. 17.
m. 1 Silver Watch £10.1.0. — 3 odd Logs & box 51/ (on
p. 282 Swordbelt, cane & Muff 6.11.0 — Silk Caps at 10/6 ea
m. 15. 166. Pair Boots 40/ — 1 Cheese 30 lbs Hypence. 35/ (on

1711 m Cattail bed 8/. Speckled Shirt. Scarlet Jacket
p. 103. Angling Rods — Muffs frequent — Tin Lanthorn. m.
m Plate a coin 8/3. Gold 6£ 3. Bills of Credit 178£.
m Watch 5£. 2 Clocks 18£ — 4 Gold Rings 50/ m.
m Kent, a Negro Boy 50£ — Negro woman 20£ (on
pr Pendants.

1711-12. John Holly of Boston — £966 [Misc 6.369
m Standing Candlestick 20/. pr andirons & dogs 12/ m
m pr Tobacco Tongs 3/ — Clock 12£ sale m.6
Sem Misc. 369 12 knives & 12 forks 24/ — Looking Glasses £6 m.
m Chest of Drawers £5. — Library 30/. m.15.385
m Canopy bedstead, Curtains & quilt 25£.
m. Calico Curtains, & Holland do. Negros Bedding 18/ m
m. Pestle & mortar (very common. — Negro Tom 40£ m 2nd
m Earthen Ware & glasses on the mantle tree 60/
m.15.369. 309 oz Plate @ 7/6. Coins 8/3. Promissory bills 215£
m Silver Tobacco Box — 384 Gal Rum @ 3/6 m.
m. 6 Canals hob nails 28£ cost. advance 125 per cent — 63£.
m. Crals, Cards & scythes 66.8.4. m.15.376

1712. Charles Chauncey of Boston, Merchant, 3915£
m Coach head bedstead & Furniture 30£ Andirons & dogs m
m. Furniture for chimney, or Images, China cups & dishes & glasses 30/
m. Case sweetmeat knives & forks & spoons 40/
m 125 oz Plate @ 7/9. Earthen Ware & glasses 30/ m
m. Bedstead with Cornish 50/. Bass bottom chairs m
m. Furniture for a mantle tree 13/ Negros bedding 10/ m
Wearing Apparel & Wrg. 10£ — pr Brass Andirons & dogs 35/ m
m Sentence 7.10.0. Bagonet. Pictures. 2 Watches 4£ m
m Negro Boy Will 45£

1710 dec. John Nicholls of Boston, Merchant 579£
m.15.378 Felt Hats @ 1/6. 2/. 4/. 4/4. — Castor Hats @ 10/. m.
m 4 oz Pepper 8/. — 1 Hand Mill Table 3/" Coffee Mill m
m 15 Teadishes 3/9. — 6 knives & 6 forks 6/. 1 Teapot m
m 2 Coffee dishes 8 1/4 Caldrons of Coal £41.5.0 m

1713. Dedham. Cheese instruments not uncommon m
m pr Oxen 12£. & do 10£ 7 Cows 22£. 138 sheep 88/ m
m 2 Mares & colts 6£. Horse 40/ m.

1713. Philip Rogers 2 Feather beds 175 oz @ 1/6. m

1714. Peter Sergeant Esq Boston (He married the widow of Gov. Phipps.
m. Old gold studded watch 4£ & old silver watch 12/. m
Plate — pr Candlesticks, Tankard, Large Salt, 1 set Castors,
m. Sta. 105 — Large Salver, 2 Plates, 4 trencher Salts. 1 snuff dish
& Snuffers, embossed cup, 2 porringers. 1 Salver,
1 sugar box, 1 Saucepan — all 377 oz @ 8/ m
m. Suit Imagery Tapestry Hangings 20£. Suit red China 5£ m
m Gilt Looking Glass in Cedar Room, Large 6£ m
m. Japanned Looking Glass; Silk canopy bed & furniture 16£ m
m Negro man, Jingo & Brutal @ 40£ ea Indian Woman 40£ m
m 50 rd Cedar Boards 72/ m

1714 Peter Sergeant — continued

m.13 { 14 Chests Glass 3920 feet, diamond cut @ 30/. per 100 } £58.16.0
2 " Do. 600 feet Squares @ 35/. 100 } 10.10.0
Paper Money 95£ In copper pennys 84/10 Cont. Mass. 1.265
m. Large Sloop 14£. Gold Rings & buckles 17.3.0

1714 John Wilson of Boston. 1360£
m. Watch 4£ Sword & Cane, "Brittania Ware" Household Things not detailed.

Roxbury. 5 acres fresh Meadow 56£. 5 acres Salt do 50£
m Oxen 8£ pair. 6 Cows 24£. 4 Swine 100/ m

1714 John Devin of Boston 1046£ [Same M. 6 p. 371
See 6.371 Flannel 2/. yd — Broches 6d yd — Wadding 1/. yd
m.17.381 36 yds Cotton & Linen 2/ — White Flannel 1/6 — Drapery @ 1/. yd 2/3
m 17.426 36 " printed Calico 2/9. — Holland @ 2/6 — Strip Kenting 2/9
m 17.179 32½ " Red Garlix 3/ — Scarlet Cloth @ 11/9 — Kenting @ 2/6
m.17.421 20 " Check Holland @ 3/ — Linen @ 1/8 — Osnabrigs @ 1/
m.17.385 Persian @ 8/. & nappy 3/6 — Tabby @ 4/6 — Red Stuff 50/ pr
m 17.403 16½ yds Stuff — @ 1/9 — 20½ yds Stuff @ 1/ — Stuff @ 34/ pr
m.17.384 Black Damask @ 2/. — Curran @ 2/ — Calamanco 3/
m 17.402 33 yds Shallon @ 3/ — Buckram @ 1/8 — Child's fans @ 8/ doz
Con 10.327 Silk Hkfs — @ 2/6 & 4/ — Gauze Hkfs @ 1/6. mens Gloves @ 2/6
Con 10.327 Rosaldo — @ 2/. — 7 prs Mittens 10/ — Women's do @ 1/0 1/4
Con. Pins at 16/. a doz — 25 Girdles @ 6 — & Girdles @ 1/2/.
m.14.291 15 yds Mourning Crape @ 2/6 — 5 Masks 5/ — 5 yds Mohair @ 16/
Con & m.17 Thread at 3/. 6/. 10/. lb — Bags buttons — Buttons 3/. gro m
m 4 boxes Knives & pick @ 6/. — Shoe buckles — Brass & pewter Buttons
m Bathshet Buttons 8 pair — Jack Knives 6. — 6 oz mace 15/. m15
m. 11 prs Gloves 11/ — Silver Lace 9/. — Blk Neck Lace 6
m 15. White Pendants 1/2 pair — Blk Pendants @ 1/ pr. Head Knots @ 9/
m.15.180 1/2 oz gold Thread 5/ — 12 yds Allspice 10£ — 1 Cut Lego and 15/ m9
Con.10.34 2½ yds Gro Centum Ribbons 10/ — Silk Flowers 10/ pr — Sewing Silk 24/. d
Ribbons @ 6d 1/6 yard — 21 yds Gold Edging @ 2/9 — 17 Head Rolls @ 8d
m.15.98 White Necklaces 1/6 ea — Gallon 4 yd — 36 yds Braid 6/6
m 15.98 14 yellow do @ 4d. — 82 yds Lace @ 9d. — 36 " Cord 6/
p.293 37 yds Lace @ 4d — 50 yds Lace 1/10 — 19 " Lace @ 1/4
p 293 3/3 " Do. — @ 2/10 — Plate @ 8/.3. Pewter 40/
m. Glasses & one Mantle piece 60/. Earthen Ware & Glasses 30/
m Pictures — Bass Chairs @ 3/ — Lamps — Callender, Pewter 1/6
m. Negroman London 40£ — small Mulatto Boy 10£ m

1714. Cedar Rails 70/. Branton - 1 Sam M. 6. 370 m £
Boston m Japan Tea Table. Indian man 40£. Negro girl 30
John Wanton Leadwork m Candle. Fine Earthen & glass ware 40/ m
1713. m. Calico m.17 pillowbeers. — Chimney Cloths — m
m.17 426 m Calico m.17 Window Curtains — Sebon Walch 10£ m
m Calico m.17 Quilt — 18 yds Chintz 3/6 m.17.426
m Copper Still & worm small — glass ware on Mantlet m
m Pictures in gilt oval frames — Huckaback Napkins m.
m 9 prs Holland Sheets 18£ — Clock Case 4£ m
m. Walnut Tables — Lawnsieve m £
m Goods 299.17.6 Sterling — Cent per Cent makes 599.15.0

1713 Ephraim Hunt of Weymouth — 2772£. Land & debts
m 4 yokes Oxen 44£. 4 Cows m 14£: 4000 boards m. at Mill 25/.
m. 2 Gold Rings

Funeral Charges — on an Estate of £294.
m.17 38 { Mourning articles 79.8.7 — 10 gold Rings 11.9.9
Taylor for making 5.5.0 — The Doctor 2.0.0
Not all here

1715. m { 652 ¼ oz. Plated 8/. 260.18.0. a whistle in it & Buckles.
and Silver money — most of it Coins. Bills of Debt 29.4.0
m 2 Knives & forks with Japanned handles 14/ m
m 14 yds Pepper 3/6.

1717. An Estate of 4686£ in 6 lines.
m. Plate still 8/.3. — Articles on mantle tree m continue
m in Boston — an not among farmers
m a high candlestick 15/

1718. Samuel Jackson of Boston 415£.
m Bundles Rushes for Candles 11 old Tin patty pans m
m Copper Sundial. Marmalet Boxes. Tin lamp.
m Old Iron backs of Chimneys. Cartouts boxes p.282
m Diamond cut & square cut window glasses
m Indian Gal & the Clothes, bedding & box 38£

1715/16 Sir Charles Hobby, Knight, Dec. [same in vol 6.373]
m. Negroes James 50 £, Cuffy boy 40 £, Morrat 40 £
all book Wishom 50 £ — Jane 40 £ woman
Lucy girl 40 £ — nanny girl 40 £
Hall, G. Room, &c.
m. Walnut Table 45/ — Oval Japanned Stand 15/ m
m. Looking Glasses 8 £ & 6 £. Olive Chest of Drawers & Table 100/ m 15.132
m. Scritoir 5 £. Linen Chest 12 £. — Gleny Curtains m.
m Tea Table — Wax Candles 10/ — Gleny Cushions m.
m.15.86. " 2 Gleny Lions & Elephants " 40/
m.15.385. Books £14.3.0. Lutidus Bartu, &c
m A Coach — not appraised.

1715-16 — At Dedham — a meadow named "Fowle Meadow" m 7.15.36
m. "Clapboard Hills" m.d. Oxen 10 £ pair. 6 Cows 19 £ m
at Hingham. Oxen 12 £. 5 Cows £22.10 Mare 7 £ m

1716 m Silver Whistle 30/ — Watch 8/ 9d m £
m Goldrings, buttons & buckles £6.10 s
m Silver Case Watch, chain &c. £9.10.
m Cases Drawers 40/ — 2 Suits 125/ m
m 3 Negro men & women & boy 70 £.
m Chest of Drawers 90/ — Pictures 7 £ some in gold leaf m
m Set of Curtains 10 £ — Alabaster pictures 30/ m
m 2 Cupboards 40/

1718. Funeral Expenses — a small estate 23. Expenses 21£
M.16 38 m. Grave & bell 11/6. Nurse 7/. Gloves for bearers 38/4
Doctor 41/4. Coffin 20/. Gravestones 16/
Wine & burning 29/. Attendance at funeral 5/
The deceased was a Boston Joiner

1718 Another has Funeral Charges & Doctors £36.8.7. Large estate
M.16.38 Another funeral cost £58.2.7 Boston. Estate only £242. Real & Pers

1718 Another — Sickness 29/2 20 pairs Gloves 75/
Boston. Coffin Nails 2/8, Grave 5/. Porters 15/. Pall 12/ Ringing bell 1/6
M.16 39. Wine for funeral 39/. Mourning for wife & child 9.16.10
Grave Stones & 18/ & making do & trimming 1.7.0
Estate 879£

1718. m. 5 Oxen 33£. 5 Cows 24£ Cane 9/ Hingham
m Weymouth. 2 cupboards 40/ & 30/. Desk 6/. Chest 10/ &c
m. Table & carpet 35/ 18 Chairs 20/ — Gold Ring 20/ £
m Woollen yarn 21 Skeins 14/ — 1/4 Sawmill in N. 32
m. Linen yarn 35 " 20/ — m 26 Bush. I Corn @ 4/.
m 1 Bushel Beans 5/ — m 7½ " Barley @ 4/
m 11 " Oats @ 2/6 — 4 acres Cedar Swamp 8£

1718 Boston m Feather Bed & Bolster 64 lbs @ 2/. do & do 75½ lbs 2/
Estate 438£ m Ce & 2 pillows & do 70 lbs @ 2/6. do & B. 39 lbs 2/
M.15.131 m. Ce and Bolster, 61 lbs @ 2/.
m 120 lbs Coarse feathers @ 8d. 80/ — 5 Sheep beds 16/ m
m 4 bags good feathers wt not given 112/.
m Calico Quilt 70/. Damask Coverlit 70/ Rose Rug 20/
m.15.131 m Blue Ch 18/ I white Coverlit 18/. Striped Coverlit 20/
Bedtick @ 10/ m
m. Kenny Blankets 24/. & 30/ pr
m Strip & Camblet Curtains & Valance 6£. Window do & Valance 30/
m Quilt & blanket for a cradle 7/
M.17.410 Black silk petticoat 40/ — a Flambion Scarf 80/ p. 284
m Leather Chairs with Cane backs @ 10/ a
m Flag Chairs @ 1/4. Some bad low backs m
m. Clock & Case 8.10.0. I Corn in B. 5/. Wheat 10/ m
m 1 suit Drawers 7£. 76 lbs Wool @ 1/6 m.
m 16 doz Cabbages @ 1/6 doz. winter. 5 bushels Apples @ 1/6 m.
m. Pewtering 12/6. Pewter 1/8. — Candles 24 lbs @ 8d. 16/ m
m 12 Ivory Knives & forks 16/. — 104 lbs Lead @ 4d
m "1 Hair & flat broom 4/" — Cabbage Seed 2/. other seeds 2/
m 35 lbs Butter @ 10 — 4 bbls Soap @ 25/m. Salt 3/. bush 4/. 42
m Molasses 2/6. Rum 5/. Cask Onions 4/. Mackerel 32/ barrel.
m Brandy 8/ Gal. Cider 8/ bbl — Jug mint water 7/
m 11 pr Sheets @ 20/. 28 napkins 50/. 12 Towels 6/. 18 Clouts @ 8
m 5 Table Cloths 48/. Pillow beers & bolster cases. 7 suits Bed Linen @ 10/ 302
m Shifts new at 16/6. old at 5/. Shirts @ 10/ Night head dress 10/
m 95 oz Silver @ 11/. Jewels 8/.6. 2 balls cotton wick yarn 3/
m Negro woman Dina 40£

1718 Estate of Thomas Perkins. Boston — not large
m.16 39 11 prs Gloves for his wife's funeral 26/. 3 Hatbands for do 9/
Grave, bell, pall &c. 14/ Coffin 28/.
Porters Carrying 12/
m. 12 Gallons Wine, sugar, Spice & burning. 50/

m.15.30 "Fowle Meadow" in Dedham named (p.15)

1718. Funeral Charges £50.17.4 — Estate 759£
Wrentham Estate 715£ — m.y 10 lines

1716. Stephen Butler, Boston, Blacksmith. Estate 120£
m.12.16 including a Slave 35£. Insolvent.
m.16 39 Funeral expenses returned 1718 — 13.9.11 & besides this,
Grave 16/. the Porters 18/. Coffin 20/.
Dort Ellis 9£/6.

1718. Tools of a silversmith & goldsmith in Boston, and some manufactures.
Edw Wells. 857£ m. 3 8 plain Rings. 1 heart in hand ring, 1 engraved Ring
2 pr plain Earrings, 10 prs gilded buttons — all 434 pwt @ 8£ oz.
m. 163 & 6 pwt unmoulded Gold @ £7.10.0. 10 pwt gold Solder 50/ m
m Gold filings 16/ — Stones set in Gold, the gold 26/3. m
m Silver filings 5 3 12 pwt @ 8/. Silver Solder 13/8 m
m 39 43 wrought silver & unmoulded @ 10/6
m. 8 75 3 Coined money, various sorts @ 11/. Provincial bills 6.1.6

1719 — a Glover (m.w.d. 4 Glove) 16 Buckskins £4.5.0 4 Sheepskins @ 2/6
p.278 Hatbands 76/ — about 2½ doz Gloves of various sorts
for men, women, children — White Kid, Lamb, Doe &
wash leather.

1719 Funeral Expenses. John Olum, Cooper, Boston. £1047 Estate
m.16 39 Porters carrying the corpse & attending funeral 58/
Pall, bells & grave 20/ — Gloves 35/4
Wine C.t. 10. Coffin &c 57/6. Other funeral expenses 20.3.2
Gravestones 40/ — all 37.4.6

1719. Plate @ 9/. Stitching (Con.10.340) & sewing silk 50/. d. 12 yd Check @ 2/ p 276
m.17.380 40 yd Osenbrigs @ 1/2. 4 Speckled Shirts @ 8/ m
m.15.380 Long Whalebone @ 2/6 d. sold; Short do 2/. Narrow do 2/10 m
Con.10.325 12 Busks @ 6. Whalebone Rods 18/. m.15.380
Salt Marsh land at 12£ an acre

Boston 1719 Easy Chair 35/. Plate @ 12/. Standing & turn table m.15 202
m Stitching 6 rush Chairs. Bass Chairs & Cane Chairs. Em.15.169
Con. Earthen Ware 25/ — Sugar Glass 25£ m.

m.15.91 Very little Tea Ware appears, even in Boston — & still less in County — none among farmers

1719. Weymouth. Rye m @ 4/ — 2 mares m @ 8£ Cows m 3. 4£
m 4 loads hay & 2 loads Stalks 96/ — Beans m @ 5/. bush

Estate in Boston 36£ — Expenses for funeral &c
m. Gloves 80/. Wine 30/. Pall Porters, bell & grave 65/
16 Coffin 16/. Mourning garments 100/ — £14.11.0 all
39 Allowance to widow by Judge — 6.15.0.
Expenses settling estate — 3.5.0
Insolvent. Comm. made Debts 93.15.7 — Estate paid 2/5¾ on £
The man was a Jackesmith.

1720 m 14 sheep 180/. — "Fowls about the House 18/". Weymouth
Fowls are rarely noticed. m.12.427.

1720 Olive painted m Looking Glasses — Feather Bed m.15.131 58 dr @ 1/9
Boston Feather Bed 69 dr @ 1/9. Other beds 41 dr. 57 dr. 66 dr. 57 dr — all 1/9 d
m.15.134 All in one house; 4 Pillows 13 dr @ 1/9 m — a press 10/ m
m Plate @ 8/. — Gold locket 26/ m
m Chairs — some are called Cock or Cocked chairs.

July 15
1713. Inventory of Madam Elizabeth Stoddard, dec.
m.6.263 Executrix of her former husband's Estate, Col. Samuel
144 Reg. 2 Shrimpton, to whom the estate did belong.
m 2016 oz @ 8/. Silver Plate — 14 oz Gold m Plated @ £ — all Plate gd
m a Load Stone & Flagstones 5£ — Coach House.
m Coach, Calash & Chair 50£
He seems to have owned Noddles Island — The land & housing
m. there was 12,000£ & other property then made 12,685.13.0 £
He had on the Island 14 Negroes, o & young, valued at 350
m.12.169. or 25£ each —
All Estate was £18,044.11.9
She seems to have had a daughter.
In 1720 April The Estate by rents, &c, had increased to £24,010.2.9
As returned by her executors, Simon Stoddard Esq and
Elizabeth Stoddard — They had paid out £31.3.8.4 — among
m.16.39. the Items are "To her funeral Charges £34.16.6."

1720 Boston Estate 1075£. Funeral Charges 44.15.2.
1720 Roxbury Estate 446£. Funeral charges were —
m.16.39 for wine 40/4. Gloves 49/6. Coffin 12/. Doctor 6.15.0
Grave 6/. Ringing bell 1/ — Grave stones 32/6

m. 44 dr Feathers 80/. 7 days mowing 24/ m

Fit
1721/22 Philip Breton, Wigmaker, Boston.
m 57 ounces of hair sundr sorts 6.19.2
m Brushes, Ribbons, Razors, Combs 1/m
m.13.63 Glass windows in shop & door & window Shutters 10£
m 4 wigs 12.10.0 — Glass Lanthorn 12/m
m 8 Lumbwatch 9.10 — Plate mo 12/3 — July 188£

1718. Mr William Torrey, Weymouth Estate 1.36£
m Ind. Corn 4/. Malt 2/6. Oats 2/9 m
m 1/2 a horse Cart 40/ Horse 4£. Cows 4£ m
m 4 loads Eng. Hay @ 50/. Salt Hay & Stalks 70/ m

1722 Dorchester. Cider 6/. bbl m
m.16.39 { Funeral expenses in Boston shall include, The Gravel, bell, Pall, Porters, Wine, Gloves, & mourning, & some have rings.

1717 Charly Shepreeve, of Boston, Merchant
m Speckled Calico Curtains & window Curtains
m 3 Chimney Cloths 3/
m 16 China Saucers & 28 cups 24/. 3 dishes, 2 other earthen 5/ m
m 10 plates & 2 Salvers 36/ 15 Basons 20/. Sugar pot 4/ m
m 2 Lions 15/. & 2 smaller 5/. 4 Images 16/. Canister 4/ m
m 9 Earthen dishes 16/. 3 Pewter plates 16/. Seaffot & musk broken
m 4 Basons. 2 other broken 3/. Stone Coffee pot broken 1/6 m
m Scatable & Stand 40/ Seaketle Lamp 15/ m
m 4 Stone pots @ 1/6. Old Couch & quab 25/. Pictures 1/m
m Japanned table & stands 60. Screw bottom Chairs m
m. Clock 9£ Fowling piece. Glass ware. Folding board m

1722. Estate 238.11.2 — Funeral expenses 19.6.1 m.16.39
Salt marsh 10£ acre. Some 15£.

m.16.39 { Estate 253£ — Wine for funeral 75/ — Gloves £11.3.0
Gravestone 38/ grave 5/. Coffins 7.8.8. Coffin 12/ Dorchester

A Servants time 8£

1722 Boston. Oak Plank 3 inches 20/. 100 feet. 2½ inches 16/. 2 inches 13/.
m Maple plank 2 inches 8/. 100 Wheelbarrow frames 9/ea
Con 10.4.23 New Ladders 14/4 ea Wheelbarrow Axletrees @ 2/. doz

162 Suffolk Probate

£

Oct 1722. John Coney, of Boston, Goldsmith over 3000
most Money Plate
Apparel 20 £ Books 26.4.0. m.15.385 — Jewelled 164.17
Silver — Gold 10 £ m
m Wrought Plate 515 oz @ 12/. Province Bills. 142 £ Silver 14 £ m
m Stone Ring 60/ + 30/ pr gold earrings with glass drops 25/ m
m Gold Drops. Pearl 40/. Coral Beads 35/ m
m 14 ½ oz Silver Lace 40/ Snuff box 15/. Tooth pick case 20/
Con. forceps 6/. Silver compasses 10/. Refined Silver @ 13/3 m
m Anvil &c. for manufacturing Stock — many tools & cost much
m "Beckhon". — Clock Case 18 £. Scriptoire 10 £ m
m Walnut Tea Table 5/. Walnut Table 15/
m. Easy Chair 20/ — Armed Chairs. Children's chairs
m Cane Couch with cot & pillow 35/ — Walnut chest of drawers & Table 6. m
m. Dressing Box 5/
Feather bed & bolster 75 lbs @ 2/. Do do. 74 lbs @ 1/10
m. do " do 87 lbs @ 1/6. Do do 60 lbs @ 1/6
do " do 82 lbs @ 1/2. 6 pillows 16 lbs @ 1/8
m Suit Damask Curtains & Valance 53 yds @ 10/ — £26.10
m Counterpane of do 20 yds lined with 20 yds Lastring, all 40 yds @ 10/ 20 £
m Coverlet for chairs of Damask 6 chairs @ 10/.
m Tester, cornish & rods 40/ Suit of Flexian Curtains, worked,
m. Hangings 28 yds @ 3/. Turkey work Carpet 10/ m
m 2 Bedstaves 20/ Earthen & Chinaware 2 £ m
m 19 lbs pewter @ 1/8 — 4 Iron Stoves at 15 £. 20 £ m.12.223.

1724 Boston. Negro man Titus 70 £. Negro Boston 60 £ m
John Colman Esq. Negro woman Belinda 60 £ — Cane Couch m
m Easy Chair & cushion 11 £. — Looking Glass 12 £ m
m. Beds & bed quilt, blankets, Curtains, &c
m. 3 Alabaster Images 30/ — 2 beds & bed clothes for negroes 60/
m 1 pr Virginals 5 £ Horse 25 £ — Clock 15 £ m
m Tea table & broken Stand 45/ — Small bell 5/ (many in Boston and small bell m
m 4 Save alls. 2 Extinguishers — Coffee Pot 10/ — 5 trammels 20/
Apparel 42 £. — Books m.15 101.7.10. — 462 oz Plate @ 14/ £
m. Chaise & Tackling 25 £ a Slay 40/ — Gold £ 6.10 pr oz
m 12 silver handle knives & forks. 60/. — Cash 170 £
all 4169 £. Tea ware little or none m.

Another Boston Man. 4 Beds with pillows & bolsters m 327 lbs @ 2/.
m. 200 oz Plate @ 14/6. Silver Watch 30/. pr Gold Buttons 55/ m
m 7 Teapots, 13 milk pots — 3 Tin biscake & 6 Mince pye Pans 8/6 m
m Clock 18 £ — Indian man & negro woman 120 £ m
m.15.385 Books 60 £. — all 1843 £ — Edward Lyde Esq
m15 Not much china or earthen
1724. £46.6.9. Costs in England — add 250 per cent makes 162.3.8. m

Suffolk Probate

1725. A nurse paid 7/. a week for 78 weeks, and
m. another board charged @ 10/. — Boston [m.16.39

m.16 39. { A Boston woman — Her funeral expenses — for wine & for burial 96/. Coffin 18/ gravestones 26/ The Porters 17/, Gloves 46/. Pall, grave & bell 18/6 2 Rings to women that laid her out 40/. m Spice put into wine 5/. — Her estate only 213£

Capt James Pitts, Boston, Estate 858.4.4£
m.16 39 { Funeral Charges — paid porters & sextons 68/ Rings 5.13.2. Nurse 20/. Coffin 36/ Sundries for funeral 35.2.4: 78.6.9: 4.6.3: 5.10.0 Calico for mourning 81/ Calico for half mourning 6.0.0 Crape 42/ & more.

1725. m Some plate & Coins Dec.r. @ 16/.3.
m { Gold necklace, Locket, 6 Rings & 2 prs gold Buttons of a woman, 1.3.14 pwts. 12 grains @ £11.10.3 } 19.4.9

June 1725 John Dexwell, Goldsmith, of Boston — Estate 952.1.5
was a Goldsmith —
m Couch & Squab. Ironback in Hall 20/ m.
m { He had Hall, Little Lower Room, Shop, Kitchen and Back Kitchen — Great Chamber, fore Chamber Bedroom Chamber. Kitchen Chamber. &c
m Clock in Hall 20£ Images & glasses on mantle tree 30/ m
m. Small Beat table 10/ — abundance of tools.
m square Table & 2 folding boards 14/ — Pictures 60/ m
m Feather Bed, Bolster & pillow 80 drs @ 4/
m " " " 58 drs @ 2/6
m Bedstead, Cornices, & Curtains 6.0.0
m Chest of Drawers, Table & dressing box 8.0.0
m Large Trunk with Drawers — 2.0.0
m "Twilight Table 4/" Iron bound chest 60/. Press 10/ m
m Earthen Ware & glasses 30/. Bed. b. & p. 70 drs @ 2/2 m
m Counterpoint Quilt & blankets 15/. Bed b. & p. 79 drs @ 2/2 m
m 55 Sheets. — 3 prs Muslin Curtains 12£ Chr windows. a p. m
m Headcloth Teaster & Twilight 22/. m
m.18.75 11 Damask Cloths 27/6. 34 Coarse Cloths 26/6 m.18.75
m.17.410 4 Woman's silk suits & 2 petticoats £33.10.0
m.17.410 5 holland & 3 muslin aprons 80/ pr Stays 25/ m.17.410
m. Carpet 10/ — 37 yds cotton & linen m.17 2/. Chr bedlinen 40/. m.18.75
m. A Watch 6£ — Silver m 15/6 3. Gold at 11£ 3. m
m. No appearance of Tea or Coffee drinking. No China ware

1727 Frame's Inventories continue to be so short and summary, that I cannot collect much from them

Braintree.. Cows 5£ · Yoke of Oxen 16£ m

1727. John Elliot of Boston — very long Inventory £5399
Honor a Merchant

m.17 426 — 44 ps Calicoes 18 yds ea @ 67/6 — 30 ps Chintz 11 yds ea 60/
273 yds do — @ 3/6 yd — 30 yds " — @ 4/8
370 " do — @ 5/ " — 26 ps 3/4. 9 yds ea @ 17/
m.17.178 Striped Holland 165/. ps — and 7/. yd — 2 ps 12 yds ea @ 90
p.279 65 ps Silk Gloves — @ 10/ — 17 yds — @ 7/
p.298 " mens Silk Hose @ 2/6. Mens @ 35/ — Womens Unstitched @ 8/ p.298
m.17.383 Garters 2/6 ps. worsted ferret 6/ps — Silk ferret 16/. ps
m.17.402 London Shalloon — 4/. yd — Brass Thimbles 16/. gro
m.17 401 — 217 yds narrow Camblet @ 3/8. — Bath Metal Do — 6 doz
53 " broad do — @ 5/6 . Bobbins. Tapes
m.17.389. Threads in abundance — Filleting m.17.283
Con.10.142. 6 doz Double caps @ 90/. doz. — 12 Gards Sleeve buttons @ 3/
m.17.385. 182 yds Thread Satins @ 6/ — 60 yds Burdett @ 4/
m.17.402 — 184 " Venetian Poplin @ 3/6 — 113 yds Silk Striped Stuff @ 5/
4 ps Shalloons 35 yds ea @ 2/10 yd — yard wide Stuff @ 3/6
228 yds do — @ 2/10 — worsted Stuff @ 2/3
m.17 401 — 138 " Plain Calimanco @ 3/10 — 49 yds Silk Crape @ 2/9
102 " Striped do @ 3/10 — 1 piece do . 7£
292 " do Flowered @ 4/6 — Buttons Rivers @ 8/
m Needles 10/. m. Pins 20/. doz. — Ozenbriggs
m Pins 2/6. m. 10 doz Pewt Rivers 8/ — 288 yds Garlic @ 2/6
m 1594 Necklaces @ 1/4 ea. Scissors 8/ doz — Wade Do — @ 2/
m Tobacco Tongs 5/. doz. Tobacco Boxes 1/8 ea — Ink pots @ 10/ doz
m Jews Harps 1/8 " — Thread Laces 1/8 doz — Do Glass @ 9/ "
Con. 19 doz Mohair 25/ — Whalebone 4/6 46 — Ink horns @ 6/ "
Con.10.59 6 gross Mohair Buttons 18£ — 40 yds Plush @ 16/
Con.10 Bath Metal Buttons 18/. & 10/. gross. — Wicks Persians 160/. ps.
m m. 6 3/4 doz 3 yard Laces — @ 15/ — 374 Ells Nantes Drapery @ 1/6
m m 4 " 2 yard Laces @ 9/ — 1 ps Chiloes 5/6
m 14 Silk ferret Laces @ 5 ea — 18 ps Hanbatasseys @ 36/
p.284 3 Sashes @ 9/. . 30 yds Cotton @ 3/ m.17 — 8 yds Do — @ 3/6
m.17.406 57 yds Honey Comb Plush @ 4/9 — 23 yds Bombasin @ 3/6
m.17.380. 234 " Ozenbriggs — @ 4/ — 77 yds Checks @ 3/ p.274
m 17.46 188 " Bayes @ 2/4 — 130 " Cotton Linen @ 3/3
m.17 406 — 17 pieces Serges — @ 75/ — 48 yds flannel @ 3/6
109 yds Duffels — @ 7/ — 85 " Duffels @ 7/
Con.10 438 — 170 " Bretham — @ 1/4 — Spring Persian 4 ps @ 18£
407 " Do — @ 2/ . Silk Muslin 11 ps @ 7£ m.17.420

John Eliot continued 1727 [all on m. 15.184

m.17.377 Bag Holland @ 9/ & 10/. yd — Woollands 5/. per pair con.
m.17.384 74 yds Alamode @ 7/. — Silk Hkfs @ 5/. ea (m.10.327
m.17.420 1 pc Muslin 9£. — Galloon 14/. pc m.17.383
Muslin 9/. 7/. 10/. 9/6 per yard — Satan Ribbon 30/ pc (m.10.382
m. Childrens Frams @ 9/. 11/6 & 18/ doz — 4 Girdles @ 2/4 on
m. Mistresses at 4/6 ea — 8 doz Silk @ 7/ (m.
m.15 56 oz Nutmegs @ 2/4 — 10½ doz Beads @ 4/ m.11
m.15 41 oz Cloves @ 2/4 — 608 yds narrow Persian @ 4/10 m.17.
m.15 16½ oz Mace @ 6/ — Lace @ 4/. 1/4. 2/6. 8. 3/ yd m.17.
m.15 38 oz Cinnamon @ 10/ — do @ 2/. 3/. 10d. 1/6. 1/2. 9 (mislaid to 193
m.17.385 190 yds Lusting @ 4/ — do @ 17/. 10/. 8/. 6/. 4/6. & 4d
57 " wide Persian @ 10/ — 16 doz flowered Ribbons 20/. doz
p.295 6 pc braid, 6 pc cord @ 8/. ea pc — Con 10 382 2½ pc Ribbon @ 40/
m.15. 6 pounds Allspice @ 3/6 — 15 pc narrow do @ 14/
m.11. a parcel of Toys 35£ — Pewter do @ 9/. 30/. 60/ 18/.
m.15 297 oz Pepper @ 2/4 — 12 Dripping Pans @ 6/3 (m.
64½ oz pepper boxes @ 5/10 — 36 do @ 5/8 (m.
Tin m 34 " Egg slices @ 7/. — Tin Flower Boxes 16/6 doz
m 102 " graters @ 4/8 — Quart Funnels 17/6 m
m.12 Upcoharbin Horns @ 30/. 100 — 3 " @ 5/ ea m
Tin m Pots gill, ½ pt. pt. & qt. & 2 qt. 6. 8. 1/. 1/6. 3/ ea — 7 pint do @ 10½ d m
m. 101 Candle Moulds @ 8 — 3½ pt do @ 8 m
m 12 Gallon Pots @ 4/ — 16 Christmas Boxes @ 9 m.15
m.12 2 Glass Lanthorns @ 20/ — 17 Tin Porringers @ 8/9 doz m.11
m 6 Sugar boxes @ 2/6 — 28 " do @ 6/. " m
Tin 4 Tin Lowers @ 2/9 — 7 pint Sauce Pans @ 10/6 " m
" 2 do Tinder Boxes @ 17/6 doz — 5 qt do @ 17/ " m
m. 1 Tin Limbeck 20/ — 10 Teapots @ 3/ ea m
m 1 Tin Watering Pot 7/ — 33 small Sauce Pans @ 8 ea m
m 8 Tin Cullenders @ 3/9 — 26 Lamps @ 2/4 ea (m
m 1 Tin pudding box 1/6 — Tin Basters @ 10/. & 17/ doz
m.12. 5 Lanthorns @ 4/8 — 14 Tin Pudding Pans 2 6 all m
(m.10 2 small Trumpets @ 7/ ea — 9 Cake Pans @ 6 m
p.408 Larger Trumpets 13/. & 16/ ea — Knitting Needles 3/. d (m
(m.10.417 9 doz Sleets @ 4/. — 3 doz Shoe Buckles @ 6/8 (m
Tin m 50 double Tin Plates 118/2 — 1 box Horseflesh 18/ m.
Con Wire 3/6 d. Lantern frames @ 1/6. — 16 Cages @ 4/ m 9
m. 6 Stove frames @ 5/. 1348 Parrot Cage frames @ 1/ m 9
Con.10 Latten Brass 5/ d. 1380 Wire @ 4 d. (m.10.415 — 5 Window Glasses 30/. m 13
Tin m.15 1366 Tin Plates @ 18£ a barrel — 12 doz Putty Pans @ 4/ m.15
m.15 381 Sheets Tin @ 10 Lead 5 — working Tools 13£ 16. 0 m.
Mr Eliot. Bed & Wearing 53 oz @ 3/. & 59 oz @ 3/. & 52 oz @ 3/ & 57 oz @ 3/
m 8903 Plate @ 15/. Chest Drawers 6£ & apparel 130£
" 8 Trunks 60/ Desk 6£. Glasses & Earthen Ware 25/. m
m. Books 80/ — He had no Tea ware of Earthen or China m.15.90

1490 Suffolk Probate

Thaddeus Maccarty

1729. m Plated 17/. Large Glass Sconces 6 £ pair m 13 p 57
Boston m Walnut oval Table 5 £ — Maple Table 25/ m
Thad. Maccarty m Brass headed Andirons 15/ & brass headed Dogs 10/ (2th
1477 £ m 14 China Cups & 8 saucers about 60/. 36 China bowls & 8 dishes 90/
m China Teapot, milk pot, Canister & boat 20/
m Writing Desk with Drawers 30/. — Watering Pot m
m Earthen 3 Dishes. 8 plates & 3 bowls 30/ — Hand Bell m
m. 2 Stone Teapots & 9 cups — 7/6 — Calico Quilt 60/
m Japanned Chest of Drawers & Table 12 £ — 12 Cowhide chairs 15/
m Crack bedstead & Red China Curtains 16 £ — Child's Cradle & Hearth 60/
m Walnut Close stool & Leathern Pan 25/ — Chafing dish 7/6
m. Glass on Mantle Shelf. 10/ —
m Brass nosed bellows 15/
Apparel of Maccarty —
3 qr yds ordinary Cloth to make Clothes £ 13 s 15. 6 yds Shalloon 20/
M.17 Silk Drugget Suit 60/ — Silk Jacket & breeches 45/
414 old Damask Coat & Jacket 20/ — Cloth Coat & Jacket 13/ m 17 414
old Shag coat & breeches 30/ — Cloth great coat 25
old Roquelow — 20/. — Calimanco Petticoat 20/
p. 276. pr Leather Breeches 12/ — old Silk Hose 30/
m. Bearskin Muff. 5/. — 20 Holland Sheets m
m. 17. 414 Linen caps & necks — 12/ — Silver Watch & chain 9 £
m 2 pr gold Shirt-Buttons 36/ — Silver Shoe m Buckles
m. new Wig 30/. Books 13.38 123/ Walnut chest & Table 7 £
m 30 doz Glass Bottles £ 7.100 — a strong W m plate Cd 18/ 3
m Negro boy & girl 80 £ ea —

Others Boston m Tea Table & Delf Ware 30/ — Books m 30 £
1729-30 m Clock 12 £ — Folding Board with Table m
m. Rolling Pin — Small Copper Still & pewter worm m

Su M. 2. 237. M. 4. 167. 85. 90 Funeral expenses Mass. 2. 211

Gov. Burnet, on next page arrived in N.Y. as Governor Sept. 1720. He married Miss Vanhorne, daughter of the principal merchants of New York city. There were powerful opponents to some of his measures; & at his request he was transferred to the Government of Massachusetts in 1728. Came to Boston June 19. 1728. Su M. 4. 85

Suffolk Probate

Oct 1729 Gov Wm Burnet – Personal estate 4540 £
occupies 11 & 12 pages.
8 day Clock, handsome 18 £ – old Walnut Table Oval 60/
12 Red leather Chairs Embow'd backs 24/ –
Plate. 12 Silver Candlesticks 171½ oz. Troy
Sum. 15 p. 182 2 branches for 3 lights, 1 snuffer Dish & 8 snuffers, 3 stands
3 pans 8 snuffers — 109½ oz.
3 Castors, a cruet, pepperboxe, 8 Salts, a Cream
Chafing dish, 1 large square Salver, 4 small salvers
1 shaving Bason, 2 two handled porringers, 5 Sangaree cups and
Covers, 1 Mounteff. 2 large Decanters, 2 Coffee pots,
Small Canister, 35 Silver Spoons, 3 soup ladles,
1 punch Spoon, 8 tea spoons, 1 Childs Spoon
a pr Tea tongs. pr Silver Spurs. 2 prs Shoe buckles
2 prs Gaiter Buckles, tooth pick case, Silver gilt Salver large
4 Silver gilt family cups with covers, 6 gilt Tea spoons
pair Tongs, Strainer, 12 Silver Spoons
12 Knives & 12 forks for a dessert,
an. Alloy this plate 1172 oz Troy @ 20/. oz 1172 £
m. Silver Handled Knives & forks 36 @ each @ 24 doz. 72 £
m. 15.88 15.90 China.
4 large China Dishes, blue & white, 1 cracked @ 25/. ea
4 large do do burnt — 1 do @ 36/ ea
6 do do Lesser @ 25/. 10 smaller (of them 4 broken) @ 10/ ea
2 small blue & white do @ 7/6. — 3 blue & white Plates @ 3/4
1 doz burnt China deep plates @ 8/4 ea. 100/.
4 do " " Plates 2 broken @ 96/ doz
2 " " " do. green & white @ 90/ "
5 burnt China slop Basons @ 15/. 4 small do broken @ 2/
2 " " Bowls (1 broken) 35/.
2 small blue & white Bowls @ 10/
5 Codel Dishes burnt China @ 4/
2 China Mugs – 1 has handle broke 10/
2 burnt China Canisters with Silver tops @ 25/ ea
10 Custard cups brown China all 30/
asct { 12 cups & 12 saucers fine green & white China a plate, teapot, 12 cups, sugar dish & plate milk pot. 2 slop bowls — all } 15 £ all
Red China Teapot & oval stand 30/.
6 cups & 5 Saucers blue & white 26/
{ 12 saucers. 12 cups burnt China, 2 Tea pots, 1 Silver spout, 2 stands. 2 milk pots, 1 plate, 2 boats a sugar Dish & cover High sugar dish & cover 20/. Teapot & milk pot burnt 40/ } 11 £

[Notice of Gov. Burnet, Funeral 11. 4. 91. Auction sale of some property, 111. 4. 151.

1729. Gov. Burnet — continued.

China continued

{10 saucers & 7 cups mostly broken, blue & white stand, sugar dish cover, — all ten 15/.

16 Chocolate cups with Handles @ 4/ea

m. 2 large flowerpots Delftware & 2 Jars do 40/

Glass. m.12.61 8 glass syllabub cups with handles & covers @ 20/ea

2 tea glasses & cover 5/ — 13 Decanters glass @ 5/

3 glass Mugs @ 2/6 — 3 large glass Salvers @ 40/

8 Jelly Basons with covers @ 5/ - 3 smaller do. @ 7/6 & 3 at 5/.

7 less " " @ 2/6 - 3 do with a foot to each @ 5/

2 glass baskets for fruit @ 7/6 — 2 other water Glasses @ 1/ea

5 " " smaller " @ 1/. — {70 Jelly Glasses, 15 wine do & all 80/
4 Glass Candlesticks 4 cruets}

[China & Glass came to 130£ 16 —

Pewter plates, water plates, Dishes & Covers, soup basons

Con. 10.411. Collinder, 1 Mounted Basons, Rings to set under Dishes, porringers, Cheese plates Chamber pots, bell pan, Teapot, slay bottle These at 3/ & 3/6 per do — all £100. 12. 6.

Abundance of Brass & Iron & Copper —

m.12.90 Alembeck leg do @ 3/

Con. 10.415 Coffee Roaster, Wafel Roaster, Apple Roaster

m. Teakettle 4 gal do @ 4/6.

Articles of Tin — & all the common articles

Con. 9.417 Iron fender to keep children from the fire 25/ m. 2

m. 48 Cakepans @ 2. Kitchen Jack with pulley & weight 45/ 8

m. 2 Large Iron racks

m.12.160 Press for linen 20/ Horse for drying Linen 20/ [m. 15. 134.

m.12.90. Plain Teatable 25/. Japanned do 40/

m.12.49 4 pr Tapestry 10£ - Gilt Cabinet & frame in japan 12£

m. Card Table & Chairs 15/

m. Backgammon table with men 10/

Con. Brass Hearth & Dogs 80/. Pictures [m

m. Easy Chair covered with Silk 10£

m. Walnut Chairs — (no Mahogany. m

m. Beds, Curtains, Quilts &c some very fine

m. 3¼ Cotton Patterpans 5 do @ 4/. Coffee & Chocolate pot [m

m. 37 pewter Candle moulds 18 do 5/. Lanthorn with 3 lights 18/ [m

m. 2 Brooms & Scrubbing brushes 12/

1729 Gov Burnett — continued

m. Window Curtains & cushions
m. Bed Curtains of Chintz, Calico, Red Linny worsted, &c £
m. Calico Quilt, Silk Quilt, & other. Silk Quilt 6£ Holland 20/ £
Pistols 5£ a pair: housing & bags for pistols trimmed with gold lace 15
m. 2 Screens of 4 leaves each covered with gilt leather — 15£
m. Fire Screen of Tapestry work 30/. 2 paper Screens @ 10/ m
m. Mattresses of coarse Holland @ 40/ ea. 1 doz Osenbriggs 30/ m
m. Beaver Blanket & small skins 80/
m. Small Turkey Carpet 25/ — pr red & brode Walth 15£ m
12 yds Whitney Cloth for Liveries @ 18/. 10 lb
m. Close stools with pans 2 at 30/ & 1 at 20/ . 8 day Clock 18£ m
m. 9 Hollowback chairs & bass bottoms 20/
m. Chessboard & men 20/. Scrutoire with glass doors 20£ m
22 gold Rings & engraving 3 oz 7 pwt. £ £
m. Gold medals & coin 12 " 12 " } all at 12 pr oz. 210
Gold buckles, Earrings, &c 1. 11. }
m. Rose & diamond Ring 6£ Sterling — in N.E. money 18£
m. Large Diamond do 25. do — in do — 75£
m. Cypher ring 20/. Emamelled seal 30/; 2 Cornelian seals 40/ m
m. " Gold Watch with equipage & appendages for a Lady 90£
m. 4 pr Cypher buttons set in Gold @ 40/. 8£
m. Silver Coin, snuff box, girdle, silver wire } 3 1 3 @ 20/
Spoon, Spectacle case & teaspoon }
m. Tortoise shell snuff box in silver 20/
m. Tweezer case & pencil case in silver 30/ £
m. Gold Snuff box & 1 pr gold buttons. 2 3 14 pwt 32 8
m. Small gold watch with chain & seal 40£: Silver box } m
m. Tortoise snuff box with gold joints & rim 6£: shell box } 30/
m. Box for pounce 5/ — 4 Load stones one set with silver 30/ & one brass of
N.E. Bills 57 17. 11 — Prospective glass with silver ated 20/ m
m. Silver Jack leg knife & pricker silver 30/. pipe stopper 17/ m
m. 2 Knives with silver handles @ 20/ ea [tipt with gold at each end
m. Knife & fork with agate handles & a Jack leg 23/
m. 2 steel pen makers 5/ — many guns & pistols of various kind
Sword & belt. 8£ & one 6£. Cane with gold head 4£ m
m. 12 3 7 6 Large painted canvas square as the room 8£
m. Red Table cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets, &c some cheap.
m. 20 pairs Holland Sheets @ 60/pr. 11 Table cloths @ 35/ m
m. 11 " Coarse do @ 25/pr. — Pillow beers m.
m. a Glass Screen with Cistern @ 5£. — Iron Coffee Mill 30/ m
m. 1 loaf Sugar 43 loaves double refined 90 lbs 3/3
m. do do 190 lbs single refined 2/3
m. 3 Coach Horses @ 30£. Riding Horse 70£ m £
m. 1 Coach & 4 Harnesses 140£. — a Sleigh & a pair carriage 18 m
m. 1 Chariot & 2 harnesses with one glass 80£ Twelve Cow 6£ m
m. 2 Saddles with holsters & bridles &c. all 9£
m. Travelling Chaise with 4 wheels & 2 harnesses 40£

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Suffolk Probate

1729 Gov Burnett Continued

£

{Slaves – Andrew, a trumpeter, 100
{negroes Hannah his wife & child 4 mo. 100
M. 15.186. Betty, a laundress 90£
Habby, cook maid & child 21 mo. 100£
Jack, a mulatto child servant, to serve 12 yrs 25

m Prints & Pictures 15.2 & many more, maps m
m. Plans of Boston. — Prints in abundance m
m Coals 3£ a chaldron – 2 Iron shod spades 10/ m
m Cross cut saw 40/ — 2 water engines with hose, wheels &c 15
m. 4 barrels Soap @ 30/ – 3 Gross empty Glass bottles } 11.5.0
m Allemy Pears 30/. Rice 35/. – & 9 doz white cider
m. 3 Cast Muse Sugars @ 60/ – — 300 doz Candles in 4 boxes @ 1/4

Wines & Liquors
m. 15.102.38
m.12.57
Com.9.260

8 3/4 doz bottles Canary @ 2/6 bottle		Bottle with Ratafie	45/
9 1/2 " " Claret @ 2/6 "		Jar of Tamarinds	30/
1 3/4 " " Frontinac @ 2/6 "		8 Jars Pickles	@ 5/ ea m
7 1/2 " " Arrack @ 5/ "		10 bottles Pokey Wine @ 5/	
7 " " Bristol water all 24/		1 Jar 4 kegs W.I. Sweetmeat, 90	
16 bottles Brandy — @ 4/ bott		1 keg Anchovies 20/	
14 " Rum @ 1/6 "		1 pipe Madeira Mm 30	
38 " Oil @ 3/6 "		1 mutal cask Fayal do 5£	
26 " French white Wine @ 2/6 "		29 flasks Burgundy do @ 8/ fl.	
51 " Green Wine @ 1/6 "		145 bottles Claret do 2/6 bt	
140 " Mettheglin @ 1/ "		30 " Old Hock @ 4/ "	
m. 45 " York Beer @ 1/ "		39 " Champagne @ 8/ "	
97 " Spring water all 48/6		42 " Cherry @ 2/6 "	
100 " Rhenish Wine @ 3/ bot		62 " Arrack @ 5/	
43 " Arrack @ 5/ "			
19 m. pint ea. Citron water @ 10/ "			

Ten Soldiers Coats lined with blue @ 40/. 2 Pickling Tabs @ 12/ m
19 pairs blue breeches @ 16/ — 2 Wheelbarrows @ 5/ m
2 coats mud damask @ 20/ — a plate rack 10/ m
m Spare side Glasses for Coach or Chariot 20/ } Her Apparel not
m. A screen to set before meat at fire 5/ } appraised.
m. Pyeboard, salt box, chopping trough & tub 5/ }
m Large Bass Violin 5£. 2 treble Violins @ 30/ ea m
m Harpsichord 60£ – Clapsichord 15£ m
m Double Courtil 40/ – Large Violin or Tenor fiddle 40/
Surveying Instruments, 20£. Air pump & apparatus 30£
Incedents, Magic Lanthorn 20/ Ring Dial 20/ m
Mathematical Instruments 10£ – Telescope 7£ 10.0
m Brass Dial 20/, Microscopes 6£ – L. Co. — 2.0.0
A set silver gilt plate for a Teatable – viz. Teakettle, small urn
Coffee Pot, slop basin, 2 sugar boxes, a Cruistor, a lamp,
& 5 spoons, all 154.3. not carried out } The present from Princess
90. 2 Gold medals & silver, not " " } Sophia Elect. Dowager of Brunswick to Lt. Burnett

Suffolk Probate

1730 Thomas Bell of Boston, mariner.
m Negro Caesar 30£ 14 stone Jugs @ 4/6. Iron 35/ Cart m

1729 Nov. William Welsteed of Boston, Merchant, 3706£
m 8 Day Clock, Walnut case 24£. Maple table 40/ m
m Tea Table & set of China on it with spoons, bell &c 9£
m 12 burnt China plates @ 8/ ea. 6 do @ 6/. China Dishes @ 15/ m
m 16 " " Saucers 4/. & 15 cups @ 4/ m
m Large " " Bowl & a small one 4£ 60/ m
m Glass in front beer pot 5£ — 3 Handmaids @ 9/ m
m 12 Delft plates 18/. Stone Teapot, sugar, milk, stand, &c 15/ m
m 4 Table Mats @ 5/. Walnut Case of drawers & table 7£ m
m Bed & pillows & Bolster 101 lb @ 3/. Blue China Cushions @ 7/ m
m 2 Small china bowls with covers @ 18/. 2 China Images @ 10/ m
m Blue & white China Cups. 4/. cart. brown do. 4/. some 1/ m
m Mantle Tree set 40/ — 12 Delft blue & white plates 20/ m
m 6 blue & white earthen Dishes @ 6/8. 12 Table knives & forks 60/ m
m Feather Bed, &c. 101 lb @ 3/. Cane Chair Cradle 10/. Rush mat 10/ m
m 1 do — do — &c 96 lb @ 3/ — Calamanco easy Chair 4£ m
m 23 pr Earthen ware for mantle tree set & other things 23/
m 4 Mol Cake Pans — 12 blue & white China plates @ 5/ m
m Metal Cans & Tin Sugar box. 6 breakfast Bowls China @ 3/ m
m 2 doz Patty Pans @ 10/ doz — 3 Bowls " @ 6/8 m
m 154 oz Plate @ 20/ — — old Pewter 4/9 m
m 4 old Bed & Bolster 61 lb @ 3/. Lignum vitae mortar & pestle 15/
m Pots of Iron, Brass & Copper & bell Metal. 5
m. Tin Stove 8/. Copper Coffee Pot 10/ m
m Tin Pudding Pans, Gridiron, Apple Roaster, Grater &c
m Brass Candlesticks, old, with Save alls
m Brass Hand Bason, Bread Toaster, "1 Knocker" m
m. A Gard and Spade 7/ a hod Shovel 4/ — 3 Rolling Pins 3/ m
m Earthen pan, dishes, plates, cups — 6 d to 1/ ea
m Square Pine Table 6/ — 1 doz Tea Bottles 6/ m.
m Dresser Cloth 1/ — Knocking Table, folding board & its feet 16/ m
m 8 gross bottles @ 6/ No Mahogany, Con 9/. 266.
m Caesar negro 70£ Girl Violet 70£ m
Mansion House 1000£. another House 950£

others. Walnut Desk 6£, large China punch bowl 6/ ...
1730 m 2 smaller & square China bowls @ 20/. 1 do Round 10/ m
m 6 China cups 25/. & 6 saucers 25/ 11 China Mugs 5/ m
m. 15.385. 8 Vols of Spectator @ 5/. 3 Vols Patten @ 5/ Silver 22/ 3 m
m. Silver Watch & chain & seal 18£

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1730 Boston – Garments

M.17 414 { Dale Cloccolo 10£. 10 White Shirts @ 30/. a Wig 9£ m.
Silk Jacket & breeches & Gilt Coat 18£. 6 Speckled Shirts @ 10/ m.
Suit of light colored Broadcloth 18£ – 4 pr Silk Stockings @ 4/
pair red Slippers (men) 10/. Velvet Cap, embroidered 20/
m. Tye Wig 6.10.0 – White flowered Brocade Coat & Jacket 60/
Great Coat & Velvet Cap 6£ – Tunick Gown 30/

M.15.385 { The remainder of the things had 35.12 in books including
Henrys Exposition 6 vol. 20£ Travel 2 Vols 6£
Watts Lyric Poems 5/. Large bible 80/. Small with Clasps 26/

m Head, front Room, Middle Room, Kitchen
and front Chamber, Middle Chamber, back Chamber

1730 Boston. Oval Cedar Table 80/ Walnut Table 40/ m
Shipwright. Small Cedar Table 30/ Oak Table 10/ & 6/ (only Servers?) m
m Set China Ware 6.10.0 – 8 Chinese plates 6/ m
m 10 Earthen Plates @ 1/. – Couch bed & pillows 60/ m
m Japanned Cases, drawers & Table 14£ – 6 Earthen plates @ 3/ m
m Bed bolsters & pillows 71 lbs @ 3/6. & 67 lbs @ 3/ and 45 lbs @ 3/ m
m 3 Co – " " – 66. 41. & 58 lbs @ 4/8 m
m 3 Trammels 12/. Pulley Jack (and other) 25/ m
m Brass skillet & frame 9/ – Plates 1 doz 9/ Dishes @ 19/ m
m Negro Man 86£

1731. Samuel Hersdell of Medfield – 1642£
Not details. Bills of Credit 160£ in silver 56/
m Hadcart & Sled – 148 loads of bark £34.16 m

1731 Wrentham. Yoke of Oxen 21£ & Cow Cow 10. Rye 7/ m
m 500 oak boards @ 5/6 – Pitch pine Boards about 6/ m
m 1200 White Pine @ 8/.
Braintree – Cows 6£ Mare 10£ Swine 35/. Sheep 18/ m
m. Sled 6/. (Sleighs not found among farmers) m

1732 Boston. Merchant
m 28 pr glass ware on Merchantman 15/.
m Bolsters & pillows – 65 lbs @ 2/. 35 lbs @ 2/6, 60 lbs @ 1/6 m
m Small bed 30 lbs 30 lbs @ 1/. – bed 75 lbs @ 2/6 m
m Portback in the Chimney 15/ – bed 74 lbs @ 1/6 m
m 5 Negros found by him 40£. 50£ 65£. 55£. 30£

M.16 548 { Funeral charges. Spices & sundries for funeral 49/. Wine 3/6
Porters 76/ Gloves 90/. Coffin 45/ – 1½ Gal Wine for funeral 11/
Rings for funeral £27.8.0 a large estate
Another bill for Funeral charges £38.0.0
Another bill Gloves for funeral – 7.11.0 to David Colson

1735. Boston — A couch, squab & pillow 5£ lm
m Framing of Blk Walnut & Cedar, & some Japanned
m Tea table of a Compass 12/ — but one 25/
m Stone & Delft ware 80/. — China more than Delf m.
m Pine Table & Tailight 15/ — Bed 49 dr @ 3/6 m
m Plate & money @ £5/.3. — Slave woman 80£ m

1735 Capt John Ballantine. Boston 7083£
m. 9 lbs Dutch Tiles 27/ — Bed 60 dr @ 2/6 m
m Bed & pillows 95 dr @ 2/ — Couch or Couch bed m £
m Couch squab & pillow 90/ — Negro man 40£ woman 60£ m

1736. Beds Bolsters & pillows 89 dr @ 2/. 51 dr @ 3/. 67 dr @ 2/. 60 dr @ 3/ m

1736. Boston Peruke Maker
m A great deal of Hair, black, gray, grey, pole &c by the ounce @ 12/. 10/. 7/. 1/6. 8. 6/.
m also Horsehair, & other Skins — some bear hair 1/6 3
m Hair on pipes, @ 30/. 10/. & 2/. 20/. & 2/6 3. gray high lot. black lowest.
m Horse Hair @ 2/6 3.
m New Wigs 60/ & Wig Ribbon. Cauls 30/. doz m
m Wig combs. Brushes. bags. blackheads @ 20/. cards m
m a Mansion 4 years 30£
m Aurora — Bailey's Dictionary 30/. 10 Shaving Clothes 40/ m
m. 13. 3/65

1736 m. 12. 84 Vinegar. Bed 62 dr @ 2/ m

1738 Boston. 8 day Clock & Case 18£ Blk Walnut Table 80/ m
Cand Boxes Shapwright } Couch & squab 50/. Easy chair 5£. High Candlestick 40/ m
Maple Table 30/ Writing desk 40/ — Pewters m
m Glass wainscot chest drawers 30/. Silver 27/.9 m
m 10 ps Earthen Ware in Buffet — 25/
m Silver Watch & Chain 18£
m Feather bed & bolster 70 dr @ 3/3. 57 dr @ 3/9. 56 dr @ 3/3 m
m Do — " 61 dr @ 2/9 — 3 pillows 10 dr @ 5/ m
m { Negro Peter 110£. Negro woman 70£. Boy & Girl 40£ m
and Girl 40£

1738 Mary Blair of Boston. Clock & Case 40£ in large sconces 20£ m
m Cane Chairs (an common) Cane Couch & squab 11£ lm
m. 1 old fashioned standing Candlestick 50/. Plate warmer 40/ m
m Walnut Table. — China plates, cups & saucers, bowls &c m
m. a Mahogany small Table 40/. (first mahogany I have noticed, but I think some may be found a few years before.
m Earthen plates, mugs, &c — but more China

Nov 1738 — Mrs Mary Blair — continued.

m. { Green silk bed with a satin quilt, bed, bolster and a sacking bottom bedstead, all 120£

m Chest of drawers 5£. 23 ps China on Chest of drawers 69/ m.

m Prints of Prince George & Queen Anne in gilt Frames 60/ m.

m Copper Tea Kettles — Old Tea Table & 2 folding boards m

m 144 ds Pewter 4/2 — Negro man 130£ woman 75£ m

m 1, 2 wheel Chaise Carriage & Harness 50£

m 1, 4 wheel Carriage 30£

In Shop — [Currency about 3 for 1 in silver

m.17.405 Red Velvet @ 90/ yd. & black @ 70/. Crimson Mohair 60/ yd m.17.405

Blue Damask 24£ ps — Taffetys 16£ a piece

m.17.405 { Flowered Damask 26/. yd — @ — 20/. yd. in ends } m.17.384

m.17.385 10 yds Lasting in ends @ 44/. yd — Scarlet Taffety @ 18/ & lasting

m.17.385 Grogram 25£ piece — Striped Tabby 33/. yd

m.17.405 Brocade @ 70/ yd. 45/ & 35/ yd — Flowered Silk @ 50/. yd &

m.17.384 White Tabby @ 30/ yd — m.17.385 @ — do @ 30/. & 40/. yd

m.17.405 { Black & white Satin @ 20/ — Striped Lasting @ 25/. & 18/

Thread Satin @ 7/ — Blue & white do @ 25/ } m.17.385

m.17.404. Striped cotton Bunder @ 5/7 — black do @ 14/6

m.17.384. Alamode 9/6 wide, 8/. narrow — Masquerade @ 4/ m.17.404

m.14.295 Silk Lace 6/. yd. — Silk Braid 12/. yd —

m.17.405 Crimson Satin @ 26/ yd

m.17.426 { 13 ps Chintz, 12 yds a piece, at 120/ ps. 4 ps Calico @ 120/ } m.17.426

yards of Chintz @ 20/. — yards of Calico @ 4/6

m.17.57 1 ps fine Cambric 18£ — Striped Muslin & plain @ 5/ yd } m.17.424

m.17.380. Huckaback @ 3/ — Flowered do @ 6/

Con.10.449 16 ds Cruels @ 32/. d — Holland at 20/. yd m.17.378

m.17.384 { 7 packets Tiffany @ 33£ a — Heath and Crape 17£ } p.296

1 piece Tiffany 16/ — 1 ps do — 8/

6 yards do @ 5/6 — do do — 3/ per yard

p.279. Gloves in great abundance — 7 Silver Girdles @ 10/ Con.10.448

Con.10.382 Silver Ribbon @ 16/ & 10/. yd — Gold Lace 60/. yd

64 yds gold Cord @ 4/ — Other Lace 30/ & 40/ yd & 25/. } m.17.384

p.295 Silver Braid @ 3/ yd; do Gallons 3/ — Shoe Lace @ 17/. yd & 15/

p.294 Silver Lace @ 25/. yd and 12/. — Silver Hat Lace @ 25/. yd & 12/

p.295 Silver Cord 3/. yd & 1/6 yd — Silver Vellum 4/6 yd.

p.295 Silver Braid @ 3/ embroidery & button hole Thread 26/. & 24/ oz. m.17.384

p.295 5 yds gold Cord 63/4 pieces @ 35/. 10.17.0. 5 yds gallon (gold) @ 10/ Con.10

Gold Coat buttons 12 doz. — Silver Coat Buttons @ 10/. doz Con.10.420

Con.10.420 " breast do @ 6/ " — Silver breast do @ 5/. } Con.10.420

p.291. Flowered Gauze @ 8/ yd. — 1 Catgut Wood 20/ [Con. 14.p.291.

m. 67 doz White Necklaces 28/. doz — 2 doz Pendants @ 12/ doz

[m.

1738 Mrs Mary Blair — con.

m 2½ doz White necklaces @ 39/ doz. 1½ doz beads @ 10/ m

Con.10.127 Gauze Hkfs @ 12/ & Blk Co @ 10/ — Silk braid m.14.295 14/ yd

Con.10 Shirt Buttons 1/. doz — 7 prs Skates @ 14/ pr m

Con.10.428 1 bag Cherry Stone buttons 15/ —

m { Merchandise in trunks cost 39. 2. 4. sterling advance 500 percent (deducting 2/8) marked more charged at 500 adv. } £ 234.14.3

Great Real Estate — all her Estate £ 28.232.15.10

1738 Judicam Boy 45 £ a negro Wench 125 £ m.

Boston Silver 28/. oz. Cider (in Boston) 20/. bbl.

m 1 bed & 5 sds @ 3/6, + one 6 sds @ 3/ — called goods in shop

m. Beans @ 12/. bushel — Coffee @ 3/. d. Pepper @ 6/ m

Farmer's inventories are still two short to be of much use to me.

1739 Boston Merchant

m.17.426 Galloons @ 5/. 6/. 4/6. 10/. & 18/ per yard.

p.274 Checks red & white 3/. yd. Holland Checks 3/ yd p.274

m.17.392 — Colored Fustians @ 4/6. Co @ 4/8. & 6/6

m.17.401 — Red Camblet @ 5/6 Swansken @ 5/. yd m.17.401

m.17.379 — Wide Garlix @ 6/6 — Homespun @ 4/ and 4/6 yd m.17.381

m.17.35 — Corded Dimotty @ 7/ — Cheap Stuff Check

Crape @ 5/. Russia Lemm @ 1/6 — Table Cloth 3/6. m.17.381

m.17.398 — Cotton Holland 11/ yd — Flowered Serge @ 6/6 m.17.373

M.17.407 89 yds Bayes @ 4/ — Silk Hkfs @ 10/

m.17.378 19 " Sooceys @ 5/6 — Lungee Romals @ 7/6 Ct 10 452

Con.10.452 Barcelona Hkfs 130/. doz — 3 Baftas @ 4/.

Con.10.322 Caps @ 7/. & 4/ and 5/ & 8/. ea — 19 Cotton Romals @ 4/6

m Bone fans @ 4/. ea. Woodstock fans @ 2/ ea m

m Cherry fans @ 1/. ea — Cocoa fans @ 4/ ea black silk 44/ m

m Black Silk 80/ d. Light Silk 90/. d. Cotton do. 80/ m

m.17.405 Pelong 6/. yd 16/6 yd & 14/. — Muslin 15/. & 18/. yd m.17.420

m.17.57 — Camble @ 15/. & 23/ yd — abundance of small goods Con.10.417

m. Speckled Shirts @ 15/.

m Cinnamon 30/ d. Nutmegs 35/. Cloves 34/. d

m Indigo — 18/. — 5 London Babies 5/. m

m Brandy 10/ Gal. — Spirits 6/. gal. N.E. Rum 5/. m

m 30 Gal Lime Juice @ 4/ — Vinegar 16 Gal. W.I. Rum 6/6 m

m Canary Wine 10/ Gal. Cider 18/. bbl. Sugar 130/ Cwt m

m 100 sds Butter @ 2/6 — Starch 150/ Cwt m

m Silver 27/. oz — Negro 100 £ m

176
1739 Suffolk Probate
m. Plate 28/.9

Mrs Elizabeth Foster. Funeral expenses (coming as before
Rings 24.18.8: Wine 5.11.6 Doctor 9.7.6
Gravestones 60/ — Coffin 100/. Pall &c 80/

§ Dean Grover of Boston — Estate 3965 £.
M.16 348 { admix Charged for Mourning 124.0.4

John Rowe of Boston — Estate 467.6.7
Coffin, plate, Nails &c 10 £. Pall 12/. bell 12/. Grave 12/
Porters carrying corps to Grave &c 70/ — 40 prs gloves 11 £
Doctor 39/. Rings 24.18.0. Liquor prob. in with Coffin

one, Liquor at the funeral 83/. Coffin 12/. mourning 5.6.0
one — Funeral Expenses 26.9.2.

1742. Thomas Clap of Walpole — Estate 5705 £
m Oxen 33 £ pair. 8 Cows 90 £. Sheep 20/. Swine 44/ m
m 4 Horses 91 £ —

Samuel Greenwood of Boston Merchant.
m Canel Couch Squab & pillow 5 £ — Plate 29/.0 m
m. Glass Lanthorn 40/ — Easy Chair 9.10 m. 15.168
m. "Raised Bed" was very common & before this
m Bed & bolster 62 £ & 4/ — Twilight table 5/ m
m Bed & do & pillows 79 £ & 3/3 & 70 £ & 8/. & 37 £ & 3/3 m
m Bed 3 bolsters & 2 pillows — 94 £ & 2/6.
m. Wicker Clothes Basket 20/. — Wicker Cradle m
m Old bed 44 £ & 2/3. 13 pr Party jams & Fire Tunnel 15/ m
m. 10 prs Stone Ware 35/ — Candle molds common m
m Negro man 85 £ — Watch 12 £ m

1742 Boston
m Feather bed 85 £ & 3/6 & one 72 £ & 3/6 m
m 39 oz silver old Tenor 79.6.8 (about 26/10 oz - say 4 times 6/8 £ 11

M.16 348 { own Estate 637 — "Sundries for the funeral 135 £ &
besides this. Grave, bell, pall & carrying body 85/
making garments 70/ Coffin 7 £ Gravestones 8 £
Doctor 16 £ 17.0

Boston Hight candlestick 45/. Silver 1742. 28/.0 m
1742 m. Iron Back 60/ — Mahogany Table 17 £ m
m Mahogany Tea Table 80/

1742
Boston — China plenty among wealthy, & good deal of Earthen
m in some cases
m Bed, bolster & pillows 65 dr @ 4/6, & 64 dr @ 3/ m
m. 683 Silver Plate 95 £ (27/11 oz) — his Sword & dashes 35/ p. 276
m. 1 pr Spectacles in a case 20/. — Mourning Sword 40/ p. 276
P. 276. 4 pr Sheepskin Breeches @ 13/. — 70 oz Plate @ 29/ m
m. Rum 9/. Gal. 1 bbl Port 15 £ m
m. 17. 414 Barlyan was a garment. Laced leather breeches 50/ p. 276
m Bed & bolster 79 dr @ 4/9 & 83 dr @ 4/. 65 dr @ 4/3. 79 dr @ 4/ m
m. 17. 414 2 Scarramouches 30/ — Family Picture 80/ m
m Clock 15 £
m Chest of Drawers 9 £. & parcel of Glass ware therein 33/ m
m Bed, bolster & pillows 86 dr @ 5/. & one do 94 dr @ 3/10 m
m 6 new Axes @ 15/ — 3 Indian barks @ 1/8 m
m Stand & candlestick 40/ — Brass Pan 8 dr @ 5/ m
m. 3 Cords wood @ 40/.

1742 m. Tenstove 3/ — Negro man 80 £ a man 60 £ m
43. m In parlor, Table 7/. Desk 6/. Tea table 16/ m
m Plate 107 oz @ 30/ Pier Glass 18 £ m
m China Plates 600/. Doz. China dishes 100/ for 6. m
m do Bowls 15/. ea. Decanters 8/. ea m.
m do Plates 4/. ea. Easy Chair 10 £ m
m. Clock 30 £. 3 Gold Rings @ 40/ Books 16 £ m. 15.
m 2 Slaves 125 £ ea — Pigeon Net 50/ m
m Cows 10 £ Sheep 35/. Oxen 38 £ per yoke m
Nov — m. 15. 432
1742 "Old Burve" 40/ Clock 40 £ m
m Oval black walnut Table 60/. Round Mahogany do 80/ m
m. Round Cedar Table 6/. — India Tea Table 30/ m
China Dishes, bowls, Round plates, blue & white crack dishes
do fruit plates, common China Plates, some broken
do mugs, & chocolate cups & cups & saucers
do pickle saucers, pr China candlesticks.
do Teapot, sugar dish & slop bowl
do Cups brown. (all above is China)
m Delft handmade milkpot — Glass Candlesticks m
m. Mahogany Tea boards 7/6 ea — 338 oz Silver @ 28/ m.
m Apple Roaster — 12 Patty Pans & pudding pan 12/ m
m Copper stewpans, Pewter Ring. Bed & c 63 dr @ 4/6 m
m Mezzotinto Pictures — Books 40 £ m. 15.
m. Watering pot 10/ — "Mourning Sword" several times
m. 16. 348

Suffolk Probate

1742. Hannah Boydell, Boston, a trader | m.15.214

m. Mahogany Table 4£ { Double Refined Loaf Sugar m
English 5/6. N. Eng. 5/ m
m Mustard Seed 4 a bottle — Middle Refined 4/, Some 3/3 m
m 34 lbs pepper @ 9/. — 116 lbs Almonds — 13£ m.19.221 lbs
m Chest Green Tea, best 48½ lbs @ 40/ — Chest green breakfast Tea 70 lbs 28/ m
m Chest Bohea Tea 112½ lbs @ 44/. — 8 cwt Coffee @ 8/ m
m 4 lbs Cinnamon @ 35/ — Allspice @ 3/4. — m
m 1½ lbs Cloves @ 56/ — 8½ lbs Aniseed @ 4/ m
m 3¼ lbs Mace @ 100/ — 3½ lbs Nutmegs @ 56/ m
m 21 flasks Florence Oil @ 8/ — 90½ lbs Allspice @ 2/4 m
m 33 Jars " " @ 30/ — 31½ lbs Castile Soap @ 3/6. m.15.272
p.273 Powder Blue — @ 3/ lb — Starch 12£ full cut m
p.272. Rice 70/ Cwt — Sago 6/ lb. Pearl Barley 6/ lb p.272
m. Currants 8£ Cwt. — Raisins of the Sun 8£ full cut m
m. Eggs 12£ Cwt, 3 or 4 casks — 170 gross Corks @ 5/ m.15.8 m 100/
m Jordan Almonds 7/ lb — Sugar 120/ Cwt & 140/ m
m Flour 80/ Cwt — Ground Ginger 3 Cwt @ 50/ m
m Cocoa 30£ Cwt — Bottles Hungary water @ 2/ (p.280)
m Chocolate @ 10/ — Indigo best 35/. ordinary 4/
m. 11 Cords of wood in yard @ 42/ — Coals in Cellar @ 8£ chaldron

Her Apparel
Yellow Satin Night Gown 5£. Green Damask Suit 30£
Blue striped Silk 20£ — Blue program night gown 5£
Brocaded Gown 10£ — Brown Gown 6£
Grey Damask night gown 8£ — Quilted persian Gown 3£
Velvet Hood & Scarf 10£ — 3 Alamode Hood & Scarf 6£
5 Silk short Aprons 50/ — 1 Gauze & red snail Hdkf 20/
m.17.410. White Tabby Stomacher 5/ — Fan 5/
pr New Stays & old & new Hoop 10£ — Red short Cloak 20/
Riding Hood & long scarlet Cloth Cloak 10£ —
m.15.167 Blue Damask Shoes, 15/ — 3 under petticoats 60/
Blk Alamode Cloak 60/ — 16 Shifts 16£ m.11.233£
White Fustian Coat 40/ — Green camblet quilted petticoat 5
10 Morning Aprons 5£ — 3 Cambric Aprons @ 40/
6 Holland do — 30/ — 4 pr Stockings @ 8/ m.15
9 Cambric Hdkfs 9/ — 3 Silk Hdkfs @ 10/

Children's garments &c
m 18 73. Clouts, Flaxed Clouts, Dimity Blankets & Stays
Bibs, petticoats, Laced Counterpain & Twilight
Waistcoats, chintz Counterpain, Caps & Shirts
Bodys & Rocks, Leadbands, Cambric bibs
Cambric mittens, nightcaps, &c all 10£

6 Rings 30£ Lm

1743-4. Samuel Smith (perhaps a Truckman or
p.329. m.12 Cartman — Horses (p.320) £7.10: 26£; 25£. Harness for m.12.
m. the 3 horses 9£. Sled 55/. — another Horse 18£
m. new sled 60/ — Tackling of the pill horses 40/ m
m. New Cart & wheels 32£. another Cart 27.10.£ m
m. Old Cart & wheels 26.10 — 5000 lb Hay (m.) @ 10/. 100/25 £
m. 1 alt 10/. bushel Beds 62 lb @ 3/6, 42 lb @ 3/6.
m { Beds 51 lb @ 3/, 59 lb @ 3/6 — 67 lb @ 2/6.
Co 62 lb @ 4/9 — 27 lb @ 3/6 —

1742-3. Jan. Plate & silver 32/. 9. m

1745 July Plate (m) 34/ & (m) 36/. Slaves 125£ m.15.186
Oct — Mops @ 4/6. (m.2.158) Plum (m.12.357) 7/ - Plate @ 37/. 9 m
Dec (m) Feather beds. 67 lb @ 3/6 & 59 lb @ 3/ m
Tobacco 674 lb leaf — £33.140
Co 9 m Pig tail — @ 6/
m Co — 30 lb Stems @ 3
Co — 56 lb Cut — @ 4/
m 2 Shovellings @ 60/ oz. Silver Watch 17£. Plate (m) @ 36/
Bibles with Silver Clasps [m.12.357
1745 Dec. Pew in Mr Webb's Meeting House 70£
m. Silver 46/. 9. Bed &c. 72 lb @ 5/. (m) 56 lb @ 5/. 60 lb @ 5/ m
m Gold pieces Pistoles 29/ea — Do &c 75 lb @ 3/ - Pea table 70/ m
m Easy Chair 15£. 7 Shirts (m) 10£ - Velvet Cap 100/ m.15.176
m.12.320 pair Buck Breeches 100/ — Silk Quilt 12£ m
1745. Dec. Sarah Dolbeare of Boston — a great Assortment of Goods — occupies 35 pages on the Probate Book.
m.15 176 { Most of the Goods are put in at Sterling cost and then 67½ per cent added —
Thus — a bill of goods cost 25. 17. 5 3/4
advance 67½ per cent. 174. 12. 11½
in N.E. money — £200. 10. 5 1/4 —

[Joseph Hawley bought goods of John Dolbeare 1733 & 1734. probably husband of Sarah Dolbeare.

Sarah Dolbeares Inventory 1745

Some of the pewter called N. England.

Pewter Con. 10 412 — Of pewter she has sucking bottles, porg pots, porg basons, wine measures, 4 long church beakers @ 4/9, teapots, beakers, porringers, dishes, Surringers, Saucers, smash pewter 9d 16 sterling, Tankards, Cans, platters, Chamber pots, Glass & Earn. m. Files, Knives, Shoe Tacks, Knives & forks, Spring knives m.15 m.18a

Hardware Con. 16 417 m. m. m. m. m. 15.199 — Metal & Alloy in spoons, Awl blades, Rasps m.15, Snaffle & other bits, Shears, Stirrup irons, Paper bits & centre bits, Steels for tinder boxes, Vices, Shoe knives — (rotten bits) m.15.199, Shoe punches m.15, Nippers, pincers, curry combs, Taylors shears, Marking irons, & other irons, Tinned handles (heart shape) Carriers steel Con. 10.

m. White setts in papers, Cost in E. 4/2, 4/6, 5/3 & E/grace & 7/ papers more 12 to a grace.

m.15.199 Rings & staples, horn squares m.15, Box hinges m, box iron pennies Con, Brass drops hollow, solid drops with wires, Brass Handles Con, Brass Escutcheons, Till locks m.10, 3 bolted iron desk locks Con 10.414

m.15.199 Desk & bookcase furniture, cost in E. 2/9 a set. Saddles Hammers m, p. 266. Cleaver blades, plastering Trowels, stone Trowels Con 10.414, plate neckbolts, Coopers Jointers m, plane irons m.15, Steel compasses & round do. Nail & brad gimblets. Spiked do m.15.199

m.15.199 Augers, chisels, Gouges turning m & socket, box hinges Con, H Hinges. Cupboard Hinges Con, Dovetails Con, Desk hinges, Table hinges — 4 pairs Con 10.425 large Butts @ 5d sterling & 3 pr small @ 1½ ster. m. 14 & 3 Tacks, Thumbletites, square pew hinges Con. 10. 379, H. Hinges, Screw pullies, Sash pullies, Chest Hinges, Con m. Iron skillets, small, quart 3 pint 2 qt @ 3/9. 4/7. 5/5. 6/3. N. E. currency m. Chopping Knives 5 st. Padlocks 5 st. Trunk locks Con 10.414

Con 10.414 — Clent locks, cupboard locks, box locks, Cabinet locks, Stock locks. Hooks & hinges small, Draw back locks, Staples, Nob locks, Turn Buckles.

m.14. m m m m.15 m Con 10.414 m.13.69 Con. 10 425 m.15 m. m. Con. m. — Iron sheling Candlesticks, Gimlets m, Stirrup leits m, Branch nails, Cost Saddlers 2 grs @ 3d st m, Smiths Sledges & hammers, Nail hammers, Chafing dishes, Burning Chisels, Brass Screw pens tinned, 11/ @ N.E. Con. Horse nails, 4/ & 3/10 @ sterling, Horse brushes, m.15.158, Horse combs, Jobbits m, Saddlers bullies 2 pr m. st m, Trunk nails 1/9 m. st. 8 & 14 & 3 Tacks m, Brenecocks Con m, Flesh, mackrel & codhooks 1/11. 2/6. & 1/6 m. sterling, 3d. 5d & 6d. Battens @ 1/3. 2/4 & 2/8 gro. st Screw plates Con. 10. 425, Wood Screws 1 inch, inch, 1¼ & 1½ inch, Shoemakers whetstone. Welch Scythe stones @ 1½ st. m, Rubstones 1/6 ster. for 22. Norway Ragstones m, Bright pewter Candlesticks @ 5 st. 1½ pt Copper pot m, small leaven @ 1/ st Iron baking Pans E. & N.E. m.12.143, Brass Skillets 1/ @ N.E. Socket Shovel 1/4 st m

Sarah Dolbear - continued.

m. Fire pans for chambers — Con. 16.444 wood Axes 1/2 each E.
p. 266 Tomcod Hooks, p. 266 Flounder do — m Tinder boxes 2/6 each E
m Egg Slices 2/ doz St. m Paste Dishes, m Chocolet dippers m
m 1 & 8 scolloped Patty Pans @ 3/ doz St. Ring pocket Graters. m
m Tin Basters, pepperboxes tin & brass. con Dredging do brass. con
m Brass m Snuffers & stands @ 3/ St each Iron m Snuffers. 2/ St. doz
m. Copper pots, Copper Tea Kettle, 2 do 15 gs @ 2/6 St. Loge. m
m. 15. 199 { Bosciules with 3 brass joints. 2 foot rules. m 15
{ 2 foot rules with a brass square. 1 wood square. m 15
Con. Money scales & weights. Borax 3/3 d St. 6 oz 8 & 14 oz Tacks m
m. 12. 283 Spearables, Dog m Nails, White Tacks m.
m Lead Nails, 3. 4. 5. 6. Battens, m also 8 & 2d Battens m. 12. 283 (13. 69)
m. Lath Nails, m. 13. 69 Round Heads, Jobents, m 13. 69.
m Clout Nails, Brass m Screws, 8 Table Bells @ 1/4 St. m
m 12 Thread Twine, Flesh Hooks Con 16. 416, Shovels & Tongs, Stone Brass heads m
Con Brass ladles with Iron Handles, & Brass Skimmers with do. Con
m Brass tongs & shovels, m Carving Knives, Brass nose bellows m
Con. Scale beams, Staples assorted, Con m. 15. 199 Small brass scales
m. 15 Brown Chalk Line. Hoes Con 5/6 St. E. Con Scale Strings & Lagers Con
m. Cotton Cards 1/8 pr St. London qt pewter basons @ 10 d St. m
m. 15. 125 English Glue @ 5 d St. m Horse Nails, Shoe Nails m
m. 15. 167 Awl Hafts & peggy awls do. — Lead Shot Cat St E m
m Long Cowbells @ 14/ ea St E — Swan Shot @ 1/2 d St E m
m Horn Lanthorns, qt Pewter Pots 9/12 ea St E } Bullets — @ 7/E Cat St E m
m Eng Steel Cods 14/ St. German Steel 45/ Cat St m.
m. 16. 1 St. m Flat bottomed Chamber pots 9/5 ea St E. round bottomed do. 9/ ea St E
m Bedpans 4/2 ea St. St E pewter pots pewter 6/2 ea St Funnels 7/ each E
m Tin patty Pans 3/ doz St, Tin pot Funnels 3/4 doz. St. m
m Blood Porringers @ 1/8 St E. Pewter Saucers St E 1/6 ea St E m
m Gill Pots St E.; London 1/ gill pots 4/8 doz St. m
Con Hard metal 2 qt Soup Kettle 8/6 ea St 3 qt do 9/6 Con
m London 3 pt basons 1/3 ea St
Con { Hard metal flat brimmed plates 1/0½ St. 6 doz weight 70 lbs
{ Co. water plates @ 1/0½ St. 3 plates weight 7 lb 8 oz
Single & double plates — Iron Dripping Pans 7 lb. 6 St. 4 lb 8 oz ea Co m
m. 15. 199 { Copper Sheaves. Sal Armoniac 1/5 d St.
Con. Iron & brass weights. Spikes m
m. Lead 13 Cat at 6 E St E. Gunflints 4/ m. St m
m. 12. 283 { Nails 2d 1/1 m: 3d 1/3: 4d 1/7: 6d 2/5: 8d 3/1. 10d 3/9: 20d 5/9. all sterling
{ large quantity. mostly 2d 3d & 4d

Sarah Dolbear — continued

m 1 Brose Rubstones 6/ St. Venice steel 1/9d AE Lm
Con. Brass Kettles 132/. sterling per Cwt, Vices, Anvils m.12.120
m.15.199 Pasborers — Spike Gimblets, Gridirons & Hand Lm
m Knives & forks — Cocoa Handle Pocket Knives Lm
Con 10.415 Iron Ladles — Bung borers, Brazier Stakes.
m White Sett 4/2 & 5/3 gro. St. 28 inch Handsaws 2/6 St.
m Iron Shovel stones — 26.24.22 & 20 inch do 2/3.2/2.1/9
m. Co — do. with Blackheads — Iron pan tinned 13/d AE
m.15.199 Bore Staples, Water Cocks, Rings & Staples, m.15.199
m.15.199. Lined ♡ Handles many c 4/pieces 5/. 5/9. 6/3. 7/3 doz St.
Con. 4 small brass Kettle pots, 15 dr @ 13/. AE.
m.15.199. Hand saw files, Flat files, 1/2 round, round & 3 square do
Con. Brass Skillets cast, 4 weight 30 dr @ 8/. AE
m. Stub scythes 23/. doz St Long Scythes 26/. doz. St
m Fire pans for Chamber shovels, 4 ea St.
m.15.382 Reams brown paper & white do 3/3 & 4/ Ream St
m 15.226 AE Hollow Ware Hooks. Wood Axes @ 8d doz. AE
Con.10.433 Sickles, Wolet Scythe Stones @ 4d AE Lm
m.15.108 Rozin 25/ Cwt AE — Cart boxes 32 Cwt @ 7d/. AE Lm
m.12.282. Instrument for cutting Nails 2/6. AE. Rare stone Lm
m.15.382 Blue paper. m.15.382.
Con Woollcards @ 18/. doz pair Eng. St.
m. AE Iron. 17. 1. 15 dr @ 60/ Cwt AE
m. 177 Iron Pots, 50 Cwt 0 11 dr @ 82 £ for 20 Cwt — 205.7.11
m 47 Iron Kettles 12.1.17 dr @ 82 £ for 20 Cwt. 50.9.7
m Hand pots & Kettles 112/. per doz AE
m Large Skillets 84/. doz AE small Skillets 60/. doz AE.
27 Brass Kettles 132/. St Cwt. Iron to them (they are "made up") 2/. doz AE.
weight 2 Cwt. 0 20 dr — & making do 6/. per Kettle AE
Iron to them 1.0.18 dr —
Con Old pewter 13 Cwt. 1. 2 dr @ 4/6 AE. 334.7.0 Lay metal 3/ doz AE
m. Iron Bullet Moulds — Shelves 8 d St.
Con. Frying Pans, — Tin Pans 1/2 d St Con. 10.340
Beetle Handles of wood — Gridiron Spades 2/10 a St Lm.
Con. 10.191 Pegleeth Saws. Crosscut saws, Warming pans 1/9 St.
m. Beeswax 5/. doz AE. Sheet Lead old & Cut AE Lm
m 30° Nails @ 28/ m St. — Refined Iron 8 Cwt @ 80/ AE Lm
m. 30 m Gunflints @ 4/6. St — Good Glue @ 5 St m.15.125
m 23 doz Tin pepper boxes @ 1/9 doz St. Iron Candlesticks 3/3. doz Lm
m Tin Tender boxes 48/. cl AE — Old Clock out of order 37 £ AE Lm

Sarah Delbeare — cont.

m Pocket ring nutmeg graters 17/ gross St.
m Basket Graters 9/ doz. N.E. Tin measures m
Hoes 4/6 doz. St. Brass door Nails 4/ m. St Lm
m. "6 m. 3 ℔ Hobbs @ 1/3 St." 7/6. 41 gro Shoetacks @ 8d. St Lm
m Ulmeing Knives @ 10d a St. Chalk line 9/ 2 d. S. m. 12 302
m 26 Castle Whetstones 45 dz. + 16 dz Ragstones @ 9/. Cut St/ m
Con. 3 Devonshire Socket Shovels @ 1/4 St.
Con 10 Brass Knob locks, other brass locks. Hammers m. 15. 199.
Con. 10 417 2 Lion face Knockers @ 4/. St. Bellmetal Skillets, 8 & 9 dia Lm
m Ironing boxes, various sizes @ 1/4. 1/6. 1/10. 2/2. 2/9. 2/11. ea St. @ 1/. St. do
m Sad Irons. 1 pair 17 dz @ 3½ St. Shutter Hinges Con 10.
m. Stirring Webb. — 1 Cut Whetstones whole 4/6. St m
m German Steel 45/. St Cut 3/4 in Ragstones — @ 9/. St m
m. 9 Cut Iron Kettles @ 8 2 £ in tun; Small do 45/. doz N.E. m
Con Cupboard. bore. Dovetail & Butt Hinges (many doz of latter
Con. Steele Hinges quit quantities. 2/ to 7/ doz St. 1/6 to 4/. St. doz Con
m. Black Gilt Buckles 4/6 gro St. Card Tacks 8d 4 m. St m
m. White Sells 4/2 to 7/. gro. St. @ — @ — 8½ & 10d. St. m
m 12 280 Thumblatches 3/. to 7/6 doz St. Box Iron frames 4/6 to 6/ doz St Con
m. 15. 131. 15. 197 Bedscrews 1/2 doz. St — Rings & staples 5 gro 5/. gro St m. 15. 199.
m 12. 15. 164 Philadelphia marble stone 20 inches wide, 6 feet long. 2 3/4 and thick in 12/4 feet @ 15/ a foot N.E. £ 9. 3. 9 1 bedpans 4/2 St m
Con. 2 Wood Shovels @ 3/. N.E. Coolers m 12. 302 3 Cut. Close Stool do 3/4 and 1/. doz St m
m. 2 Pewter Rakettles 42/. & 56/ ea N.E.
m. 9 Teapots Eng. @ 1/8 ea St. — Sucking bottles @ 1/6 ea St Lm
m Soup Dishes pewter 5/3. doz N.E. — 8 24 do pewter dishes @ 9/4 St m.
m 24 Hard Metal Soup plates 12 do @ 1/6 (pewter) Pewter Basons 10 lb m
m. 9 gt Pudding Pans @ 2/. N.E. 5 pint do @ 1/6 N.E. — Tin pudding N.E.
m. 15. 184 Pint & ½ pint Pannikins @ 1/8 6d. ea N.E. pt Tin funnels 2d ea Lm
m Peppers @ 6d N.E. Egg slices 6d N.E. Tin drip Pans 10/ N.E. m
m 9 Sauce Pans 2/. N.E. — Bedscrews 10 doz @ 12/. N.E. m. 15. 197
Con. Knitting needles 4/8. N.E. Adzes m. 15. 199. Stone mortars @ 3/. N.E. Con
Con. 7 refuse iron shod shovels @ 2/6 N.E. — Hasps. m. 15. 199
m Pocket Knives & sheaths — Shoemakers Stocks m 15. 167
Con 10. 417 Horseflesh. Shoe Buckles 1 Oil Stone 10/. N.E. Lm
p. 282. Cartridge boxes @ 9/ N.E. 4 Reams paper @ 2/ N.E. m. 15. 382
m. Shot, bird, pigeon. Duck & Goose @ 14/ St Cwt. Goose 15/ m. 15. 190
Con 2 gt. Communion flagons @ 6/ [illegible]

Suffolk Probate

Sarah Dolbear — Cont

m Cedar Tobacco Tongs @ 11/ doz 8/ 18 inch Rules m15.197
m Saddlers Rasps Pewter Hinges Sheep Shears Con 10.405 £ 12 E.
m Carols 44/ Cut. Stv — 8 by 10 Newcastle Crown Glass 18 box
m. Copper 196 lb @ 11/ doz 12 Communion Flagons 9/ ea 8/ Con
m 9 Tankards London 2/6 ea 8/ 2 Kettle pots 28 lb @ 13/ 12 m

She had Day Goods

as Holland, Russel, Persian, Shallloon, Linen m.17 m.17 m.17 m.17
m.17.420 Muslin, Kenting, Silk, Calico, Sooseys, m.17 m.17 m.17
m.17.385 Lustring, Co Cambrico, "Cotton & Linen 6/18 yd 12 m.17 m.17.401
m.17.384 Tow Cloth 5/6 yd 12 — Dimity, Silk Fenet, m.17 m.17
m.17.383 Galloon, Ribbon Red & black, Garters, m.17 Con 10.382
Con.10.427 Worsted Quality, Hose scarlet, clocked & others m.14 298
Con.16.167 Silk Shoes & Tucken Shoes. Edging, Lace p.295 p.293.
Fans, Thread, Tape, Filleting, bobbin m.15 Con 10. m.17 Con 10 448
m14.284 Gloves, Mittens p.284.
m. 2 Linen necks to wear with Shirts 40/ 12
Books, Pictures, Maps. m

m 2 Chimney Screens 40/ 12. Large Desk 12 £ 12 m
m a small large folding board 10/ 12.
m. Clock with Bracket case 20 £ 12
m. Pewter 30/. Couch &c 5 £ 12 m.
m 6 ~~Blue & white~~ Green & white Teacups & saucers 20/.
m. 9 Blue & white Teacups & 15 China Saucers 48/
m. 6 white China Teacups & saucers 10/
m 5 Earthen Coffee cups. & sugar pot
m 4 " Chocolate cups. Earthen blue & white dishes
m Earthen Bowls, punch bowls, Flower pot & plates
m. 10 Earthen pans & Jugs. 3 stone Jugs
m 12 China plates burnt. Teapot & dish 7 £ 12.
m. 6 do do blue & white, with bowl & cover £3.15. 12
Glass things Trunk 50/ m.
m. "An Umbrella 20/. 12.
m. 2 Quilting Frames & Horses 14/. 2 Birdcages 15/ m
m. Frame & 2 lb sticks to make Candles with 60/
Con. 5 Trays 22/. Cabinet 15 £ m.
Beds bolsters & pillows 3. at 267 lb @ 4/6
m. 3 " 588 @ 5/
1 " 672 @ 2/

Suffolk Probate

Sarah Dolbeare, Cont.

3 Cisterns (some kind of furniture. & bedr 1 Basket 45/ (m. 18, 75
m 2 ds Indigo @ 30/
m. 18, 75 } 3 Baby's shirts, cambric laced caps 7/. 1 Coutil laced mob, silk gold laced sleeves 2 prs 1 pr white damask sleeves } all 5.0.0
m Silver hed Wisp 50/.
m. 644 oz Plate @ 35/ oz
m Old negro 5£. Rose 50£, old woman Violet 5£ m
m Negro girl Rose 80£
m. Chaise 50£. & Chair 30£ pr old Runners 20/ m
Con. Small Cart Hackling — 15£
15.181 } Old Locket with 3 strings 3 stones. gold necklace @ 24.0 £ gold girdle buckle, pr Gold buttons. 2 oz. 18 pwt 9 gr } £70.11.0
m. pr White Earrings set in silver 4/
m. pr ordinary hed do — 12/
m. Silver bodkin, stay hook, Tag for lace, scissors, chain pr women shoe buckles & a thimble. 1 oz 11 pwt @ 33/. — 57/1
m. Hungary Bottle set in Gold, 18 pwt 12 grains @ 24.10.22.133
m Large Stone ring 10£. 4 small do 12 Tall. m
m. Gold Whistle. 7.10.8. — 40£; pr silver Buttons 20 @ 20/ m
m. 7 prs Gold buttons 15 pwt 2 grains — £18.2
m 4 prs Stone sleeve Buttons set in Gold 5.10.
m 2 prs do do — set in Silver & studs 35/
m 7 Gold Rings 13 pwt 15.12.
m Tortoise shell & Silver rim Snuff box 60/
m Gold Watch 100£ & one @ 60£ & smaller do 90 m £
m Old Silver do 16£
m Pinchbeck metal chain for a woman's Waist 5£
m Silver Handled Knife & fork 33/
m. pr Stone Scops with gold rims & an odd earring 16/
m. 4 oz 14 g Coined Silver @ 33/ oz } Here Gold is 14½ times silver
m. 3 oz 9 g coined gold @ 24£ oz } £ s
m. 16 } Pewter old Brick Meeting House, with chair cushions &c 68.8
314 } Pewter Old South with do — 114.10
All of the moveables 16.343 } all 30473.13.8
Houses & lands 14.130 }

Sworn to Jan 3. 1745/46.

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In one estate of a trazier are "Goods of New England Manufacture" — 1736
m. 13 13 o. [Should this be 1746?]
our Augers, wood Axes, Wrought Anvils
Bawtu Barrs, Lead bullets, Brass hand basons
Con. 12 lbs Ironbacks @ 5s/cut.
Bells, Betts, Bedcords, Scale beams
m. 12.143 Con. 143 Cut Cartboxes @ 4s/, — Chafing dishes
Con Old Ironware 35 lbs @ 6d. 17/6
Con. 10.439 Wool Cards @ 9s/. doz
April
1746. Estate appraised in bills of old Tenor.
m. Plate at 36/.
Jan.
1746 Estate in bills of new Tenor & last Tenor
m. Has 7 geese & 4 dunghill fowls & bushel Potatoes 13/6 m
at Stoughton m. 5 Cows 15£ 17. Negro woman and 2 boys slaves 48£ Lm
April
1746 Old Tenor — Plate called 34/. 3. m.
{ gold watch & gold chain & 2 seals 86£ Lm
March
1748 — 57 3 Plate m. @ 58/. called old Tenor the hue is
Boston m. Watch 25£. Feather bed 60 lbs @ 6/. Clock 55£ Lm
m. 2 Beds & 15 lbs @ 4/6. Feather bed 66 lbs @ 8/. 48 lbs pork 9d
m. 13.85 6 bbls cider @ 40/.
1748
April } Anthony Stoddard Boston — long Inventory
£16.364.6.7 old Tenor
m. Clock & veneered case 120£ Looking glass m. & 2 stands 120£
m. China Plates 15/. ea. Feather bed 60 lbs @ 12/ m
m 371 3 Plate @ 50/. — Abundance of China & everything m.
m. 16.344 Pewter South m. H. 150£ — 434 pwts gold. 468£ Lm
m Mr Solomon Stoddard's Picture 30£ Hisown 30£ & wife's 30£. Lm
March
1748 Orchestra Coin 80£. m.
1747 New Feather bed 60 lbs @ 10/ m
1748. 80 sides Leather 713 lbs @ 6/.
May m W.I. Rum ~~[illegible]~~ 35/. gal. N.E. Rum m. 28/. Spirits 30/. m
m Case of Geneva 6£
m 418 3 Plate @ 55/. 116 3 Silver m. @ 55/. Gold 35£ per 3 m
May 1748. Cow m. 15£. Silver Watches 33£ & 25£ Lm
m Negroes @ 65£. 100£. 270£ & 300£ m
m. Iron 10£ Cut. Silver & plate @ 55/. & 56/. m
m Dollars @ 48/ ea
called old Tenor

5 Sept. 1747 Weymouth. Flax 2 y.d 2 12d (2/6 lb) Cheese £ 26.10 m
m Cider mill & Press 12£ — Stows 16£. one 18£ m
m Horse cart & wheels & Tackling 12£ Horse 60£ m
m 24 ds Sheeps wool £ 9.12.0. 7 ds Cotton wool 5.8.0 m

1748 Sept 9 Boston } Negro Cato 200£. Flour 6£ Cat m
or Cinnamon 70/.d. pepper 15/. Nutmegs 110/ Mace £ 10 m
p. 273 Blue powder 6/. Salt Peter 15/. Cast steel 9/ m
m. Ginger 4/. Raisins 6/. Indigo 30/. Allspice 5/ m
m. Brazier 7/ Almonds 12/. Caraway 8/ m
m 9 ds Bohea Tea 80/ Coffee 10/ m
m Allum 13.10 Cat. — Starch 18£ Cat m
m Loaf Sugar 8/d. Sugar 19£ cwt m.
m Bed & Bolsters 42 ds 6/. & 73 ds 6/

Sept 1748 } 22,687£ old Tenor sworell £ 100 m
on Joshua Gee } Library 588.19.2 Negroman
old tenor so called m Bed &c. 57 ds 28.10; 71 ds 36.16.; 47 ds 16/ m
m 2 Carpets 40£. — Bed 50 ds 20/. m.
on Pewter 12 y.d. — old flower pots. m
m. 323 oz Plate 60/.
m. Case set Knives & forks & 12 spoons 144£
m. Brass sun dial 30/ Hogs picture £ 15 many more
m Cabinet with glass Doors 80£ Picture of Old Cromwell 60/ m
m Chimney glass 35£ a Beaus Table m
June 1748 m. Silver 57/.3. Ind Corn 28/. Rye 32/ m
old tenor Beef 14 & 15£ barrel Salt 12£ 11 d [page 92
m Negro slaves 500£. 450, 400. 400£ m.

Aug 1748 } all land.
New Tenor }
Sept 1748 } old tenor all in Lumps — not much
Allielfield } can be got from farmers estates

Sept 1750 — Cows £ 3.6.8. Oxen £ 9.6.8 Hair (m 15. 120. This is a piece cut

Jan 1750. Stephen Upham — an Inventory as long as
Mrs Dolbears —
m. 15 Sterling 957£ adv. 1200 percent 11484 — all 12441. 0.
1756. In old Tenor 15705
m. 16. 3. 7 m. Butter & Pickles 60 ds 5/. Onions 24£. Old Tenor 28146£
m 19 half barrels pork 13£. 1 Cow 25£. 113 C. Rum 15/ m.
m. 164 ds Candles 6/. 6 ½ bls Pork 24£. Iron 250£ ton m.
m. Brass Kettle pots 14/. Negro 250£ m

(many things may be for 1)

Suffolk Probate 1750

March 28 1750 Slaughton m. } In old tenor. One m 65 £ pair. Cows m 30 £.
Feather bed & Bolster 67 lbs @ 15/ 50 £ 5. some 82 lbs @ 10/ (2/4/4 Hampt)
& one 79 lbs @ 2/ 12.6. Clock Reel m

1750. Leather part — most of Inventories are in lawful money & many in middle & early part.

1750 June } Feather beds 45.54 & 26 lbs @ 7 pr lb. Lawf
Same time — another Inv. has beds 91 lbs @ 7/. & 75 lbs @ 6/. Lawf
and is in Old Tenor — Negro woman 100 £ m
Another June 1755 Lawful.

m. 15. 167 24 hams Rund & Malmaine shoes 120/.
m 24 lbs Pork @ £4.5.4. — 105 lbs pepper 6.17.4. m
m Indigo 8/. d. Peas 4/8 bushel. m
m Rocking Chairs & Hammers 64/.
m Negro Man 13.6.8. Negro woman 33.6.8 m
m Silver Watch 6.13.4. — 89 dollars 26.14.0.

June 1755 50 Eng. Shillings at 114 66/8. Flour 14/8 Cat m
m Butter @ 5½ d. Coffee & Chocolate @ 1/ m
m Tobacco Roll @ 5. Part tobacco @ 8 m
m 30 lbs Cheese @ 3½ d. — Garden Seeds 8/. m
m Cyder 4/. bbl. fine Salt 10/8. hhd. Long pepper m 2/8 qro
m Silver 6/83. a ordinary feather beds &c 80 lbs @ 8. m

1755 m 30 Shod Shovels 30/.
some in Old Tenor 1755.

1755 August Plate m @ 7/ & some higher came to 118 £.
m Negro man 46.13.4, woman 26.13.4 m
m. 15. 385 21 £ in books. in Sconces 16 £ m.
m Large Picture 66/8.
m Feather bed 50 lbs @ 1/2. 62 lbs @ 1/4. 57 lbs @ 1/4 m
m 2 Beds 104 lbs @ 1/0. Silver watch 6.13.4 m

1755 Sept. Turkey m Carpet 40/.: Bed m 50 lbs @ 4. 70 lbs @ 1/ m.
m Mahogany Desk 6 £. Mahogany Card Table 16/8 m
m Silver watch 34/8. a Slave 33.6.8 m

1755 Sept. Feather m bed & p. 58 lbs @ 1/ — Pair of Jumps m. 17. 410 21/4 a woman
m. Feather bed & p 53 lbs @ 1/6 — Blue & white flower pot. m.
m Alley Clock 6 £ Burnished China Plate @ 2/6 m
m 39 lbs Bed @ 1/4 — Earthen Plates @ 6 m
m 74 lbs bed & ticking @ 1/ + 61 lbs @ 1/6 — Couch 26/8 m
m 2 Alegs Plate @ 6/8. Slave Cato 46.13.4 m
m "parcely broken China 20/"

Boston Oct 1755 } Burnt China Bowl 6/8 Mahog. Tea Table 12/
Maple Table 8/. Clock 8£. — Pictures abundant
Burnt China plates 20/ Delph Plates & Teapot
Set Burnt China for Tea table Brass Kettle 26/8
MVS. 385 Large Bible 26/8. Blue & white China
Plate @ 6/8 ¾. — Chocolate 1/2 d
Ordinary bed, pil & bol. 70 dr @ 7¼.

Nov 1755 Dedham The best Cow 40/8. other Cows 42/8. one 48/
pair Oxen 6.13.4. Cider 3/ bbl. Potatoes 8/ for all
30 lb Salt pork 12/. 6 bush Corn 16/. 197 lb Cheese 35/6. and 2¼
Barley 25/. — 30 bush Corn 22/. 1 Horse 6£
Nov 1755 120 lb Salt Pork 40/. Corn 2/8. Malt 2/8
Oats 1/.

1760 An Estate of a Boston Glazier in Queen Street
the head 6 by 4 Glass @ 1/6 foot, 11 by 9 at 4/ square ft.
Square 10 by 8 @ 6/3. 32 feet diamond Glass @ 1/
6 by 8 Glass 2/6 a foot; — 7 by 5 Glass @ 3/. a foot
9 by 7. @ 1/6 square — Old Silver @ 48/. ¾
Mahogany Table 20£. Blk Walnut Desk 12£
Cherry Bedstead & Sacking 15£. Cherry Desk 6£
Blk Walnut Table 5£.
Beds. p. & c. 64 dr @ 14/. 71 dr 7/. 84 dr @ 5/. Powder 7/
Cider 60/. bbl. a B. Estone plates & dish 40/
Coffee mill 20/. Copper Coffee pot & Teakettle 60/
No Carpets.

1760 Lawful Bed & 81 dr @ 8d. Silver 6/8¾. Cowbell 2/8
Midway Woolen & linen yarn. Rye @ 3/8. Horse 3/
Barley 3/ Oats 1/6. Beans 3/8.
130 lb Cheese 43/4 — Horse tackling 12/
4 Oxen 23.6.8 — 7 Cows 30.18.8

1760 Silver Watch 80/. Silver 6/8¾

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1760 m 10 China Dishes 6.13.4; 3 doz China plates 7/6 m
m pelbma Sauce boats 5/4. — Glass Pyramid 14/ m
m 3 China Teapots 13/4 — milk pot & sugar dish 18/ m
m 6 China butter plates 4/. 9 China bowls 41/4 m
m Horse & Chaise 10 13.4

1759 Boston —
m.17.405 Indian Damask p.yd 18 yds 6£ Blue Taffety 5£ p.yd m 17.384
m.17.405 Padusoy 9/. yd. and 6/6. Decape @ 6/ m.17.385
m.17.405 { blk Mantua 4/. — blue lustring @ 3/6 m.17.385
green do @ 3/. — Black Satin @ 7/ m 17.405
m.17.405 Pelong Satin @ 3/ — yellow do @ 7/ white do
m.17.385 Flowered Satin @ 5/ — blue Thread Satin 4/6 yd m 17.385
m.17.405 Black Velvet 18/6. — Persian Taffety wide @ 10/
m.17.385. India Persian 40/ p.o — Lawns, Cyprus, Paulmet
m.17.420 Muslin, Colmanco, Gra[illegible] m.17.385, Tammy
p.293 Lace, Gloves, Stockings. Striped Gingham m 17.392
(m.10.452 Barcelona Hkfs. — Silk Fringe blk & white, blue gum
Ribbons, Silver Lace, Darling. Gauze Hkfs (m 10.452
m.15 4 Bugles & Spangles, Child's Jockey caps & feathers m.18.75
m.15.379 Women Caps, French; women Quilted bear caps; m 15
m.12.66. Washballs @ 3d. Paper & leather Mounted fans (m.10
m.17.399 { Silk Cardinals @ 40/. all made — Palamos @ 35/ made m 17.399
Short Capuchins @ 15/. Daphnes @ 8/
m.15.379 33 Paper Hats @ 4/. 90 Coarse Straw Hats @ 8d m.15
m.15.379 Flowered Silk Hats @ 7/ — blk silk hats @ 5/. m.15
m.15.379 Blk Taffeta Hats @ 4/ — Muffs @ 5/. & Tippets @ 7/ m
m 12 Fawn satin muffs @ 3/6. & Velvet do @ 3/6 m 12
m. 2 2 dr Hair Powder @ 4d & 26 bottles Honey Water @ 4d m
p.273. 7 doz Smelling Bottles @ 8/ doz. 8 Cases for fans @ 2d m.10
m. Sewing Silk 26/. & 30/ lb — Cruels 3/6 lb & 3/ (m 10.449)
p.293 Bed Lace 9 doz. — Lace abundant p.293
m.17.399 Ermine Trimmings — 22 Hoops out of fashion @ 4/ & 2/ m 10
p 300 Tammy Quilted Petticoats, Blk pendant Earrings 1/6 pr
m Necklaces @ 1/3. 5 Solitaire (do.?). @ 2/ m.
m do — 1/ — Earrings — 1/ m.
m Solitaire Necklaces @ 1/6. Strings for beads m
m Wax Earrings @ 1/pr — Single & pair Earrings @ 2/pr
m Various other Earrings — @ 2/6. 5/. & 7/. pair m.
m Wax Necklaces 4/. doz. Wax pendants m.
m.15.158 Bottle Buckles @ 1/ doz. — Garter abundant m.17.379.
m.17.421. Linens plenty. — Brocade @ 15/. & 18/ yd m.17.405
m.15.167 { Blk Satin Shoes @ 12/ white & Tan do
Brocaded do @ 14/ pr. Brocaded Cloth @ 4/6.
Purple Silk Damask cloth @ 4/6. Blk Velvet do @ 4/6

1759 Boston — continued.
m.15.379 Chest Hats @ 10/6 doz. Scarlet Bed Cloth @ 11/ m.17.391
m Negro man 26.13.4. Woman 20£ m
m. 578 small Deers skins @ 1/6. 43.7.0 m
m 2 Round Mahog. Tea tables @ 16/.
m 1 Mahogany Stand 3/. Pewter Kitchen Tables m
m 3 Floor Cloths 20/. China ware. Glass do
m 18 Patty Pans @ 8d. Plate @ 6/8. m
m. Old Chairs & Hammer. Damaged — 5.6.8.
Estate 4228£
m Old Carpets.
£
1760. China glass. Earthen & stoneware 8.10.0 m
1760 Paul Allascanne Esq. Boston 5240£
m 3 beds & bol. & p. 261 lbs @ 1/4. Negro boy 30£ m
m. " " " 149 lbs @ 1/
m.17.314 Pewat Kings Chapel 20£.
m Old Sleigh, chair & Hammer 9£

1760 Oct — Tea table, Dead boards & 2 Waiters 9/4 m
m Checker board & checkers 1/4. 3 burning glasses 5/. m
m. Temple Spectacles 6/. pr. Walking canes 6/. m.
m 34 horseshoes 2/8. Stone plates, jugs, pickle pots & mugs
m Wheelbarrow 6/. Folding board 2/. Saddle bags m
m Hazeleen bottomed chairs @ 12/. Easy chair 24/ m
m Silver @ 6/8 & 7/. Silver Watch 24/ m.
m Bed & b. & p. 79 lbs @ 1/ 11 Ruffled shirts 88/ m.11.233
m Do &c 40 lbs @ 1/. Old bed 62 lbs @ 6½d. Pewter dish 1/4. m.
Oct 1760 m Do &c 80 lbs @ 1/2½ — Quilted Silk petticoats @ 30/ m.17.399
m.17.399 Brocade Gown 6£. Do " " lined with silk 53/4
m.18.124 Salt Marsh 7.10.0 an acre — Milton man £ m.17.399
English meadow & orchard @ 8£ " " Dorchester 6.10.0
m Settle. Boots 60/

Boston Negro man 64.13.4. — 435 oz Plate @ 6/8 m
Oct 1760 m. Horse, chaise, chain & sedan 13.7.8. Sundry China 15.11.2 m
Pewter & Coopers m.H. 9.6.8 m.17.314
Braintree Oxen 18£ yoke. Cows 4.10.0 Horse mare 6.13.4 ea m
Oct 1760 Jer & Sawmill 11.6.8. — Hemlock boards 3/10 100 feet m
m Maple plank 4/8 100. Cord Pine wood 9/4 m
m Crosscut saw 32/ — 230 bushels Charcoal @ 2⅔ m
m Cedar posts & appurtenances 13/4
Weymouth — Clock Reel, Cedar Mill & press 36/. Wool @ 1/1½ m
m Cotton wool @ 1/8. " " Candles @ 8d. Hogs fat 4½d m
m. Beans 5/4. Saddle, bridle, pillion, side saddle 16/4 m. Stalks m.q.
m 27 lbs Cheese 10/8. Eng. Hay 30/ ton. Salt Hay 20/ ton. Fresh Hay m

Suffolk Probate

1760 Nov } Cider m @ 5/4 66C. Apples 1/2 bushel m
Weymouth } Rye m 3/4. Ind Corn 3/. 60 dr Tobacco 16/ m
m 9 bushels Potatoes 16/ or 1/8 bushel. 2 flax beds @ 25/ m
m Pine wood 8/ cord. Poultry 14/6. m

1758 May } Steels & couch & covering & furniture — 16.2.5 m
Cohasset } Wearing Apparel 5.13.2. 10 Milk Trays 8/ m
m. Negro woman 50 £. a Servant boy 40/ m
m Library 8/

Brentwood } 60 dr m Cheese 16/ 30 bushels Corn & some Potatoes. £ 4.5.4 m
1760 Nov } m. 3 m Shingles @ 8/. Cider m 6/. bbl. Cows 84/ ea m

Hingham. Grain & potatoes. Stone m sled. Hay m 26/8 load.
m. [Sleighs are rare among farmers — wagons more
m 15.9 [Some kind of Pewware, many had — not all

Boston } Walnut m Desk 40/ + Gold 20/ + 8/. Maple Table 9/ m
Nov 1761 } Mahogany Table 32/ + 8/ m
Blackwater } Sheewbot. Chairs — China & Delf plates m
m China bowl 3/. Stone m bowl 4/ Crock & Delf ware m 1/
m Pictures. Rattle m 4/ a foot Stove 3/ m
m Teapot 3/6. Gilt pewter m 10/ing glass 20/ m
m. Bed, &c. 64 dr @ 1/ & 67 dr @ 1/4 + 70 dr @ 1/. + 55 dr @ 1/ m
m Tamp bedstead & cord 8/. Cradle 4/ m

m 17 15 } Garments. 1 pr Trowsers 3/. 8 Shirts 38/4. Old breeches 6/8
Cloth jacket 20/. Blue Coat 24/. Cotton Velvet breeches 16/
Fustian & Velvet breeches 24/. brown old coat 13/.
White fustian Coat 3/. great Coat 12/. pr Gold buttons m 19/3
m. 2 wigs & box 20/ Hand m Metal plates @ 1/6 (pewter?)
m 2 bbls Soap 18/ bbl. 1/2 bbl Pork 30/. 3 m Tons Log m Vetas @ 74/8 Ton
m 19 pump logs @ 4/ 5 m cords Ash Timber 20/ m

a Weaver } 2 m Linen wheels. Quill Wheel. 2 Looms & warping bars
Roxbury 1760 } Slays & weavers tackling 17 score m. 12.5 m hank yarn. wool
m Clock & Horse cart & tackling 40/ £ m
m. 300 Rails + 100 posts 6 £. Salt meat 5.6.8 pr acre m. 18.12.4.

Boston } m Box China & glass 12/3/4. Irish Stitched Carpet 40/ m
Nov 1759 } m Couch, Squab & pillow 40/. Worked Chairs @ 12/ m
m. Cane chairs 9 3/4. 3 Handmade m Great do 18/. round do 20/ m
m 2 Feather Beds & bs. 111 dr @ 1/3. Easy do 6/ m Pewter 48/ m
m Delft & China ware & glass. — Silver 6/8 m
m Rum 86 Gallons @ 4/8 + 231 Gal. @ 4/
m 44 hhds Molasses 4459 Gal @ 2/6 — Negro 50 £ m
m a Toaster

1765. A Saddler –
m. 12.373 { 140 yds Saddlers Lace @ 8d. 11 yds do 11/
3 prs blue worsted Reins @ 4/. Butts, welts
5 doz silk laces 3/. – 4 Crevangles 6/8
2 Topknots 2d. Clift nails. Awls, Stamps, &c
Bridles. 4 Horse Collars @ 3/. pr Collar Hames 7/
Buckles, Brass Nails.

1765. 48 drs feather bed 21/. Beaver @ 6/8, 4/. + 2/8 per lb m
m Malasses @ 9/. O.T. + at 8/. O.T.

1765 Weymouth. Watch 93/4. Sleds (no sleigh m
m Flaxbrake 6/. 2 Cowbells 2/. Yoke Oxen 10.13.4 m
m Horse £8.
Stoughton. Watch 36/. Corn 3/. bushel. Fowling pieces m
m 6 Geese 18/. 6 store swine 72/. Cow & calf 4.13.4 m
m. 16.314 Pew in Ch. H. 5£.

1765 Weymouth Teakettle 12/. Dung hill Fowls 5/8 m
m pr hames & collar traces 12/. Foot Wheel 9/ m
m 4 loads Eng Hay @ 24/. 2 loads Salt & fresh Hay @ 18/. m
m 4 Cows 19£ Flow Horse 40£. Horse 6.13.4 m
m Cider press 12/ 80 drs Cheese @ 4d. 26/8 m
m 10 drs wool @ 1/4. 10 bushels Corn @ 2/8. m

1765 Milton. Flaxseed @ 5/. bushel. Side Saddle 5/ m.
m 16 drs Dressed flax @ 8d. Soap @ 16/. bbl. Trammels all had. m
m Cider press & mill 18/. Sled 8/. (no sleigh. m
m 20 drs undressed flax @ 4d. 2 pr traces hames & collar 15/ m
m Cart & wheels 5£ 10. 2 yokes Oxen 10.8.0. Cows @ 4£ m
m. 18.124 6 cwt Salt marsh @ 6£. Fresh Hay 1/4 Cwt m

1765 May Alexander Gordon of Boston, Merchant, dec.
m Mahogany chest of Drawers 6.10. 2 Tea Tables square 24 m
m Square walnut Table 24 do " " round 20/ m
m Walnut Chairs. Round mahog Table 40/ m
m Silver Teapot, &c @ 6/83. Mahog Desk 40/ m
m China blue & white, Cups & Saucers. Coffee cups. Mugs m
m 7 China patty pans 4/. all. Some stone ware m
m Mahogany Teaboard & 5 waiters & bottle stands 6/. m
m Mahog 4 post bedstead & green China Curtains 90/
m 6 Walnut Chairs & silk bottoms 108/.
m Walnut frame to Looking Glass Scotch Carpet 60/ m
m Old carpet & bedside carpet both 2/6
m { Beds 6. & p. 53 drs. 44 drs. 79 drs. 31 drs. 43 drs & Bag feathers 39 drs
all 290 lbs at 1/– (feathers same as beds

Suffolk Probate

A Gordon – continued

1765 m Blue & white Calico bed curtains 60/
m a Parrot Cage 5/. Coffee mill 1/ m
m Pumbbeck watch & shagreen case & gold dial plate
m Trunks & Travelling Trunk – 80/
m Old house wheels 24/
Goods of many kinds
m.17.392 Redhell thick @ 1/3. blued @ 1/8 m17
m.17.407 Blue bays @ 1/4. 12 Teapots @ m. 15 Chamber pots @ 8 m
m 10 washbasons @ 5½ – seem stone

1765 m Milton – 3 Geese m. 2 swans beer. m
1765 m Milton – B. Fenno Esq – all in lumps.
Elsewhere – Coffee m Mills @ 5/4 Sugar 48/. 60/ & 45/. Cat m.15.66
Boston m 6 bottles Snuff 9/4 – Delph Plates 4/ doz m
m ½ bushel Shagbarks 2/9. Beans 4/8 bushel
m 2 8 brooms 7/6. peck Hazelnuts 1/2 m
m 95 lbs Hogs fat @ 4/. OT. 48/. L.C. 20 lbs Hops 9/4 m.
m. Pepper 2/8 qr. – 300 lbs Cheese 7½. Boston. m.
m. 400 lbs pork 8½. 218 lbs Butter @ 8. m
m. Cider 8/. bbl. 1 bushel Onions 2/8. m
m 2 bushels Sand 8. 2 bushels Potatoes @ 1/4 m
m. 1 bushel Cranberries 1/4. 18 bunches Onions m 4/9
1765
Boston – Silver Teapot 10 oz. 15 pwt @ 7/ – 68/8 m
m. Small Mahogany stand 6/. Tea table & 3 Tea boards 10/ m
m. Cupboard 3/4. 2 Pine tables & folding board 4/ m
m 6 Cotton Horse 2/8. Easy m Chair 13/4 small carpet 2/ m
m Feather Beds 75. 43. & 52 lbs @ 1/1. 9½. 9
Some in Old Tenor.
m Checked Shirt 36/ OT. Watch 30 £ OT. gold & silver m.
m 6 Cotton Shirts @ 30/ OT.

N.T. yoked Oxen m 12 £. 3 Cows 14 £ m
m A Cooper 322 barrels £30.1.1 11 Tierces 36/ m
m Cow 60/ – 89 – Do 7.0.11 m.
m Feathers & beds @ 1/4. 10. 9. & 8.

1765 Castillo Still bed 1200 lbs @ 1/4. & one 600 lbs @ 1/4 } m.15.192
Sagbown 993 lbs @ 1/. & one 347 lbs @ 1/. }

Feb
1771. Boston. Bed & bolster & pillows 66 lbs @ 1/. 105 lbs @ 10d. 12 lbs. m
m Plate @ 6/8 £3.

1771 Chelsea - Clock 48/. Silver 6/83. Red Roquelo 36/ m. 17.4.15
Watts Esq. Mahogany Table 20/. Cedar Desk 20/ m.
m Worsted Curtains & valance 40/ - Wool 7.0 m
Pictures. Couch 3/. Chein Prints 6/ 220 lbs pork 66/ m
m 20 bushels Corn 53/4. 146. Barley 32/8 m
m 1 Negroman 33.6.8 & 20£. Negro woman 20£ m £
m Oxen 10.13.4 pair; 7 Cows 23.8.8. 4 horses & mares @ 12.10.0 m
m 2 old Chaise 6£. Oxcart & ladders 90/. 10 old Clogs 2/8 m
m. 3½ m. Shingles 21/. Sled 6/. 5½ tons Eng Hay 17.10.0 m
m pr Hay Screws 36/ 12 tons Salt Hay 26.0.0 m
m. 12.14. 2 Ferry boats 16£.

1771 Thomas Tyler Esq. 3 Pictures 24/8. Delph & China Ware 9.1.4 m. 15.
(Died Boston) 1725£) Watch 30/. 4 Tea boards 10/2. 3 Coffee Pots m
m. 100 lbs pewter 6.11.4. 230 lbs brass. Copper & bell metal. 6.3.0½ m
m 3 Carpets (a few shillings) Folding boards & Clothes Horses 13/
m. Tea Tables & China 53/4. 2 beds, bs. & c. 287½ lbs @ 6d m.
m. Curtains & Valens 6.11.8 - 2 " " " 133 lbs @ 9d. m.
m 23 Quilts, Rugs Counterpanes & blankets 90/4. 6 Bedsteads 19/6 m
m 6 Carpets 5.12.2. Books 10£. 2333 Plate @ 7/ m
m Chaise & Harness 13.6.8 - Shop Goods 30 & £

Cambridge - Horse & Cart 20/. Riding Chair & Tackling 56/8 m
m. Horse Collar & traces 10/4. Plow @ 6/. 2 Copper Teakettles @ 10/8 m
m. 16.3.14 Pewter 11 lb 12£. In Cash 329£. Horse 8£. m
m. 8 Cows 25.14.8. 2 Hogs 64/. Leather in Tanyard 81£ m

1771 Boston. Mahogany Table 16/. do Desk 48/. Plate 6/83 m
1771 Cohasset. Loads of Hay & Stalks 35/1. Pewter 2 m & 4£
m. 1½ lots fence fencing stuff 20/

April
1771. Boston. John Coleman, Innholder. 3 Trammels 6/ m.
Con. Iron Crane 18/. 2 bells 2/8. Fold board 1/ m
m Pewter & pound 12/ - 10 Gal. Spirits 20/ m
m. 2 Suits Green Curtains &c 86/8. Silver watch 72/. m.
m. 6 feather beds, bolsters &c. 12.13.4. Horseback 4/ m
m China ware 6/4. Delph ware 18/. Glass 12/10 m
m. Flock bed 6/ Window Curtains 1 Lot 12/ m
m Japanned Salver 1/6. Tea boards 6/ Coffee mill 4/ m £
m Signs Eagle Wolf &c 26/8. Copper things in Brewhouse 33.3.8
m Horse 10£ Punchsbled 40/ apparel 10.15.4. Negro boy 20£ m

Suffolk Probate

April 1771 Andrew Belcher Esq Boston 1062£
2 Silver Snuff boxes 7/. Gold watch with seal & locket 4£ m
m pr Gold buttons 18/. Silver watch & 3 seals 48/ m
m Knife, fork & silver spoon in case 18/. Seal 28/ m
m 2 gold Rings 16/. Gold headed cane 20/ m
m Chinaware 50/. 2 dozen silver handle Knives & forks 20/ m
m 14 Table Cloths 5.12.0. 12 Napkins 6/. 171 oz plate @ 6/8 9 m
m Turkey bottom Chairs cheap. Brittable 2/. Birch Chairs m
m Round Mahogany Tea Table 6/. 8 Leather bottom Mahog. chairs 40/ m
m Hazelton bottom Walnut Chairs. 2 Arm Chairs 20/ m
m.15 Many Books. Birch Desk & bookcase 10/. Clock Reel 1/ m
m 4 old Turky Carpets 6/ — 41 Pictures 41/ m.
m 6 Wooden bottom Chairs 4 working Oxen 16£ m
m 7 Cows 16.16.0 Old Coach Harness 15/ m
m Chaise & Harness 70/ 2 pr Sleigh runners 40/ m
m 2 Oxlarts 48/. Horse cart 40/. 2 Sleds 12/ m £
He had land in Freetown; & 500 acres in Belchertown 125
His furniture was almost all cheap - probably old & worn

1771 Brantree - Horse & Chain & tackling 60/. Ox sled 28/. No sleigh m
m Cider 6/8 barrel. 150 lbs pork & tub 66/8. 66 lbs beef & tub 40/ m
m 40 bushels Potatoes 40/. 60 bushels Corn 83/ m
m 6 b. Oats & 2/ Some Delph & Earthen Ware & glasses m
m. Oxen yoke 7.13.4. Cows 6 ea Swine 22/ ea 4 Horses 15£ m
m. 6 Sheep 140/

1771 Boston Blacksmith - 2 Trammels 3/ Toaster 1/. Trivet 1/4 m
m old Settee 16/. Desk 22/. Couch squab & pillow 13/4 m
m Mahog Table 13/4. Cherry Table 20/. Clock 10£ m
m Chinea, Earthen & Delph Ware 13/ Easy Chair 20/. 9 Chairs 6/
m Saddlebags 6/. Coffee Mill 4/ Gauntlets 6/ m
m Beaufat 8/. Scales 32/ m

1771 Hingham. Elisha Leavitt Land in old Tenor 6179
m.a.t. Rest & same. Kettle 30/. Desk 12/ Maple Table and 50/ m
m 10 sieve 6 oak chairs 150/ 8 Irons, 1 black chair 80/ m
m Rye 30/ bushel 9 bushels Corn 11.5.0. Hempeal 20/ m
m Dye tub 3/ Butter tub 7/6. 8 Cheeses 60/ m
m 3 powdering Tubs. 7.7.0 4 bbls cider & bbls 13.7.6. m
m 8 bushels Potatoes 60/ Cow 25£. Flat Cow 27.10.0 m
m 2 yokes Oxen 140£. English Hay 18£ load Salt Hay 12£ load
m. Sled 11£. Fresh Hay £13£ load. m.

Suffolk Probate

Inventory
July 17 1719 } Widow Bethiah Oliver – Long Estate 523 £ lawful
Boston } " Brown sugar 14 £ Cut O.T. Rice 5.10 £ m Cut. O.T. [29 £ in Cowsfect
" Pepper 13/6 O.T. Ginger 3/6 O.T. m £ 11.5.0 m
" 3 peckes hempseed & 2½ bushels Canary Seed
" 1 bushel Rape Seed 9/ – Garden Seeds 10.10.0 m
" Mustard Seed @ 4/6 qt – Flour 6 £ Cut m
" White Beans 30/6 – 1½ bushel Oatmeal 50/7 m.
" ½ bushel Grass Seed 45/ –
Cream colored & other ware, a good deal, & China & Glass
" 2 stows. 2 Trammels – Bedsts 7 dos @ 10/ m
" Peer Glass 30 £. – m Bed &c 62 dos @ 8/ 72 C 57.62 @ 5/ m
" Close Stool & pan 60 – £ – Pallet Bed &c. 3/6 dos @ 6/ m.
M. 16.3 Pew in Doct Cooper M.H. 7½ O.T.
Oct. 15. 92 Crockery – she had
3 qt Bowls @ 13/. 2 qt Bowls. 3 pt Bowls. ½ pt bowls & smaller
2 qt bowls. pt & ½ pt ordinary – Cream colour Teapots @ 4/6 & 3/9
Cream Col. & Portown Sugar Dishes @ 3/4. – Green Teapot 3/9
Cream Col. Coffee cups 15/ doz – Cream Col Mustard pots @ 2/3
" " Salts 2/6 – Cream Col Plates 40/ doz
27. " " Dishes 21.3.3 – 4 gallon & 3 qt bowls – 7.12.0
Large Pudding Dish 11/3 – qt double flint glass Mugs 13/6 ea
Glass sugar dish 7/6 – Glass Mustard pots @ 4
Enamd Stone Mustard pots & Vinegar cruets. 10 qt Pitchers @ 3/
Brown qt & pt Mugs – white Stone pint Mugs & Tortoise Shell
Delph qt Mug, & pitcher. 1 blk Teapot 7/6 – White Stone Cream pitchers
White stone pt Bowls @ 2/ & ½ pt @ 1/6 – Brown pt Bowls @ 2/6
White stone Mugs – 20 blue & white Stone Mugs @ 3/9
5 Stone Pickle pots 63/6 – " " " Chamber pots @ 5/
Brown Patty Pans @ 1/ – Delph Wash basons @ 2/6
Glass Lamps @ 12/6 – 2 qt Brown Mugs & 2 qt Cream Col
Decanters flint, wine glasses, large glasses
Cream Col Butter boats @ 3/9. Glass fruit basket 3/
White Cream pots @ 7/6 doz – Delph Dish 4/6
Large White Stone Dishes @ 12/6 ea –
" 10 China plates & bowls 2 – th 12 – 8.10.0 China dish & broken China m
" China Coffee bowls, Cups & Saucers Teapots &c m
" Plate 60/ 9

Suffolk Probate

Sept. 1769. Isaac Gridley Esq. 2809£
Boston, m 8 Day Clock 60/. Mahogany & Walnut furniture m
m. 9 burnt China plates 29/. China bowl & Coffee 5/ m
m Pinchbeck Watch 50/ — Plate @ 6/8 m
m. 24 Mezzotinto Pictures 40/ & more. Mahog. Round Table 16/ m
m Scrutoire with Glass doors 9£ — Tea Co 16/ m
m.15.385 Many books & Maps — German flute 12/ m.
m Lack Brass French Horn 1/2 — Telescope 40/ m
m. Violin 56/. Horn 80/. Feathbeds @ 1/.0 m
m { 6 Negroes all men — 1 Mattress 12/ m
35£. 40£. 30. 35. 25. & 40 — Rope walk 500£
m. Chaise & Harness 12£

July 1771. Edward Clarke, Boston, Merchant
m China, Delph & other Earthen & Glass. Plate 90z @ 6/8 m
m. Watch silver 60/. 18 fine Linen Shirts @ 13/4 m

July Boston. Japanned Cabinet m old 20/ 3 Trammels 9/ m
1773 [595 oz Wrought Plate. Wm Bowdoin Roxbury. 198.6.8 m
m.15.385 Bowdoins Books 49£ m 4038£
Dedham 5 Negro Children 80£ m.
Boston Coach m 13.6.8. old Chaise m 60/. Horse 4£ m
m. Beds at 10d & 8d lb

Boston Tallow Chandler. 149 0 0 Tallow @ 7¼ m
1773 m 230 Kegs Hogs fat @ 6d. 2808 Candles @ 8d m
m. Sugar @ 30/ & 33/ Cat — Cotton wool @ 1/ m
m. 149 Cotton yarn @ 2/. 127 Bay Wax @ m
m 19 Tow wick @ 1/. — Mustard seed 16/ bushel m
m Beeswax 1/2. Rosin m 10/ Cat. Linen Oil 48/ Gal m
m. 42 Pewter Candle moulds. 53 Dr @ 1/ — Clubbin @ 24/ m
Copping moulds & Table m

1773 Robert Jenkins Boston. 193£
Dr m. Vendy London & c 72/. Pictures & Maps m
m. Pedachest containing Spoons, Teastings, shovels. Steelyard &c. silver
m. 4 square Earthen flower pots 6/
m. China Delph & other ware. Enamelled ware. Stone white, m
m Set China on a Peacock, viz 21 Cups & Saucers, Teapot and Stand 6/. m.
m Carpet for Bedside 4/. Long do 12/ m
m Bureau Table 24/ Crimson Coach bed m
m. Ruffled Shirts — Pinchbeck Watch 48/ m.
m.15 Many books — 6 gilt headed Canes @ 10/ m
m. Images of Shakspeare 20/ — 2 Tin Ovens 3/ m.
m. Tin Apple Roaster 2/

Suffolk Debtor

£ 199 £

Feb 1774. Capt Aaron Davis — in Old Tenor 4856 — 9031
m Water 36 £. Plate 30 oz — Lumpful 647 — 1204.
m "Carpet on the floor 7.10.0" —
m. Quilting frame 15/ — Chaise Chest for horse 46 £ m
m 2 Deer Skins @ 45/ — 64 sides moose skins @ 40/. m
m. 12 prs Sheepskin breeches 150/ — Coffee @ 5/ m £
m 165 bbls flour 335 Cwt at 6.15.0 per cwt. 2263.
m 6 " do — 119. — at 6 £. 25 bbls Sour @ 10/. m
m 10 hhds Fine Salt @ 87/6 hhd — Coarse Salt 130 hhds @ 67/6 hhd.
m Sugar at 12 £. 15 £ + 16 3/4 £ per Cwt — 295 ds Cotton @ 10/ m
m Rice @ 8.5.0 — Molasses 10/3 Gal. m
m W I Rum 18/6 Gal. Jamaica Spirits 25/ m
m N E Rum @ 12/ " — Brandy 35/. Gal m
m Raisins £ 11.5 cask. Coffee 5/. Candles 5/. d. m
m 11 brooms @ 4/. 15 1/4 ds Spanish Indigo @ 75/. m
m 23 ds Tea @ 23/ — 87 ds French do @ 37/6 m
m 14 bushels Flaxseed @ 35/ — Long pepper 30/. qr m
m. 37 ds Leather @ 8/ — 447 ds Pimento @ 4/ m
m 65 ds pepper @ 12/ — 786 bottles Snuff @ 1/ m
m 46 ds Chocolate @ 8/ — Spelling books 5/. each m
m. Primers 15/. doz — Tate & Brady's Psalms 10/ ea m
m Oatmeal 60/ bushel — Cinnamon 150/ d m
m Nutmegs 85/ d. Mace 9 £ lb. Cloves 6/3 oz. m
m.15 92 Cream coloured cups & saucers 15 doz @ 16/: White Stone plates 22/6 m
do m Plates @ 25/. — 5 doz cups & saucers @ 7/6 m
m White qt mugs @ 3/9 — pt do @ 2/ — Brown pint @ 1/8 m
m Black teapots @ 2/6. 20 large bowls @ 5/. smaller @ 4/ & 3/
m Starch @ 4/6. Shot 10 £ Cwt. Iron Teakettles @ 30/ m
m 517 ds Cheese @ 2/4 & English Cheese @ 3/4 m
m Currants @ 4/. Loaf Sugar 5/9 m
Feb m Calamanco Shoes 20/6 pr
1774
Roxbury — 360 bbls flour. Cwt 720. 3. 17. @ 18/ — 648. 16. 2 m 15
m Boston 40 " do — 19. 2 3 @ 16/3. 64. 15 2 m 15
m 40 hundred White Oak barrel staves @ 5/4. 100
m. 3 Cast Iron Stoves @ 6 £. 18 £. 11 bbls Herring @ 17/ m
m 42 Cut Bar Iron @ 2 £ 8 Cwt — 2 3 " Mackerel @ 21/4 m
m 128 barrels Salmon 28/. Liver oil 32/. bbl. Pickled Cod 14/. bbl m
m 240 Kegs do @ 4/8 — Salt 8/. hhd — Alewives 10/. bbl m
m Jamaica Rum 3/. W. Indies 2/5. Potash 13/4 bbl. m
m Spanish Iron 20/. cwt. Sugar 20/. Rice 16/. Cwt m
m. 1213 Gal. Molasses 1/4 gal. Indian meal 2/8 bushel m.
m. 133 New pickle barrels @ 1/8

Suffolk Probate.

March 9 1774 Boston. 1 Carpet 60/. m. Some cheap Carpets – a few Shillings. One more m 5£
Mary Hubbard. Feather beds. 6. @ 70 ds @ 1/4. 78 ds @ 2/. 85 ds & 80 ds @ 1/6 m.
m Silk Quilt 30/ – Hyghlandlestick 12/ – m.
m Chariot & Harness 60£. 2 wheel Chaise 16£ m
m Sleigh & Runners 6£. old Carriage & harness 40/ m
1774 m Horses @ 8£. Pew 20£ m. 16. 3/4 – 2 pairs Carpets 12/ m
Boston March Andrew Oliver Esq. 3907£.
m. 1 Looking Glass & Sconces 17.13.4
m. 8 Blk Walnut & 2 Elbow Chairs 12.16.0
m Marble Tab & stand & large Turkey Carpet 17.6.8
m Figures of Shakspeare & Milton & 4 window Squabs 48/ m
m Blk Walnut Stand 6/. China bowl large 30/ m
m 18 Burnt China plates @ 1/. ea. 12 Cups & Saucers 12/ m
m much other China. Glass. Slear Carpeting & Wires 16/. m
m Press & Drawers 60/. – Walking Cane mounted with gold 28/. m
m. Looking Glass. Cabinet & Settee 14.2.8 m
m. 6 Mahogany Lear bottom & 2 Arm Chairs 13.8.0
m Japanned Teatable with Assy Enamelled China 53/4
m. Table & Oil Cloth in Chamber 24/. Iron Chest 8£ m
m. Red bed & window Curtains 50/ Red Tammy Quilt 40/ m
m Carpet & 12 pieces @ 48/. Carpet 7/. Turkey Carpet 48/ m
m Calico Quilt 18/ Red Silk Quilt 60/. White Quilt 20/
m 8 day Clock 6£. Couch & Squab 15/ m
m Silver Knives & forks in Shagreen case
m 19 Gold Rings. & 1 Redstone ring – all 11.13.2

Plate – sugar box, 2 cups, 5 cans, 1 handle cup, 1 boat
[all this m 111.15.18] pr Salts & Spoons, candle cup handle cover, 3 large Salves,
a small salves, 1 plate, 2 soup ladles, 1 punch ladle,
a pepper boxes, 4 castors, 7 table spoons, 1 marrow spoon
5 porringers, 1 two qt Tankard, 1 Teapot, 1 sugar
Dish & Cover, 14 Teaspoons, 1 Strainer, 1 pr Tongs,
1 Cream pot, pr blebefing Dishes, pr small handle cups,
2 pr 3 Candlesticks & 1 sanglone; 2 prs Snuffers &
2 stands, fruit stand & tops of the Glass, 6 large
cases spoons, 1 pr Spurrs, 12 small Tabb Spoons,
1 flat Candlestick, – all 498 oz @ 6/8 oz
m Gold Watch 26.13.4, pr gold sleeve buttons 50/ m
m Silver Knee & neck buckle in m
m. 7 Feather beds bolsters & pillows 28.16.0. 5 Bedsteads 6£ m
m 190 ds pewter @ 10/. 1 Stove 2/. Tapestry for a Room 5£
his apparel 50£. Oak 8£ Chariot & Harness 50£ m
m Chaise & Harness 7£. Pos & Chain 10£. Sulky & Harness 8£ m
m pr Runners 48/. Horses 20£ + 6£ Negros 20£ ea m.
m + 10£

1785. A Boston woman. 11 silk gowns and
m.17.410 other Apparel 30£.

Dorchester. Tallow @ 6d. — 1794 Dollars old Emission 0.0.0
m Cow 9/

Boston & Feather Bed @ 1/ @ 1/6. Card Table 18/. Easy Chair 40/ m
m Large Carpet 20/ — Desk & bookcase 80/ m
m Silk Bedquilt 48/. Coach frame 6/. Trammel 6/ m
m Plate @ 6/8 g

Stoughton — Cow 3.12.0: Sled 4/. old Man 72/. 11 Swine 28/ m
Boston. Mahog. Bedstead 60/ Bureau 60/ m
1528£ & Silk Curtains 80/ 6 Chairs @ 4/. carpet m
1785 m { Bed 54 dr @ 4/. Easy Chair 40/. Carpet 24/ m
Do — 49 dr @ 4/. — Mahog. Tables 36/ & 20/ m
2 Do. 123 dr @ 1/1 6. Do Chairs @ 15/. Tea Table 42/ m
m Japanned Waiter 15/. China & Glass ware 6.0 g m
m Carpet 30/. Clock 5£ Desk 30/. Jack 36/ m
m Coffee Mill 6/. 963 plate @ 6/8.
m Horse & Saddle 15£. Chaise & Harness 20£ m
m 44 hhds. 4315 G. Molasses @ 1/½. 4910 G. Rum @ 1/5 m
m.16.314 Pewter & old Brass m & t. 20£

1785
Cockburn. 20 dr Wool 20/. Pigeon net 6/. m
1134£ m Cider 6/. bbl. Oxcart & Wheels 9£ m
m Collar, harness & chains 18/. Horse cart & Wheels 13.10.0 m
m 5 Cows @ 80/ Yoke of Oxen 15£. Horse 6£. 2 hogs @ 30/ m
1785 m Ox sled 6/. Horse sled 4/ m.

Boston m 6 tons English Hay @ 30/. Bed & bolster 86 dr @ 1/ } m
m { Beds. 50 & 48 dr — @ 1/ — Do " — 46 dr @ 1/6
Do & 75 dr @ 1/6. 55 dr @ 1/ — Do " 45 dr @ 9d
Do " 60 dr @ 1/
m Bbl Vinegar 15/ — Bed & 63 @ 1/6. " Do " " 28 dr @ 1/
m Yellow Ocher 48/ Cwt — Red Lead 48/. White Lead 54/ m
m 28 Gals Oil 8.10.0
m { Bed & 65 dr @ 1/6 — Flock Bed 36 dr @ 1/4. Ton Hay 40/ m
old Do. 63 dr @ 4d —

Prices in Connecticut in 1755 | Con. Homestead 1857

Capt. Thomas Wheeler of Stonington's Inventory was sworn to Dec. 11. 1755, and amounted to £ 12669.9.5 (or 42,231 & 57 cents) Home Farm (acres not given) £ 7.000.

398 bushels Indian Corn £40.9.2 (about 2/. bushel)
8 do Wheat at 3/9. 30/
15 do Rye at 2/6. 37/6
5 do Beans 3/4. 16/8
50 do Salt @ 2/6. 125/
1½ do Malt @ 2/10½ 4/14
27 lbs Tallow @ 4d. 9/.
25¾ lbs Cheese at 3d
187 " Flax at 6d } 93/6
in the swingle
125 tons Hay @ 25/.
½ bushel Flaxseed 1/3
350 feet pine Boards @ 5/. 17/6
80 square Glass at 2½. 16/8.

His riding Horse, saddle & bridle £16.13.4
1 old sorrel horse — £7.18.4
1 black horse £16.13.4 Sorrel do £11.5
1 sorrel horse, [illegible] face £12.6
1 pied horse £10. Small horse 6.13.4
1 sorrel stone horse 7 years old 9.11.8
1 sorrel horse 1 year old — 4.11.8
1 old sorrel Mare & mare colt 2.18.4
1 dell bay mare & horse colt 3.6.8
1 old black mare & horse colt 8.6.9
1 black mare & white face mare colt 8.6.8
1 large sorrel mare & w. f. horse colt 14.3.4
Old bay mare 58/4. Sorrel 2 yr old Colt 3.13.3
Sorrel mare, white nose — 10.8.4
black mare, white nose, 10.16.8
Brown Mare 116/8.

{Corn is appraised at 2/. bushel Rye 2/6. Wheat 3/9. These prices seem low for Stonington, and for most places, especially wheat. Perhaps not very good spring wheat.

All of Wheeler's Books, only 56/.

	£
1 Fat Ox —	5.8.4
2 Speckled lean do	11.13.4
2 brown pied Oxen	10.8.4
2 brown pied do.	10.16.8
2 red pied do.	13.0.0
2 white pied do.	8.15.0
1 brown fat Cow.	4.3.4
1 Speckled Cow.	3.3.4
23 fat Cattle at	2.18.4 ea
1 bull — —	2.18.4
32 Cows (53/8 ea)	86.8.4
25 2 years old Cattle (33/4).	41.13.4
26 1 year old do. (23/4 ea)	30.6.8
25 Calves (12/6 ea).	15.12.6
179 store Sheep (2/11 ea)	26.2.[illegible]
5 Sheep Rams (5/).	1.5.0
56 fat Swine (23/3 ea)	65.0.0
65 Store Swine (4/6 ea)	14.15.0

Slaves.

Negro man Quash —	2.10.0
Old negro woman Juno.	0.16.8
Negro man Cato.	41.14.4
Negro man Caesar	37.00.0
Negro man Cipio	45.16.8
Negro Woman Hagar.	37.10.0
Negro Woman Flora	31.13.0
Negro Woman Sarah	40.0.0
Negro Woman Jane	37.10.0
Negro Woman Chloe	37.10.0
Negro Boy Pharaoh	8.8.0
Negro Girl Phillis	15.0.0
Mulatto Boy Harry.	8.6.8.
Mulatto Girl Elizabeth	5.0.0.
Indian Woman Mary	1.13.4.

3 last called "Servants."

[Slaves. M. 19. p. 12.

M. 2. 296. Rents in Boston.

M. 4. 154. 1731. — a house at north end for sale has 3 tenements, which let at £14. 11 £ & 12 £. all 37 £ (not over 50 dollars for all, in lawful money.

M. 13. 364 } 1724 } Thomas Fitch rented houses in Boston - one at £25

1774. M. 14. 199. Fish^ery near Boston. February.
128 barrels Salmon @ 28/. 240 kegs Salmon @ 4/8
253 " Mackerel @ 24/4. 11 barrels Herring @ 17/
Pickled Codfish — @ 14/. bbl. Alewives — @ 10/. bbl.
Same man. 133 new Fish barrels @ 1/8

Mr. E. Hale, in his Diary, at Westhampton, has the following notices of Shad.

1782, May 20. Visited shad "fresh salmon with tea". 28th. had 9 shad of Mr Herring

1784 May. 20. Bought a salmon 10 lbs @ 4½d. 3/6. one shad 3.

1786 May 26. Bought 15 shad and 4½ lbs Salmon, price not given

1791 May 11. Had 20 shad and 13 lbs Salmon. Price not given

1798 May 10. Had 32 shad - cost 4½d each at the river
[1799 may 27. J. Judd Jr. says "shad very plenty".
1800 May 3. Had 36 shad at 4½d each, and 9d each for bringing from river

1803 April 30. Buy 17 shad for 10/6. (about 7½d each
1808. June 3. Have 16 shad at Spencer, 16/.
1815. May 18. Gave 27 cents each for 8 shad.

1818 May 29. Buy 20 shad at 20 cents ea.

After this, people generally ceased to buy shad to salt down. They only bought a few to eat fresh, & many or most had none.

Springfield Republican April 29 1854 } Salmon were plenty at Turners Falls in 1794 the spring after the dam was made, as they could not get above. After this, they declined rapidly, from year to year, and at last entirely forsook the river. They were caught at South Hadley as late as 1800.

p. 371. Shad have gradually diminished, partly because fewer enter the river, and partly because of the increase of gill nets and other nets at the mouths of the rivers. No shad have ascended the river above the Holyoke dam, yet their number seems about the same. The owners of land on the banks of the river have the exclusive right to fish in the stream at S. H. Falls. Formerly not so. Between 40 & 50,000 shad said to have been caught at the Falls in 1853, which averaged about 17 cents each, at wholesale [perhaps more, ~~may be~~ 20 cents.]

Shad fishing commenced at South Hadley or Holyoke dam May 18, 1854. Not much success until Saturday 13th when 200 were taken at one haul. On Monday 15th 712 were taken at one haul & nearly as many at another, & over 3000 were caught before 3 o'clock. At the fishing place in Springfield over 600 were taken on 13th and 150 on 15th. They sold at Holyoke on Monday $12½ per hundred. Retailed at 5p. @ 25 to 30 cents. Sp. Repub.

P.S. The shad fishing at the falls without nets is said to be on S. Hadley side.

~~Holyoke~~ Shad Fishery - continued. 1854 (should be S. Hadley.
On the morning of May 22, 2100 shad were taken at one haul and were sold at 2 62½ on the spot, at $12.50 per hundred. On that day over 5000 were caught. Sp. Rep.

This great haul & some preceding & the story that shad were sold at 12½ cents at wholesale brought in vast numbers of purchasers. The gathering resembled old times, though much less numerous: Public houses all full & running over on Tuesday night May 23d, but no shad sold by the quantity at less than 1/ each.

Most of the shad brought to Northampton come from Saybrook (May 1854) and they cost at Saybrook by the hundred 23 cents each, last half of May. Are retailed from 25 to 33 cents in N.H.

North River Shad. Were sold in N.York by the 100 at 20 cts each April 29. Were 25 cents by the 100. May 9. also retailed in the market from 25 to 31¼ cts (some at 37½ cents) generally Cuing, May. May 13. Shad at wholesale 15 to 18 cts.

Fresh Salmon from Canada & elsewhere were 1.75 to 2.00 per lb in N.Y. May 2. At 1.50 per lb May 9. after 1.00 per pound, and May 24 Some at 50 cents & some higher. May 13. Salmon from Canada a 50 cts lb. wholesale, 75 cts at retail. Some from Kennebec.

In N.Y. market, at Wholesale, Fresh Halibut 6 to 7 cents per pound; Codfish 3 to 4 cts; Eels 7 to 8$ per 100 lbs: Flounders 3$ per 100 lb Lobsters 4$. These prices belong to early part of May. Retail prices much higher. (See M. 15. p. 3.)

In May, came on Porgies, mackerel, Sea Bass, Weakfish & bluefish (some other species of Porgies & Pike), Smelts, Catfish, Haddock, cared to be brought, or were not quoted in price current. (See M. 15. p. 3. Lobsters also came in April or May. Sea Bass in May, ~~cared~~ also in May.

Many fresh fish at N.York are carried from R. Island & the East mackerel May 13. 10c lb wholesale; Porgies 2c wholesale, 4c retail. (coast) Muscles 12½ cts per half peck. Some Alewives, smoked, from Maine, at 25 cts a doz. Perch 8 to 10c lb. Trout 75 cts lb. "Sea Bass" and "Striped Bass" are 2 species - sea bass 8c striped bass 12½ cts

June 17. 1854.
Shad are still caught at S. Hadley Falls - most or all are taken by scoop nets on the falls. The number taken is now small. At Saybrook, those now taken are salted, it is said. N. River shad are still 25 to 31c in N.York

Salmon, fresh, sells in N.York at 37 to 44 cents per lb - It sells in Northampton at 33 cents per lb, including the inwards. I saw one that weighed 18 lbs; they are generally much less.

Muscalunge, so called, are caught in the old river bed, with pickerel and pike. I saw one to day 3½ feet long that weighed 21 lbs. another weighed about 10 or 12 lbs. Qu. Are they muscalunge? How did they get here? Said to resemble pike.

June 24. Shad still caught at S. H. Falls, on falls below dam, in boat, with scoop nets, not plenty.

Cont: on next page

M.2.1946. Lamprey Eels.

At South Hadley Falls, three men, in three weeks in June 1854, took 32,800 lamprey eels, which they sold at 2½ cents each, amounting to 820 dollars.

M.11.55. Lamprey Eels come into Con. River, same time with shad.

So Hadley p. 34. 33. } From Ely & Alvord. Lamprey Eels caught by hand on the Falls formerly & now. Taken in night by aid of torches. Not eaten about here. Carried to Southwick, Simsbury & towns in Connecticut.

M.10.119. Mr McIntire's account of Lamprey Eels in Agawam & Chicopee rivers, & manner of taking them. Caught by men from Southwick, Granby, Simsbury &c by torch light.

M.1.298. Belknap's account of Lamprey Eels in N.H.

M.2.107 Shad Time

M.15.422. Mrs Annis's account of shad time, as shown by her when young, at her father's tavern in Palmer.

S. Hadley. 33.34. Ely & Alvord's account of shad time at the Falls.

——— Shad & Salmon.

Shad salted, were sold by Wm Clark, at 5d and 6d each in 1784 and 1785

Samuel Marshall sold Wm Clark 12¾ dr Salmon at 2d May 26. 1767. – 1770. 5 dr & 13 dr. 1771. 16½ dr, all Salmon at 2d lb where in 1772 at 2d

Shad – Marshall sold 2 or 3 at a time at 1½ 1770 to 1772.

Salmon. Marshall sold 11 dr Salmon @ 2d. May 26. 1773

Salmon. Danl Clark sold 2 3 dr @ 3d — May 1786

Shad — do — " 9 shad at 3d — do "

March 29. 1781. Wm Clark sold Medad Clark 9 dr fl. a x d 8. 6/. and was to have pay in shad at 2 coppers each & Salmon at 2d a pound.

1785 June 2. W. Clark sold to Luke Heath 40 Shad @ 3d. 10/.

Alewives.

It seems by law of 1755, that there was a law of many years before giving towns the power to choose persons to keep the passage ways open so that alewives & other fish may pass up & down stream; & to appoint the time & place for taking fish with scoops nets — Now provision is made where an alewife river or stream, which lets them into the ponds, runs into or through more than one town. An arrangement to be made so that each town or district may know what quantity of alewives shall be barreled for market in each town.

Minnhadens (law of 1755) may be caught with seines or drag nets from June 1 to Oct 1. & in Con. River at any time. Seines may be used in Medford River 2 days in a week

April 1758. Shad & Alewives may be caught by seines or drag nets in Concord river, Charles river, Neponset river, 3 days in a week; in Medford river, 2 days in a week. Wears may be erected in Concord river where seines cannot be used.

Fish and Fishing.

Scotland. Salmon

Ed. Enc. IX. 205 } A great salmon fishery is carried on at Sterling on the Forth. Salmon is so abundant that the inhabitants of Sterling long had the privilege of being supplied with salmon at 3 half pence a pound. of ½ penny This privilege was abrogated not long since. This said but far from 1818.

p. 103 of this m. 12. 255 m. 9. 103.

Other Fishes in the Forth & many caught — Herring, Haddock, turbot, Skate, flounders, halibut & oysters & mussels. Herrings are sometimes sold as low as 6 pence per 100. oysters are sold by numbers.

Law passed or published April 1743 in Edition of 1755 } Weymouth had opened a passage for Shad & Alewives from the sea into Whitman's or Great Pond in said town of W. The town of W. to regulate this fishery; & to catch fish for the neighboring towns by men appointed; & shall ask for the not exceeding six shillings a hundred for shad, & four pence a hundred for alewives

[Cheap enough! Neighboring towns to have shad caught for them & delivered at 6/. per 100 (not over 1/6 to 2/. in silver money — only 3/4 of a penny each in province bills — say one farthing in silver. Alewives only 1½ d. in l.m.

Act for 3 years. Continued till 1760 — Indians may fish freely in the pond & the passages to it.

Weymouth was to provide men to fish for the other towns "during the usual season", & sell the fish as above & give notice to them of the time, place & persons, when, where & by whom they would be supplied, on or before April 1st each year. — [1760 Jany Act renewed for 5 years. Same 6/. 100 for shad but 7/. per 100 for alewives.

Laws 1749. &c. to prevent people obstructing the passage of Alewives & other fish up streams, within certain times, or at all times. Scoop nets, seines & drag nets are mentioned.

Law of 1753. Herring River in Sandwich — seems connected with ponds. None shall use a seine or drag net, or set up any weares or other fishing engines, in this river or ponds adjacent where the fish spawn; shall use only dip nets or scoopnets to catch alewives, — unless leave obtained of the town at March meeting. Fine 5 t. & fish illegally taken forfeited. [All seems to refer to alewives

Law of 1755. Feb. Laws to prevent destruction of Alewives & other fish in rivers & ponds where they go to cast their spawn are ineffectual & great waste is made of them;

After March 15 1755, no person shall stretch, set or draw any seine or drag net, or set up any wear or other fishing engines in any river or adjacent pond in this province (Merrimack & Connecticut excepted) where the fish usually spawn; shall use only dip nets or scoopnets, penalty 5 t. No seine or drag net shall be set in fresh water ponds for any sort of fish. — Seines & drag nets to be used in the Merrimack only 3 days in a week. Tues. Wed. Thurs.

[Cont. on page 266

Cows, Sheep, Goats and Oxen.

[Cont. from p. 113
See m. 15. 120. 121. 122

1854. June 27. Butcher Thayer informs me that ~~he~~ he pays for animals & meats in this vicinity —

Beef. For Oxen & cows, fat, or any fat creatures $7½ to 8½ per 100 lbs. mostly oxen. Have fallen a little in N.Y. & about Boston.

Veal. Veal Calves — 4 cents ℔ live weight. 7 cents for quarters. (only quarters of calves paid for like cattle in N.York.)

Lamb. Lambs, good sellat 3.50 each — those that weigh 6 or 7 lbs a quarter. Lighter ones less. Meat retailed at 12½ to 15 cents.

Mutton. Fat sheep, sheared, bring 2 to 4 $ each.

Animals butchered in N.York. first 6 months of 1854.

Beeves 73.573 — Prices of 2d quarters. April, May & June for the quarters of beef generally from 9 to 11 cents — but extremes 7½c to 14. Last week in June, best cattle 10 to 10½c. & 2d & 3d quality 7½ to 10 cents — The first six months averaged 9½ cents pr lb. & the 2d quarters 10 cents. The whole averaged 650 lbs for quarters, or $61.75 per head and came to 4½ millions of dollars. The second quarter by itself averaged 700 lbs an animal, or 70 dollars each.

The Beeves for the 2d quarter, April, May & June, were in all 37,344. Of these 12,945 sold at one place came from Ohio, 4116 from Illinois 4103 from Kentucky, 4071 from New York, 1826 from Penna 635 from Virginia, 446 from Indiana, 306 from Iowa. A large portion of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Long Island animals are not included; & the butchered meat sent to market is not included in the 73.573.

Sheep & Lambs	for 6 months	165.128	Vast quantities of butchered meat are not included
Swine	for do	114.706	
Veals	for do	43.513	
Cows	for do	6.563	

9/10ths of swine & large numbers of sheep are said to come from Ohio

1854. July 10. Beef 7.50 to 10¢ for quarters. Sheep & Lambs 1.75 to 7.00
" " " Veals, good 5 to 7c ℔ lb. live weight: Inferior 1.25 to 2.50 ea
" " " Cows 25 to 60$. Swine 4½ to 5c. live weight.

p. 112 Quarters of beeves are now estimated at ½ the weight of the ~~weight of the~~ live animal, hides & tallow.

July 1854 m. [illegible] Beeves are conveyed from Ohio to N.York on rail road at from 10 to 13 or 14 dollars a head. From Buffalo to N.York by way of Albany 6 dollars; Dunkirk to N.York 3 to 4 dollars; ea Albany to N.York 2 dollars ea or more.

June 1854 } Beeves from Illinois to N.York at 10¾ to 12.75, by rail road, or by rail road & partly by the lake [illegible]; some feed & rest [illegible] for selling cattle [illegible]

Beef in Boston 1753 to 1757. N.H. 1. p. 513. 514. 515.

N.H.1. 513 to 515 | Gadlyman & William Clark drove beef to Cambridge for Boston market in these years, ~~early~~ in April commonly. This beef, kept through the winter, must have been stall fed. They were chiefly oxen, some steers. They sold at Cambridge s 1/3. 1/4. 1/4½ 1/5 & 1/6. per lb. old Tenor — steers and a few oxen bought 1/3. 1/3 is 2 pence per lb or 16/8, 100 lbs: 1/4 is 2 2/15 pence per pound; 1/4½ is 2 1/3 pence per lb: 1/5 is 2 4/15 and 1/6 is 2 2/5. So Oxen weighed 970. 720. 687. 607. 747. 803. 795. 676. 788. 786 811. 811. — these two given — averaged 767 lbs for 12, vor. Quarters, tallow & hide — average price 1/4 3/5, nearly 2¼ pence lb. per pd — say 18/ or 18/6 per 100 lbs. The highest price 1/6 d. old Tenor is just 20/. 100 lbs.

Or, including steers, the price was 16/8. 17/9⅓. 18/4. 18/10⅔. 20/. in Silver per 100 lbs.

The droves were small. I think — 6 to 8 for Wm Clark & half. Expenses on a drove for men & beasts seem about 60/. L.T. or about 8/. silver an ox or perhaps not over 7/. or 7/6.

Every thing was in Old Tenor — average about £24 an ox. L.M.

Prices of beef fixed by Conventions Dec 1774 & Jan 1777 when prices had advanced 33⅓ to 50 per cent. Grass fed 3d. stall fed 4d.

Prices for seaboard | say 2d for grass fed, and 2½ d for stall fed. 2/3 in 1774. Or 16/8 per cwt for grass fed, and 20/10 to 22/2 for stall fed.

Prices in Country Jan & Feb 1777. South Hadley fixed beef grass fed at 2½ lb & stall fed at 3½ — Deduct about 1/3 and prices of 1774 will be about 15/. and 19/4, for 2 kinds.

See p. 210.

1854. Oct 9. For the week 4131 beeves in New York good & not good, many not half fat. Prices for Quarters only, best 10 to 10½ cts lb; good 9 to 9½ c; common 8½ to 9c; inferior 7½ to 8½ c. Average 9c. Average weight 600 lbs. so come to 54 dollars each only. Transport from West 12 6/4 each; many are steers.

Colon Robins say at Brighton & Cambridge, for good cattle, they deduct 1/3 from live weight; calling Quarters hide & tallow 2/3 of live weight.

Cows Milch, ordinary 23 to 25; fair 28 to 35; extra calf 45 to 60 dollars

1897 Veal; good, 4 to 6½ cents lb. live weight; inferior $1.25 to 2.50 each.

46.603 Sheep & Lambs. Common $2.50 to 4.50. Extra $5 to 8. average sales about $3. ea. Retail in Washington market 4 to 10½ c.

Swine 6.904 — 4¾ to 5c lb. live weight. 6 & 6¼ to 6¾ c per lb for dead weight — Dead weight 33 per cent advance on live weight — or hogs estimated to lose ¼ part in dressing.

M. 15. 127

Turn to page

M. 15. 356 Fall Beef in Hadley or Hampshire was called
P. 209 qtly 1d. 2 farthings 1/2 farthing per lb (or 13/6½ per 100 lbs)
in 1755, in fixing the Salary of Rev Mr. Hopkins
of Hadley. — Fall Beef did not average over 13/6
in Hadley in those days per 100 lbs, in anything like money.
Perhaps 6 to 7 farthings, or 12/6 to 14/7 per 100 lbs.

Wm. Clark's Acct. Book 1760 to 1775 } He sold much beef by the piece 6. 10. 20. 50 or
100 lbs at a time. In the fall it was
commonly 2 pence a lb: but sometimes 1/8 old
tenor or 1 3/5 d for some pieces. In winter & spring
it was sold at 2 1/4 d & 2½ d per lb — & sometimes was
3d in the Spring. Sometimes 2½ d in fall. Some 1/3 & 1/6 O. Tenor
1/4 Beef 128 lbs in March 1/8 O.T. sold to Mr Hooker

Mutton was usually 2d per lb. & Veal 2d. 1760 to 1775.
mutton rarely 2½ d per lb. and veal sometimes 2½.
W. Clark killed Hogs beef in Oct. & Nov. Dec. & Jany. — and
some in Feb. March & April. Began to butcher in October.
He sold Nov. 1762, 50 lbs beef to Deac. E. Hunt. for Sylvine the Frenchman
at 1 3/5 d per lb. 6/8. 1768 Jun. 90½ lbs beef at 1/2 O.T. 13/1. (about 1 3/5.
1762 Nov. 101 lbs Beef to Eleazer Hunt 13/6. at rate of 1 3/5 per lb
1764 March 128¼ lbs Beef to Oliver Hunt @ 1/8 O.T. 21/6
1762 Oct. 32 lbs Beef to Asa Wright @ 1/. O.T. (4/3½ L.m. — 1 3/5 per lb
1762 Nov. 45 lbs do ~~at 1/6 O.T. do to~~ @ 1/. O.T. (6/. L.m. — 1 3/5
1762 Nov. 86 lbs Beef at 1/6 O.T. 1/2 ~~to~~ 2 4/5 per lb: 1756, 67 lbs @ 1/3 O.T
though some was sold at 1/5 d, yet some bought 2½ d in the
Fall months, and 2 1/4 d: Asa Wright gave 2½ in March '64
and 2 1/2 d in Jany. 1765, & 2 1/4 d in October 1764
Nov. 1787 50 lbs Beef @ 2½ d. — 1784 215 lbs Beef 2½ d; 1765. 148 lbs @ 20/ per 100
1764 Salt Beef 13 lbs @ 3½ d, 1788 Oct. 142 lbs do @ 2½ d;
March 1779. 234 lbs Beef at 3½ d per lb. 68/3 (the only beef charged over 3d. — sold to Shepherd. Bequest
Clark sold considerable veal & mutton — most at 2 some 2½
During the revolutionary war, & years after, 2½ & 3d were
more often the price of beef by the quarter or piece than before.
yet it was still sold at 2d many times. — In the same
time, Veal & Mutton became 2½ d oftener than before.
Lamb is never mentioned by Clark. He killed no lambs or
called them mutton. — Down to 1788, Beef was 2d, 2½
and 3d per lb & mutton & Veal 2d & 2½. — The beef at 1 3/5 d per
pound became more rare; I do not notice it after revolution.
Perhaps it had advanced to 2d. (Beef charged at 4d once, March 1779. 66½ lbs

Butchering home Beef for family & others was much of it done
in Nov.r & December — some in October — some in January
Feby. March & April. — Mutton was killed in fall and
Spring. Veal Calves were killed chiefly from March to
June inclusive, but some in October & November.
Quarters of Veal weighed from 14 to 20 lbs.
much Beef & Pork both, sold at 2 2/3 per lb. or 20/ per 100 lbs. before &
during revolutionary war — not the best quality.

Cows, Oxen, &c.

Animals butchered in Newyork in the year 1854.

			Dollars.
Beeves	169.364,	average 600 lbs the quarter, at 9 cts lb.	9.145.656
Veels	68.584	average sales 5 $ each	343.720
milch cows	13.131	do " $35 "	459.985
Sheep & lambs	535.474	" " 5 $ "	2.777.495
		[average meat 45 lbs each. 24.996.655]	
Swine	252.328.	average 140 lbs ea: 35.525.920 lbs @ 5½ c	1.942.925
		[average $7.70 c ea. must be live weight]	$14.669.791

ou. 15.127. % is live weight or dead?

(There are some errors in the figures.

Ohio furnishes more beeves than Newyork or any other state; Newyork is No 1; Kentucky No 3; Illinois No 4. Pennsylvania No 5; Virginia No 6; Indiana No 7 — some from Connecticut & New Jersey; a few from Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, &c

About 2/3 of the beeves come to N. York by railroads — or nearly all the western ones; and 1/3 come on foot. Of other stock, the proportion by rail road is still larger.

Penny Magazine May 1838 } John Ersewick who wrote about Fresh Days in 1593, reckons 5 flesh days & 2 fish days in a week (Friday and Saturday); & all Lent is fish days. What he calls 7 weeks. He reckons that Lent butchers in and about London, kill 67.500 beeves, in 5 days for 45 weeks. Viz. 300 butchers kill each week, 5 beeves, or 1500 in a week, or 67.500 in 45 weeks. [According to this there were fat cattle and fresh meat at all times of the year, in 1593.

Penny Mag. May 1835 } The syllables Ge & Wo are used by waggoners & carmen in addressing their horses. Were used by our ancestors more extensively — Baily & Johnson allow Ge in their dictionaries m. 2.164.271 m 11.198. to say it is used to make their horses go faster [not in any Baily. Wo is the same as Ho, formerly used in combats, meaning, stop. [So Ge means go along! & they have no other words to make a team go to the right or left.

Beef Cattle slaughtered & barrelled at Chicago in 1854

23.157 Cattle, average 576 lbs. Total pounds 13.349.082
Many are two and three years old steers. In 1853 25.163 were packed, & average weight was 545½ lbs. [What parts are weighed?
Besides these, Chicago consumed 400 head per week, & shipped 3.963.180 pounds live cattle worth at 4 cts per lb 158.527 — The ruling price for barrelling cattle was 6 $ per 100 lbs, making 800.944. The beef was packed into 54.017 barrels & 4.013 tierces. The tallow shipped was 1.103.564 lbs: Hides, 49.901.
Chicago Tribune.

1855 March 28. Newyork. Beeves 4.287. Prices for quarters. Very extra 13 to 14 c lb, 1st quality 12 to 12½ c. Others 10½ to 12 c. Veels good 4 to 7 c. Milch cows all the year round, kittens 1.25 to 3.00 ea. No extra good $70 ea. common 30 $ — Sheep 4.25 to 6¾ & 8 to $12. Lambs 6, 5 to 7 $ ea. Swine, live weight 5 to 5¾ c. Dead weight 6½ to 7 c.

[Continued in ll. 16.18

Fornication and Adultery. (Cont. from page 80.

Winthrop II. 37. 1641 } Two servants guilty of fornication were whipped only, as they could not pay money, and it seems they did not think proper to enjoin marriage because they were servants.

Winthrop II. 48. "As people increased, so sin abounded, especially the sin of uncleanness!" so says Winthrop 1641.

N. Hampshire p. 149 } Fines for fornication after 1750 — gradually diminished, — & ceased as to men.

N. Hampton 2. p. 248 } Convictions of women continued 1786 to 1795.

N.H. 2. p. 165. Mungo & Hannah, 2 negro slaves in Northampton convicted of fornication. Masters of Counsel the offence & order about the child. 1692. Each whipped 15 stripes. No marriage enjoined.

Deeds p. 304. At Court Sept. 1713. 2 couples, man & wife, fined 40/ each person for fornication. May 1713. 1 Couple fined 40/ ea
Deeds p. 302. March 1713. 1 married couple fined 30/ ea & one 40/ ea
" p. 244. 1701. 1 Couple fined 30/ ea; p. 246. 1701. 1 Couple fined 25/ ea & one 27/6 ea
" p. 251. 1702. 1 Couple fined 35/ ea, or to be whipped 10 stripes each
" p. 253. 1702 1 Couple fined 40/ ea & another fined, probably same
" p. 255. 1703. 2 couples fined. One 30/ ea & cost. — 259. 1 Couple fined 40/ ea 1704
" p. 257. 1703. 1 Couple 40/ ea & cost — One couple 1705 p. 263 fined 40/ ea
" p. 262. 1705 2 Couples fined — one 40/ ea, & one the man 40/ & woman 60/ & costs
" p. 266. 1706. a black woman fined 30/ for for. [All the above were married
" p. 276. 1707. Man & woman — fined 50/ each. She to pay 2/ week for child. First instance since 1700, of a couple fined, unmarried
" p. 276. 1707. Man & wife fined 45/ ea & cost — p 278. 1 Couple 50/ ea 1708
" p. 278. 1708. Man & woman single. He denied, she fined & he to pay 2/ week
" p. 280. 1708 Couple married fined 50/ ea — p 282. Man & wife fined 40/ ea & cost 1708
" p. 295. 1711 Female fined or not. The man ordered to pay 2/6 week
" p. 299. 1712 3 Couples married 40/ ea. Page 300. two fined 40/ ea & he to pay 2/6 week 1712
" p. 301. 1712. Noah Parsons & wife fined 40/ ea — child born in 3 days short of 7 mo. They appealed to Sup. Court at Boston. (First appeal ever taken in such cases
" p 302. 1713 A couple in N.H. fined — he 40/, & she 30/. & he to pay 2/6 a week

Misc. 4. 153. 1731. Gov. Talcott of Con. in Fast Proclamation mentions many sins & among them "many fornications of late committed".

Misc. 1. 145. 1733 } Married man & widow imprisoned at London "for too great familiarity together".

Hubbard History p. 426 } James Britten & Mary Latham were executed for Adultery — seems in or near Boston. They suffered penitently. It was in 1643.

Fornication, &c & Adultery.

Con. & Miscl. 1. p. 13. } Fornication in Connecticut was to be punished (as in Mass.) or adjusted by marriage, fine or corporal punishment, or all or any of these.

1. p. 14. 43. Before 1703 the fine was 5£ and the same 1715. (pro rata both? 5£ for both, I think.) or a whipping 10 stripes.

Laws of 1750 & 1784. the fine was 33/. or 10 stripes.

Adultery, originally made a capital offence in Connecticut, as in Mass, but no one was executed under the law.

Con. 6. 42. In 1672 two persons who had long lived in Adultery, were not hung, but severely whipped, & to wear halters on their necks outside of their garments as long as they abode in the colony. The man was divorced from his wife.

6. 55. 69. 56. David Ensign had long lived in Adultery with Sarah Long. In 1682. He was divorced from his wife, & she from her husband; but it does not appear that either was punished.

6. 59. A married man & widow were convicted of Adultery 1683. He was imprisoned & fined 20£. & she fined £9. Thus the law to punish Adultery with death was inoperative and had been from the beginning & was repealed, I know not when.

Con. Mm. 1. 43 } In Edition of laws of 1715. Adultery was to be punished by whipping and matting or burning A. in the forehead, & wearing a halter about the neck outside of garments. This had long been the law probably.

1653 to 1700 — Connecticut. The fines were various in these 40 years — 40/. 60/. 80/. 100/. & some higher? Why so much diversity, does not appear. The fine mentioned is evidently not for each, but for both.

Some results of Fornication

Ar. 1. 4. 90. 1729 — The bodies of two dead infants had been found secreted — Perhaps murdered, perhaps not.

M. 4. 190. 1743 Man & Woman convicted of adultery at New London were whipped, branded A. in the forehead, & had a rope about their necks.

M. 317 Groton, Mass. Confessions of fornication

Groton Hist. p. 168 } Maria Parker, widow (now wife of John Nutting) guilty of fornication, exhibited the following confession to the Church. Jan. 12. 1706-7. [Then follows the confession recorded in Latin or written in Latin by Rev. M. Bradstreet.]

p. 174. 1740 Some relaxations in the rule adopted.

p. 178 There seems to have been a rule that no confession should be required, where the first child was born in 7 months after marriage. Others to confess before uniting with church, or owning the covenant — Similar rule 1761.

" 181. Rev. S. Dana 1761 to 1775. 14 years; in 124 admissions to church, 14 confessed having committed the above offence; and of 200 who owned the baptismal covenant 66 or 1/3 confessed, a proportion not indicative of good customs & morals.

p. 194. Public confessions for this & other offences discontinued by vote of Church Jan. 1803

continued in M. 19. 184

114 Stuffs & Reels
M. 2. 208c M. 16. 380.

Long law of Charles II. 1662 about making Stuffs at Norfolk & Norwich — Stuffs were made wholly of wool, & also of wool mixed with other materials. called "worsteds & other stuffs" usually called Norwich Stuffs. Worsted yarns & other yarns used by Worsted weavers "shall be reeled on a Reel of a full yard about, and every reel staff shall contain 14 leas and every lea 40 threads, twelve of which reel staffs shall make a dozen, & 12 of those reel staffs a gross."

Reel M. 2. 296c

"Time out of mind" it has been the custom for weaving to cease in time of harvest in regard to the spinners, who are chiefly employed in harvest. No weaver of worsted stuffs shall set a loom at work in time of harvest, from Aug 15 to Sept. 15, each year.

M. 15. 279.

Act 7 James I. 1609–10.

All spinners of wool in Essex, for clothiers or makers of bayes, sayes or other stuffs, dwelling in certain towns viz. Coggshall, Bocking, Braintree, Haltstead, Witham and Colchester, shall use no "shorter reele then hath byene there usuall of ancient time, the said Reele containing two yards about."

Reel. M. 2. 296

[Here are two reels, one a yard about and one two yards about
Lea applied to yarn is not in dictionary: nor ley used by markham M. 13. 416

Misc. 13. 216. In the accounts of the old spinning meetings before the revolution, it appears that women differed in making up their skeins, some made a skein of 15 knots, others of 20 knots. 15 knots is oftener mentioned than 20. In one place the knots are said to be of 40 threads 2 yards long. Were they not all so? In some places they made skeins of 7 knots of 40 threads ea; Deerfield women made skeins of 7 knots.

Ed. Enc. VII. 124 } In cotton spinning, the reeling machine is 1½ yard in circumference 80 revolutions of the reel or 80 threads form a ley or rap, and 7 of these leys make a hank which measures 840 yards. 80 threads make 120 yards × 7 = 840 yarn No. 60. is yarn which takes 60 hanks for a pound. Formerly 18 English hanks were equal to a Scotch spyndal. Cotton yarn is put up in neat cubical bundles of 10 pounds weight.

m. 2. 248 "An acte for bringinge in of Clapborde". 35. Eliz. 1592-3.

"Forasmuche as there is great occasion of spendinge by fellinge of ~~great~~ great quantities of tymber and conveyinge the same into cloven boorde for the makinge of caske which is usually transported out of this realme" — (and timber is greatly decayed in the realme) — all who shall transport beere beyonde the seeis, for every six tons of beere, "shall bringe or cause to be brought two hundred of clapborde fytt for to make caske of, to conteyne in length three foot and two ynches at the least," or the same caske again, or so much other caske in quantity. — Stangers transporting pilchers or other fishe beyond the seas, for every six tons of fishe, shall bring in according to the rate or measure aforesaid, "of clapborde fytt for caske or else of caske as aforesaid" herring not included.

Cruelty of boys to animals, &c. (Sunday 5.42)

Chr. London Observer notices the cruelty of village boys in their sports to the harmless creatures, and that the cruelty and killing are the common vices of the country. He recommends for the reader the hymns, swift to an old friend that it drew milk from resting cows. Nothing would our idle boys be spared the life of this harmless creature.

Ib. 4.18. Boys rob birds nests in England, but not in some countries. Governments levy a fine on the plunder of birds nests.

Lon. Review No. 5. 1825. Young sportsmen robbing two most innocent birds, the to immortalize cruelty; the swallow, twice dear; the latter to gratify a pampered appetite; the former out of mere wantonness & sport. The old birds are killed and whole nests of young ones are left to starve. The death of these birds occasions ruin in the summer.

Ch. Observer June 1.5 The Japanese would not permit our American Officers to kill their birds. But our school boys cruelly are much more inhuman than the Japanese; and indiscriminately shoot every thing from the tomtit to the eagle and an eager for one as the other. Hence the vast increase of destructive insects.

M.2.236. Burning Moors, &c in England - 7. James E. 1609-10

"Whereas many inconveniences are observed to happen in divers counties of this realme, by Moore Burnings, and by raising of fires in moorishe grounds & mountainous countries, for burninge of linge Heath Heither Furres Gorsse, Junffe Ferne Whyrines Broome & the like in the Springe tyme & Sommer tyme", whereby there is great distruction of the brood of wildfoule and moore game, & by the multitude of grosse vapours and clouds arisinge from these great fyers, the air is so distempered & such unseasonable and unnatural stormes are ingendred, that the corn & fruits of the earth are thereby in divers places blasted & greatly hindered in their due course of ripening & reapeng, and sometimes the wind drives the fires into feeds of corn and consumes them, & meadows are spoiled: —

Hereupon no fires to be kindled or begun, or moore burning in counties of York, Dunham, Northumberland, Cumberland Westmoreland, Lancaster, Derby, Nottingham & Leicester for burning linge, heath, &c in the months of April, May June, July, August & September, may be burnt in the other months

Ms. 2. 210.c. Thanksgiving. [Cont from page 85

H.W. Beecher calls this the "Festival of the Family."
How merry are the children. All forbiddings cease, and rules relax. Unwonted places are laid open; jars and cakes are common, any room may be trodden & the best clothes are worn. The children go through pantry & cupboard; Frugality is the only thing locked up, and parsimony is expelled. It's the grand day of a family joy and liberty, in which it is a virtue to be merry. [Rather extravagant.

H.W. Beecher's Thanksgiving Sermon. 1855.

H. & Gen. Register X. p. 29. } Rev. John Lothrop in his record, 1634 to 1653, noticed the days of humiliation in Scituate and Barnstable — Also the days of Thanksgiving — much more rare than the days of Humiliation. Some are local, some general.

1636 Dec. 22. Thanksgiving in meeting house — from ½ hour before 9 till after 12, the day being very cold. Began with a short prayer, then a Psalm sung, then a larger prayer, then another Psalm, then the Word taught, after that prayer, & then a Psalm — "Then making merry to the creatures, the poorer sort being invited by the richer." [Here is love & equality in some measure exhibited — It shows that in early days Thanksgivings were days to make merry.

163?. Oct. 12. Thanksgiving much in the same manner for victory over the Pequods.

1639 Dec. 11. Thanksgiving at Barnstable for safe establishment at B. Day very cold. After praises to God were ended "we divided into three companies to feast together" at Mr Hulls, Mr Mears, & bro. Lumbard's, senior.

1641. Sept. 2. 1647. Oct. 14. 1649 March 13. 1650 Jan. 8. 1652 March 24. 1652 June 14. — These were Thanksgivings for mercies to old England and new E. — for success of Fairfax, Cromwell, &c

"Although the cold weather doth hunger provoke,
Tis a comfort to see how the chimneys do smoke;
Then haste to the kitchen for diet the chief,
Plum pudding, goose, turkey, minced pies & roast beef."

These lines from an old ballad are applied to Thanksgiving in N.E. Farmer for Nov. 1857. They were undoubtedly written in old England for Christmas.

The festival of Thanksgiving evidently originated among the puritans, as a substitute for the ~~annual~~ festival of Christmas, which the Puritans rejected, because it is an institution of Roman Catholic appointment and because there exists no certain historical evidence that the birth of Jesus happened on that day.

Thanksgiving is associated with some of the most delightful recollections of our early days. It has always been customary to assemble the scattered members of each family on this delightful occasion.

N.E. Farmer Nov. 1857

[Cont in vol 19. p. 344. on next page

Thanksgiving Nov 5. in England

see p. 84.

(on. W.M. p. 193) An act for a public Thanksgiving to Almighty God every year on the 5th November was passed in 1605-6. All Ministers were to say morning prayer & give God thanks for this great deliverance always, on 5th Nov. and every person in England was to attend at the parish church or chapel, & Ministers to give notice always on the Sunday preceding the 5th of November. & this Act was to be publicly read every 5th November.

Poundage

By an act of 1 James I 1603-4. All goods, wares and merchandise, carried out or brought into the realm were to pay 1/. on every 20/ value, & pewter to pay 1/ more or 2/. on 20/ when carried out, by aliens. Wines paid a Tonnage duty & woolen cloths carried out not to pay, & a few other things.

Not said how the value was to be ascertained. No allusion to a book of rates.

Thanksgiving in England. 1855

The 30th September, 1855, was to be kept as a day of Thanksgiving in England, Wales, & Berwick upon Tweed, for the taking of Sevastopol (on the S. part of it) by the French and English. Prayers were to be read or made in all the churches & chapels — the following is a pt.

"O Lord God Almighty, the Disposer of human events, we bless & magnify thy name for the successes, granted to our countrymen, and the armies allied with them, & especially for the signal victory in which the stronghold of the enemy has been overthrown. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us but unto thy name be all praise and glory ascribed. Continue we beseech thee, thy favor to the allied forces by sea & by land. Let thy Holy Spirit support them in danger, control them in victory and raise them above temptation to evil. &c. O Lord we entreat thee to incline us as a nation to walk more humbly & devoutly before Thee, by obeying thy holy Word, by reverencing thy holy day, & by promoting throughout the land the knowledge of Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent."

The people all said Amen to this. The priests & peoples of England gave thanks & ascribed to God the glory for the dreadful slaughter at Sebastopol on God's "holy day" Sept 9. 3 weeks before — for thousands killed, & thousands wounded & mutilated, for sufferings unutterable. It is blasphemy to ascribe such things to God, & to ask his aid in such enterprises producing such fruits: & to pray that he would induce them to walk humbly to commence his holy day, &c. The previous battle of Alma, Balaklava, & Inkerman were fought on Sunday. N.Y. Christian Inquirer.

[See p. 219] Nicholas Sundays not a day set apart for Thanksgiving, but Sept. 9 Cant. was by order of Council directed to be kept as a day of Thanksgiving & prayer. It was on a Thursday.

M. 2287
16.358.

Judds in Rotuli Hundredorum. Vol I. Time of Edward I

Aaron Jud — Lincolnshire
Elyas de Jud — do
Samuel parvus Jud. — do
Vonis Judi — do
Dyay fil Abrahā Judi — do
David fil Meyr Judeus. — do
Isaac Judei — Com. Ebor.
Eli Judeus — do
Hemma ux' Aron Judei
Mando Judo — Com. Hunted.

Peitevin Judi — Lincoln

(In Index, Mandus Judeus.

Vol II.

From Index

Jud aux — Oxfordshire
" Bīdeus — do — twice
" Jacob. — do — 4 times
" " mosse fil ejus. twice ex
" Reyne — Oxfordshire
Judeus Ager — do
do Ben — do
" " Vives fil ejus do
do Bonenfant — Com. Cant.
do Isaac le Lung — Com. Wygorn.
do Lumbard — Oxford
do Meyr — do
do " Bīd fil ejus do
do Salom. — C. Wyltes
do Vives — Oxford
Judi Johs — C. Cant. Johannes for John?
do Mich — do
Judde Henr' — do
do Johes — Oxford
Judeu Delma — do
do - Milleyode — do

See the name Judaeus. 1199 to 1216. in M. 16. 359. where it seems to mean a Jew. Yet several of the names are the same as those above.

222-
m. 2.208.6, Slander & Abuse.

1735. M. 4. 166. There was an infamous post in Boston to which abusive verses, were sometimes affixed. Abusive prose, also, no doubt. — a sort of Pasquins Statue.

Ivory.

See M. 12. 57. 252.

M. 2. 288.

Ed. Enc. XI. 562

Ivory is the bony substance of the teeth of animals but is especially applied to the tusks of elephants. Those of the hippopotamus, wild boar, several phocae and the horn or tooth of the narwhal pass by the same name. Tusks of elephants weighing under 14 or 20 pounds are called crevelles, or as workmen say sorivelos. They are brought from India and Africa. None from India are above 4 feet long. Some from Africa are 6, 7, 8 or 9 feet long, and 6 or 7 inches thick at the large end, & weigh each 200 lbs, & upwards over 300 lbs — In general smaller & lighter, very much smaller.

The teeth of the seahorse, morse or trichecus rosmarus afford the hardest and whitest of all ivory — the largest are 2 to 3 feet long & weigh 30 lbs. — most are shorter — much curved.

The tooth or horn of the narwhal, a species of whale, is sometimes 10 feet long, & is fine ivory

Ivory is much used in the arts. Sculptures of images, and cameos of landscapes are made of it. & it is employed for every kind of ornament. Hollow spheres are made of it including within each other. It is made into billiard & other balls, and into baskets; into scales of mathematical instruments. It is exclusively used for comb-making; 70 teeth may be cut in an inch. The ivory of the seahorse has superseded every other kind in making artificial teeth. It is not so good as wood for flutes & other wind instruments.

From 1788 to 1799, the importation into Britain of ivory, was 1576 cwt. annually, or 18.914 cwt in 12 years or 176.512 pounds yearly. The tusks do not average over 40 pounds. An immense number of elephants must be destroyed yearly — at least 1970 to supply Britain. In 1818 the retail price of the finest in Edinburgh was 8/. sterling a pound. The E. India ivory at wholesale was worth in 5 years, 1804 to 1808, £25 per hundred weight, average about 4/6 per lb.

Dogs.

[Cont. from M.G. 340-341.

Laws of 1743. Unruly & mischievous dogs worried & killed sheep & lambs on the island of Nantucket. Any man allowed to kill any dog or bitch on the island: & any man keeping a dog or bitch shall forfeit 20/.

Laws of 1753. Same law applied to the dogs of Martha's Vineyard & Chelaque duck; & repeated as to Nantucket. They worried, wounded & killed sheep & lambs. Both Indians & whites kept Dogs at N. M.V. & C.

Laws of 1744. Unruly dogs do much damage in the Province by worrying, wounding & killing neat cattle, sheep & lambs. Every dog & bitch may be killed that is out of the care & inspection of the owner, except on the owner's land. Owners to pay treble damages.

Law of 1754. Dogs still kill sheep at N. M. Vin. & Chab. all or any dog may be killed. Dog keepers to pay 20/. (Same law as 1753

Law of 1754. Mischief by dogs in Beverly. Assessors of B. may tax owner of every dog, bitch & whelps. 1/ to every province tax, & proportionably to every other tax every 3 years.

"Dogs Misery" was the name of a meadow in Wallingford. Con. 6. 87. name perhaps derived from hanging dogs there, and so equivalent to "Hang dog Swamp".

Dogs. in Harper's magazine. April 1855.

1 The Bull dog. the most brutal & least intelligent of the species. Used for bull-baiting [He begins with the lowest grade & proceeds to the highest

2 The mastiff. the next in brutality & want of intelligence. A watch dog.

3 The Terrier — a small dog — used in sports of children; in killing rats, &c

4. The Greyhound — the fleetest of all — light & airy. Used for coursing. Hunts by sight only.

5 Spaniels — docile & affectionate, & beautiful. The Setter is a sort of Spaniel

6 The pointer. 7. Fox hound & Beagle. The Fox hound is a great favorite in England, & more is written upon training this dog than upon the training of the poor.

8 King Charles. A little pet with soft covering — a stupid dog. The Ladies Pet also

9 Blood hound — has the keenest scent of all, & hunts human beings. The Spaniards used them to hunt down & kill the native Americans. 200 300 years ago, they were much used in England & Scotland to track felons, & to pursue victims of political offences. Many kept on the borders of Scotland.

10 Dog of St. Bernard, or dog of the Alps.

11 Newfoundland dog, one of the largest, & highly valued in England.

12 The Shepherd Dog. — the most interesting & useful of all, and the type of the primitive dog. All pointing dogs proceed from this. His ears are erect like those of the wolf & jackall. No animal of prey has pendent ears. Hanging ears come from domestication.

M. 16. 32.

Dogs used to hunt men. [M.8.353.355; M.9.294.
Lothers

M.2.258. In the Slave States, Blood Hounds are kept for the purpose of catching runaway negroes. They are frequently advertised. The Bolivar, Tenn. Democrat of May 9, 1855, has the advertisement of James Smith, headed Blood Hounds!! He gives notice that he has purchased Negro dogs for the purpose of catching runaway negroes, & offers his services to all who have negroes in the woods.

A.V. Worthy gives notice May 29, 1855, in a placard posted on Montgomery Court House, Alabama, that he has a well known pack of negro dogs & will attend to all calls that he may be favored with. Terms for hunting reasonable. For catching in or near the city, 16 a negro.

Ed. Ency. VII. 644 } Employment of bloodhounds to hunt men in various ages & countries — Also dogs used in bull baiting and cruel sports.

M.16.371. Who might keep dogs in England or who might not, in former days.

Putnam's Mag. Oct. 1855. p.368 } The wild dog does not bark; the tame dog suffered to become wild, loses the gift in 2 d or 3 generation. The dog of Mexico, native, is utterly voiceless. The Esquimaux dogs have a regular concert, & give a dismal howl like that of wolves. Why do dogs bark at the moon? the writer asks.

See M.9.341 Mad Dogs. (M.2.292c.

M.13.411. Markham said in his time (1613, &c) "Madness in dogs is common and oft to be seen." It was incurable

M.13.408. Heresbachius mentions mad dogs, 1570.
Also he notices the Shepherds dog — very useful; and the Bandog which keepeth the house (a sort of mastiff

London p.1031. treats of Canine madness, & its prevention.
p.1028 &c. treats of Dogs of various kinds

Dogs in Hedley 1859 — Maj. Smith thinks they were formerly about the same in number as now — perhaps rather more numerous.

226 "An Act of Duty is an Act of Devotion"
M.2.256.

Every act of duty is an act of devotion, the most acceptable that can be offered. Prayer & supplication are but a small part of what is required of Christians. The duties of every day life demand attention. The farmer must plow, sow, cultivate the earth & gather his crops. The mechanic must procure tools & materials, & shape his work into forms of usefulness or beauty. The professional man must do intellectual labor — Woman must always be busy to do her various duties & keep her house & family in order, & aid the poor — All these workers may do all their work to the Glory of God. "The farmer in the performance of his labor may as truly honor God as the clergyman who is ministering to the spiritual wants of mankind. The mechanic, diligent in business, may honor God in his faithful & honest work, as really as he could by spending days & nights in prayer & exhortation." "The woman who wearily attends to the wants of her family, may realize in her soul, that she is serving God most faithfully when she performs her duty." Cor. of Ky. Evangelist Sept 14. 1854.

M.2.208c Stealing or Theft. Jail Breaking.
Shop or House Breaking. M.15.311.

M.4.103.1738. A pocket book picked from a pocket in Rev. Mr Hooper's meeting house in time of worship
" " " 4 men whipped in Boston for theft at whipping post
" " " Complaints of sheep, spiffs, tables, &c & other things being stolen from yards & gardens. Also furniture. Depth of stolen goods found at N. end.

M.4.139.1725. Newbury Jail broken in Aug. & 2 persons committed for capital offence escaped. Reward of 50£ for the breakers of the jail

1726. M.4.141. Silk Camblet Riding Hood. stolen from a pew — 20/ reward

1730. M.4.152. Ware houses were broken open, & money & goods were stolen.

1732 M.4.154. Portmanteau taken from a horse, full of clothing.

1742. M.4.185. 2 old Turkies & 31 young ones stolen

1737. M.1.165. House breaking & thefts now & then.

1777. M.13.238. Thefts were frequent in the revolution

Dancing — Cont from M. 12. 238. M. 9. 77. &c.

Danvers Celebrating 1852 - p. 80. A dance after a husking described in the old times. Pompey the fiddler applies horsehair to catgut, & grinning much, shows his ivory, & keeps time with foot and body.

"No grand cotillions brought from France
No waltz or polka then they knew,
But good old fashioned jigs & reels.
They lustily could shuffle through."

M. 15. 319. Dances after old spinning matches — Celebration p. 81

Pelham p. 47. Dancing followed old quilting parties sometimes in Abercrombie days.

p. 47. Rev. Mr Abercrombie of Pelham approved of dancing.

M. 10. 115. When Mr West was young, they had balls day after Thanksgiving. Had a negro fiddler. They danced well, though they had no dancing masters.

M 10. 175. Dancing was common in Bolton when Mrs Bunge was young.

M 10. 184 When Mrs Bryant was young, dancing was common at gatherings of young men & women. At ball at Thanksgiving. More dancing then now.

M 15. 424 & 15. 428. When Mrs Amsden was young, they had dancing on Election day. Day after Thanksgiving after Raisings, in connection with a sleigh ride in winter. Had a black or mulatto fiddler commonly. Sometimes they had only singing to dance after. Danced at weddings.

M. 15. 424 They danced with high heeled shoes and on sanded floors.

M. 10. 186. Mrs Cook says dancing was much more common in her younger days than now. Married people sometimes danced. Sometimes a dance after a quilting.

M. 10. 156. Mr Osborne, born 1762, says young men & girls had balls or dances, when old enough. Had a fiddler when they could get one; when they had no fiddler, some of them sang.

NH. 1 333. In Northampton 1760 to 1770 they had not regular balls, & there was no dancing hall; but they had dances. Young people danced at weddings — were coupled and had a fiddler. They also danced when they had a sleigh ride. Midah, a slave of Caleb Strong, Sr. was the fiddler almost always. A lively negro and well dressed. They sometimes took him into their sleighs, to fiddle for them at the public house when they stopped.

Dancing.

"Among savages, in every part of the globe, the love of dancing is a favorite passion". Robertson. Hist. Am. E. 1310

Dancing

The Synod (Presbyterian) of Newyork & N. Jersey, at its meeting in Brooklyn Oct 22. 1856, passed a resolution against professors mingling in amusement, accompanied with wine-drinking, dancing & cardplaying.

D. Spear remarked that dancing in the parlor, when only the family are present, is a quiet, cheerful amusement, and not a sin. But there are circumstances, he said, when dancing is a sin. The sin does not consist in the exercise or motion, but in the dissipation that unfits the mind for any thing moral or religious in world. He referred to parties called "Sociables" which commence at 9 o'clock or later P.M. refreshment at midnight, & close at 3 A.M. & the rest of the night is spent in getting home, "wined" up and wound up. Reported in N.Y. Evangelist.

1774 Oct 24 Dancing School in Boston adv. by Peter Curtis — will teach dancing "in the most polite manner". Curtis says he was educated in Paris & has taught dancing in several towns in this province.

1775 March 25 Mass Hist Coll 13. 237 "Dancing Academy" adv. in Boston

N. A. Review 1823 p. 91. Sheptor Dancing. Their arguments from the bible in favor of dancing.

Dancing at Weddings, early days.

Mass Rec. III. 224. 1651 "Whereas it is observed that there are many abuses & disorders by dancing at ordinaries, whether mixt or unmixt, upon marriage of some persons" therefore the court ordered that there should be no dancing in ordinaries upon such occasion or at other times, Penalty 5/.

[It is evident that it was a common practice to dance at weddings, nor was this forbidden except in ordinaries.

Presbyterians & Dancing

Presbyterians of the Old School, and the Am. Tract Society publish tracts against "the sin of dancing", but utter no protest against the traffic in human flesh.

Hadley 3. 35. Dancing in Hadley
" 3. 91 Dancing at Hockanum

230 Raisings. [M. 12. 235.

M. 2. 297

These were times of festivity. are described in verse by Andrew Nichols — Danvers Celebration p. 78

The ground is covered with timber, boards and chips. "And all have come, men, women, boys" — (this is a mistake, as to women, I think.) and the timbers move together briskly — the raisers pause now & then, and take a drink. The ridgepole is put on last, and one mounts it with a bottle swings it round, amid hurrahs, & then dashes it to pieces.

Danvers p. 79. Meantime, the women spread a table & on it are cider, coldham, fish, cheese, doughnuts, baked-beans, & good brown bread. [I never knew such a raising as this. Eatables did not belong to a raising in my native town.] After supper there is wrestling.

Danvers p. 79. A ring, a ring; some wrestlers new
Athletic skill, strength, prowess try;
Some run & jump, some dance & sing,
And close the day right merrily.

M. 12. 235. There was wrestling after raising in 1769. in Hatfield. [Also in my younger days.

[The old-fashions & frolics are gone with the actors, — gone forever, with the old spinning wheels & wheels.

In 1729 Deerfield voted to build a new meeting house and chose a committee "to procure cake & drink for the raising". [History of Deerfield in Sp. Republican 1854

[It seems that raising a meeting house, even without a steeple took a whole day & that something was furnished to eat as well as drink. In raising a meeting house, perhaps cake was furnished, if it took only a half day

In 1775. Leverett voted "to provide meat and peas or beans and some cake if needed, for raising-dinners" — Also voted 3 barrels cider, & voted to "mat 14 bushels of cake". (ie, to make 14 bushels of grain ground into cake, apparently. Hist. of L. in Sp. Repub. 1854

In 1739 the raising of New Salem meeting House cost £29. 13. 5. The bill was for rum, molasses, pork, beef, butter, wheat, sugar, cheese, and men and horses from Hadley.

Raisings.

In building a mill dam at Springfield in 1654, John Pynchon charged —
"For 3 quarts sack, sugar, butter, spice and flour for cakes 13/6." — Here were wine & cakes — there must have been a sort of raising for the dam. — Pynchon & Holyoke owned the mill.
He used 3 qts of Rum when he raised his saw mill 1667. 8/.

M. 1. 269.
M. 17. 158
M. 17. 183

Shattuck Genealogy p. 202 } Wilton, N.H., raised a meeting house, or attempted it Sept. 7. 1773. The town had voted to provide for raising the meeting house, one bbl W.I. Rum, 5 barrels N.E. Rum, one bbl brown sugar, ½ box lemons, 2 loaves loaf sugar. At the raising, 53 men fell, of whom 3 were killed instantly, 2 died soon after, others were crippled for life, and most of them injured. The liquor may in part account for the accident.

Bond's Watertown p. 1042 } Watertown Selectmen in 1673, paid for "a gallon of liquor at the putting down of Beaver Brook bridge". Not a long bridge. The raising of it is called "putting down" properly enough.
Ibid 1041. 14£ for liquor to rebuild the great bridge. 1681. (men worked in water.

Raising Roxbury Meeting House. 1673.
The bill of expenses & provisions for raising was £20. 16. 10. — £9. 5 to hands for victuals (here is the spirit bill, probably, with some other things.

232 Apprentices — Cont from Misc. 12. 108

N.H. 2.163. Daughter of John Killam of Brookfield was set out by the County Court as an apprentice to Samuel Parsons of Springfield, Mend 1692: "he to instruct and educate her in reading English, sewing & knitting that are necessary; she to serve till 21 attending all rules of apprenticeship; then to have 2 suits of Apparel".
Hamp. p. 181

Con. 6. 63. John Watson, an apprentice to Jno. Thrall of Windsor was to have 3 suits of apparel at end of time & 5£; and to be taught to read, write and cast accounts. Court compelled Thrall to perform 1685 —

Con 6. 61. Mrs Gorings son William 1684, to live with Capt. Newberry till 21. To be taught to read & write & have at end of time two suits of Apparel

E. Enc. II. 245 In the United States generally the master binds himself to send the apprentice to school & have him taught reading, writing and arithmetic, & he is to give him when 21 freedom dues, which are at least two suits of clothes, of which one must be new. In the country, the apprentice receives instruments of husbandry instead of clothing. Duponceau
M. 12. 108.

Con & M. 1. 309 Servants, for 4 years or more, in Pennsylvania, 1700 were to have 2 suits of Apparel, one of them new, at the end of their servitude; also an axe, grubbing hoe and weeding hoe. These were not apprentices.

Apprentices in England.

See Con & Misc. 1. 155. 179. 221.
Who may take Apprentices. Some to serve till 24. 5 Eliz.
Some Apprentices must have fathers who are freeholders of 40/. or 60/ a year. Common artificers may take apprentices whose fathers have no land.
All Apprentices to serve 7 years. Persons fit for apprenticeships may be compelled to serve, or imprisoned.

Con & Misc. 1. 186 Overseers of the poor may bind out apprentices, males till 24 and females till 21 or marriage. 43. Elizabeth.

Ed. Enc. XII. 58 The regulations of apprenticeships & the Statutes of corporations, were destined, it was pretended, to hinder ignorant workmen from following a trade they did not understand; but the true, though secret object, was to diminish the number of those exercising a trade, & to keep the supply below the demand; to exercise a sort of monopoly against the consumer. Hence the 7 years, and the obstacles to the entrance of new comers, & the attempts to limit their number. The affirms that long apprenticeships discourage industry & that rivalship alone gives good training to artisans.

Apprentices

Hampshire p. 115 } March 1678. William Clark had Benoni Jones, a son of Griffith Jones of Sp. dec^d, to live with him till
N.H. 2. 219. he is 21. Benoni Jones appeared in court & said he was willing to live with Wm Clark till 21. & W. C. said he was willing to keep him. Mr Clark was "to learn him to read & write and give him 5 £ at the end of his terme, with sufficient clothing, such as servants usually have, and at the end of the time, two suits of apparel." Court approved. [He was about 12 years old.

Ibid. William Holton Jr took another son of Griffith Jones named Peletiah Jones, on same condition as above, and he was to teach him "the art, science and trade of a weaver which he now himself occupies in", & to pay him 8 £ at the end of the terme, and two suits of apparel throughout. [He was about 14 years old.

N. Hampton 1. p. 232 } Wait Lyman, son of Robert, was by order of N.H. Selectmen put an apprentice to Medad Pomeroy, in 1692 "to learn the art & mystery of a blacksmith" and Medad P. engaged to instruct him in that trade & further "to instruct him in reading & writing, and learn him some vithodox catechism" &c. & give him at the end of his apprenticeship 2 suits of apparel, 5 pounds worth of tools, and a "good Bible".

Early Apprentices in Mass.

Rec. E. 90 } Lucy Smith is bound to Roger Ludlow for 7 years
1631 } He to find her with meat, drink & clothes, & pay her 5 pounds. [She probably could read. Nothing said about reading.

E. 94. 1632. Sarah Morley is put an apprentice to Mr Nathaniel Turner for 9 years – he to find her meat drink & clothing.

Hol. Reg. 1856. p. 184 } Peter Aspinwall, 1656-7 was "to take the two daughters of Robert Sharp, deceased, & find them meat, drink and
Jan 1656-7 } apparel, & learn them to read, to knit, spin and such housewifery, & keep them till married or till 18 years old" Peter to have use of Sharp's house & land; but to pay Sharp's son £5.

Con. 4. 127. Hartford put out Wm Blancher, 3 years 7 months old, son of late Wm Blancher, Jan. 1645-6. to John Eason till 21. He to be taught to read & write, & have at end of terme 2 good suits of apparel, Town to pay Eason £15.

Con. 2. 94. Hartford put out, 1676 ~~Decem~~ John Arnold for 15 years & 3 months to Ann Sanford. (He was 5 years 9 mo. old) till 21. She is to have him taught to read the bible & to write, give him 2 suits of apparel and £5 in country pay.

Cont. in M. 18. 574

m. 2. 296 Pies, Pasties, — Pastry,

Lee Paste & Pastry in Misc. 2, page 295 (294 296) and references to M. 2. 138. 294. 212. — Misc. 3. 16. 22 — M 4. 310. — & M. 2. 292 — M. 8. 378 — M. 9. 60. — M 11. 228 + 357
Con. 9. 344 — M. 7. 176.
Venison Pasty & Pie, Misc. 5. 145 — Con & Misc. 1. 228. Misc. 3. 53. 110. 219 M. 11. 38
Paste & Coffin — M. 3. 16. 22. 53. M 11. 354.

Northampton Pies, & elsewhere

M 10. 112. Mrs Eunice Wright born 1753, says they had pies in her younger days, but they were much less common than now. At her father (Jacob Parsons) they had no chicken pie at Thanksgiving. She thinks pies were baked on pewter plates.

M 10. 113. Mrs. Morgan (a Hallett) born about 1763, says they had pies at Thanksgiving, but very few the rest of the year. She thinks people in general, ie. farmers, did not have many pies, or rather had but few — chiefly on great occasions.

M 10. 184. Mrs Bryant born 1775, says in N. Bridgewater, where she lived, but few pies were made except at Thanksgiving and for company on other occasions. Her father was a physician. They had apple, pumpkin, mince, custard and other pies at Thanksgiving, and cranberry tarts.

Nat. Hist. 2. p. 170 } The English according to Parkinson, made pies of Sweet Potatoes, mixed with marrow, sugar, spice, and other things.

N. Hist. 2. 173. The English poor people ate boiled & baked pumpkins but knew nothing about a Pumpkin Pie. Parkinson

M. 2. 294 & 2. 295 Pastry baked on papers

Franklin in Poor Richards Almanac, mentions December under "those who deal in books,
Now not with readers, but with pastry-cooks". quoted by Harper. Dec. 1855.

Pies in Wisconsin 1856.

A resident in Wisconsin, in interior, where are no apples, says we make jellies of grapes, preserves of cranberries, apple pies of pumpkins stewed & mashed, with vinegar for souring, and mince pies of venison and pumpkin. He says the apple pies made of soured pumpkin taste like real apple pies.
Letter from W. in News Maine Rural. Sept. 1856

Pastry baked on papers

M. 7. 14. Burton's Melancholy, 1621. says there was no end to writing books and besides being read: — "they serve to put under pies, to lap spice in, & to keep roast meat from burning". The close stool & jakes were full of papers.

Pies, Pasties, Pastry.

Markhams Paste for the coffins of his pies was made of butter, not of lard — both rye & wheat paste, though he says Seame may be used for rye paste.

M. 18. 178. Lard was not much used in Cookery in England. See Holinshed.

Baily. Petty-Pattees. A sort of small pies made of marchpane and filled with sweet meats.

Baily. Patte. A little Pie

Baily. Pie. a dish of meat or fruit baked in paste

Baily. Paste. Dough kneaded for pies, &c — a composition of or sticking things together

do Pastry. work made of Paste & dough.

do Tart. a Pie made of fruit.

Dufieff. Pie in French is un pâté, une tourte [this including meat & fruit. [vin. tourte.

" Pâté de Venaison. a venison pasty

" Tourte. A sort of pie. Tourte de Pommes, apple pie

" Tourte de pigeonneaux. Pigeon pie

" Tourte de beatilles (tid bits) A giblet pie

Tarte. a small pie. a pie. Tarte a la creme, a cream pie. Tarte au fruit; fruit pie

M. 18. 300 The Latins seem to have had no name for a pie. A Greek word is borrowed to give the meaning in young.

Nod. Tart is soribilita, and a pastry cook is Serilolitarius. Yet —

young an Eel pie, is Anguillae crusta incoctae (an eel baked in a crust

" a veal pie is Edro vitulina crusto incocta (Calf flesh baked in a crust.

" a pie house, is pistoris dulcuarii officina. (shop of a baker of sweet things

" a Confectioner & pastry cook, both said to be pistor dulcuarius.

" Paste & dough is Farina aquâ subacta or depsta (Flour, worked or kneaded with water

M. 2. 245 Coffin. The frame raised for the pie or pasty was so called.

M. 13. 413. made of paste. "A mold of paste for a pie". Webster. The Latin Dictionary has not this meaning of the word, nor has Bailey, nor Dufieff.

Dufieff. Short paste is pâte brisée in French. Briser in F. is to break, to be brittle.

M. 3. 40. The English say they are not excelled in pastry by

State of E. any nation; and in venison-pasties they

1691. exceed all others. M. 9. 385.

English Pies

D'Israeli p. 301 The English were famed for merry Christmases & their Pies: and some Italians in England had a proverb:— "He has more business than English ovens at Christmas". D'I. says the pie-loving gentry of England were notorious; and late pies read Shakspeare at the same time in the halls of the nobility.

Ann. Rev. II. 437 At the Great Feast at York soon after 1400, there were made for the occasion 4000 cold Venison Pasties; 1500 hot venison pasties; 4000 cold Tarts, 5000 cold & hot custards. 4000 dishes of Jellies.

II. 443 " Pates de foies gras" are made at Strasbourg & Metz, and so far as Paris, Vienna & even Petersburg. The livers are those of Geese.

II. 444 Pate de canards d'Amiens. A duck pie

[Cont. on M. 18. 300

Autumnal Colors & Scenes.

[Cont. from M. 8 p. 105. 111. 51.

1854. Oct. 28. The ground is covered with leaves in many places, especially under & around the maples about my Elmstreet-house. In walking, they rustle under the feet; and in falling they still make a rustling noise as they strike against other leaves on the tree & on the ground. — in the morning, in a little breeze, &c. most have fallen but many remain on some maples — nearly all yellow. They drop while yellow but soon turn of a light brown or brown of several tints, but not dark brown. A little breeze makes the leaves run a hop along on the ground, making their rustling or leafy noise. They pile up in hollows, by fences, &c.

Little birds flit along from spray to spray on the hillsides & elsewhere. Jays scream; they are about chestnut woods. Flocks of blackbirds are seen now & then & make abundance of noise. Crows are heard. The gun is heard; boys & young men are shooting squirrels & such birds as they can find.

Mice & rats which have not been about the house during the summer, are brought back by the cool weather of autumn, or by other causes.

In a warm day, flies still are about our windows. and I see that horses are still plagued by them.

Autumn Woods in Ohio. Yellow Springs near Piqua Oct 28. 1855.

The autumn colors are less prodigal & brilliant here than at the east and north, but the trees here are larger & have a more abundant foliage, & the green of summer lingers longer. This is the fall of the leaf, & the ground is carpeted with gold & crimson under huge trees, & overhead there are masses of yellow & pink and dark maroon. The mosses are bright. The dogwood is a huge pink bouquet. A woodpecker hammers on a distant tree. A grey squirrel is frisking in a tree top. It has been snowing to day. There are springs & streams & all murmuring meadow grasses, & the lulling sound of falling waters. Letter in N.Y. Ch. Inquirer

Frost not the cause of Autumnal Colors. [N.Y. Jour. Commerce

It is very common to attribute this autumnal beauty to frost. This is an error into which young poets fall. One says "Little Jack Frost puts the coloring on". Longfellow & Bryant do not make this mistake. The occasion of the change is the ripening of the leaves; that gives them their gold, crimson, purple, just as the crimson, purple & golden hues of the peach, grape & apple come from the ripening of the fruit, not from the frost. Some trees are continually changing colors. Cowper in England noticed the changes in the sycamore (maple) "now green, now tawny, & then scarlet." — Prof. Hitchcock says the change comes from increased oxygenation of the coloring matter of the leaves.

Autumnal Colors & Scenes.

1854 Oct. Journal of Commerce Correspondent — about Autumn in the Bay State —

Farmers are gathering Oct 26, 1854 — Boys gather the greenings and russets for winter; also nuts. Oxen are drawing loads of corn & pumpkins from the fields; and there will be moonlight huskings, & pumpkin pies. The farmer cares little for the excitement of noisy politicians. The old Yankee farmer is a true Saxon — free of the southern, city, effeminate refinement. The true Saxon spirit makes New England what it is, & the puritan spirit still holds its sway among N.E. farmers.

There is a strong cool in the autumn mornings & the sun's rays are warm at mid-day. The lullaby of the evening cricket is still heard. The night winds whistle around the house corners, & leaves huddle together besides the rustic dwellings. The mountain forests of oaks, chestnuts, maples and pines are most picturesque. The golden purple & crimson colored leaves, mingled with the deep tinge of evergreens, present one boundless panoramic painting & nature is adorned in most gorgeous attire. Mountain, plain, hill & vale conspire to make a lovely & attractive scene about our Connecticut river. Holyoke excels all in comeliness; she seems to look across upon her companion Tom; & to behold the valley & meadow & forest spread at her feet, and to admire her own loveliness reflected in the river beneath. New England Scenery calls forth strong emotions & awakens noble sympathies.

J. of Com. Oct-24. 1854

"What a mysterious softening, what a heavenly repose steal over the mind, in looking at the autumn woodland, when the foliage is many colored, in the slanting rays of the sun, that, fast sinking, spreads a mellow gold over all!" — "And the many colored leaves drift in drifted showers at our feet" Lond. Home Companion — [Here are autumnal colors in England.

Autumn Scenes, or the Huskers. in Poetry by Whittier.

"Sharp frosts leave the woodlands gay". The sun rises broad red in a hazy morning — "a rayless disc of fire". The patient weather-cocks looked westerly from spire & dome; In a still day the birches stand motionless; no sound is heard ~~in the~~ woodlands but the nuts dropping by the squirrel's aid, and the falling leaves rustling among the boughs. The stubble fields are dry, where June winds rolled in light & shade the pale green waves of rye". The corn husks are dry & sear & the yellow ears shine out. The turnip is concealed by the lops "in many a verdant fold" and the pumpkins sphere of gold glistens in the slanting light. The creaking wain bears loads of husks & grain to the long barn floor. till the sun sets rayless as it rose, and sunset & moonlight are mingled into one.

Notebook VII. 370.

M. 16. 272

Whittier's Huskers Oct. 1865

Parching corn in the ashes & stirring it with a stick — from smith's sons [illegible]

Autumnal Colors & Scenes

Hovey and Downing, p. 381. observed great beauty of autumnal tints in New Jersey in September and October. He noticed the following trees as assuming the richest hues in their foliage:—

Scarlet Oak, color bright scarlet. (Quercus coccinea
Dogwood (Cornus florida) } deep crimson.
Tupelo & sourgum (Nyssa &c) }
Maples of different species (Acer) shades of yellow & deep orange
Sweet gum (Liquidamber) [red not noticed] reddish purple
American Ash — — — a sombre purple
Intermediate shades filled up by birches, sycamores, elms, chestnuts, and beeches; [how could these brown shades be "intermediate"?] In contrast to the whole, a rich intermingling of the deep green in the thick foliage of the pines, spruces & hemlocks.
[not a very satisfactory account.]

Pines.

"In Autumn the pine trees shed their needles, and the earth beneath them becomes tawny." Barnstable Patriot, Jan. 1857.

(p. 239) Autumn Colors in England.

"Yellow is the livery of autumn, in all the shades of ochre and orange; the fine and yellow leaf" becomes the general cast of the season; the sober brown comes next, & then decay." Journal of a Naturalist, 1879 in Lon. Q. Review No 78. p. 413

Stevenson's account of English autumnal leaves mentions red; but this writer does not allude to red. He says only different tints of yellow, followed by brown. His scene is a very pale yellow.

Autumn Scenes in England, in the Wood lane & Walk of the Naturalist. Ibid. p. 415.

The peculiar feeling of the air & the grandeur of the scene around us, dispose us to contemplation. There is a silence in which we hear every thing, a beauty that will be observed. Stumps of old oaks, ragged & hoary. Steeps bursting through forests of verdant mosses, fern, parsley, bramble, or lichen. Festoons of some plants, berries of others of various colors, sprigs of hazel and thorn; the agaric built its tiers & shades, variety of forms and tints; the squirrel agile with life, darts up an ancient beech. The jay springs up, and screaming tells of danger to her brood; the jocund woodpecker, at noise of the woodpecker. The hammering of the nuthatch in cleaving the nut, the humble bee on the disc of the purple thistle, an emblem of the season, the [illegible] is lonely with a single blossom. The spider has fixed her tackle to the dry sprig, and motionless in the midst of her web, her expectant prey, [illegible] dew, trembling with the zephyr's breath.

(pp. 11-12, p. 146)

Autumnal Colors & Scenes

11.11.98 Falling of the Leaves. (Journal of a Naturalist R. L. R. p. 15

"Ben falls the "sere and yellow leaf, parting from its stem without a breeze, tinkling in the boughs, and rustling scarce audible along, rests at our feet."

Howitt in N. Hist. p. 317 mentions in October that Sugar maple (from America) has scarlet leaves and weeping birch has gold and bright red leaves.

Howitt mentions the autumnal colors of England as orange, yellow, purple, red, says one of the species of tree has its color. Calls autumn colors splendid in England. He has tawny also & red of the cherry. Lemon of the Ash — Honey of the willow.

N. Hist. p. 15. p. 313

Late Autumn, or November.

Youths & maidens have gathered the brown nuts. Autumn has doffed her gorgeous apparel. Every leaf has faded & fallen. The leaves & flowers are all dead, the grass is withered and all verdure faded. Beauty has departed & music has departed. But in few months all will reappear. N.Y. Evangelist. 1857

Sugars. [Cont from M. 15. 66.

Con. 5. 154 to 159 | New England men were concerned in Sugar plantations in the West Indies, & were owners of slaves there, in 17th century. Richard Lord & Samuel Willis of Hartford and John Pynchon of Springfield carried on a Sugar Plantation in Antigua, 1680 and before & after. It seems to have been a losing business, at least for Mr. Willis

M. 17. 133.

5. 154 to 159. Muscovado Sugar was valued in Antigua 1681 to 1684, at about 18/. per cwt, or a little short of 2 pence per lb. N.E. money.

5. 154. Sugar in Nevis, 1684, is said to have been only 12/. per 100 lbs or cwt — not 1½d per lb.

Con Musc & 1. 331 } Sugar in Barbadoes before 1699 was valued at 12/6 per 100 lbs. or 1½d per lb. for costs, fees, &c: Probably not perfect muscovado Sugar. Price in Sterling probably.

1773. M. 13. 46 Jamaica Sugar adv at 13£ to 17£. O.T. Cwt. (34/8 to 45/4. £, m

1734 M. 13. 375 Loaf Sugar 3/6. lb ¼ — 1724. M. 13. 368. Bro. Sugar 84/. Cwt.

1767. M. 13. 211. Loaf Sugar. N.E. 6/6 O.T. (10⅔). Co. English. 7/. O.T. (11⅕

" " " Brown Sugar 3/. O.T. (4⅘ d. l. m.

1716. 4. 131. Jamaica Sugar adv. at 60/. Cwt.

1734 M 13. 375 Muscovado Sugar 7£ per cwt. — 1731. M. 4. 153. Loaf & musc. Sug.

1682-3. M. 14. 141. England imported Sugar

14 139 do. exported Sugar 6117 Cwt. brown do. 6559 Cwt and White Sugar 299 Cwt. Loaf Sugar 813 Cwt. & 736 and 44 Cwt. 136

Sugar imported into chief ports of Europe, 1853, 694.500.000 lbs

do " do " 1854. 664.200.000 lbs (Russia excl.

do " into Great Britain 1853. 728.000.000 lbs

do " do 1854. 930.700.000 lbs.

Total 1853. 1.332.500.000 lbs — Total 1854. 1.594.900.000 lbs

The use of tea & coffee in Europe, opened an enlarged market for sugar, and created a new demand for that article in W. Indies. [Before & after 1700] N.Y. Tribune. 1855

Sugar was cultivated in Western Asia & Northern Africa before the end of the 14th century, & had become important. The Moors brought it into Spain & cultivated it in Andalusia; and it was planted in the Madeiras by the Portuguese, who in 1570 had 60 sugar manufactories in the island of St. Thomas alone. Thence the Spaniards carried the cultivation into America. Now (1855) 1500 millions of lbs of Cane sugar are produced yearly, & 500 millions of pounds of beet-root sugar. Sugar refining was not begun in England till 1659. In 1700 the consumption of England was only 20 millions of pounds, in 1853, the United Kingdom consumed 818 millions of pounds of sugar — or 28 lbs to a person! what a change! Edinburgh Review apr. c. 1855.

m.13.161 Loaf Sugar English, was single & double refined. Sugars.
1946. "London refined Loaf Sugar" adv. m.4.96.1731

Uses of Sugar.

"Sugar is wrought by confectioners into a thousand different tempting preparations; it is crystalized, candied, made into syrups and sugar plums, whipped up with eggs, beaten up with butter, kneaded up with flour, incorporated into cakes & chocolate, congealed in ice creams, dissolved in sherbets, presented in forms as massive as rock salt, or light as snow or sea foam". (So much for Confectioners.)

"Sugar is a component part of almost every meal taken at the eating houses; it is as necessary as salt in our kitchens. The sick man's water gruel is flavored with sugar, the child's pap, the pudding eaten by his father and mother; it mingles with our morning beverages coffee, tea, chocolate; it is used even by the water drinker. Take away sugar, and half the receipts in cook books would be rendered useless." N.Y. Evening Post. Dec. 15. 1855.

Sugar in N.York June. 1856.

St Croix 7¾ to 9c — Havana white 9¼ to 9¾; — Hav. brown & yel. 7½ to 9½c
N. Orleans 7¼ to 8½ — Porto Rico. 7¼ to 9¼ — Cuba Muscovado 7 to 8½
Stuart's Double ref. 11¼ — Stuart's crushed 11c & ground 10½. Some crushed 10½
Sugar has not been so high for some years as now.

Sugar in N.York Oct. 15. 1856

St Croix . . . . Hav. White 11 to 11¾c. Hav. brown & yellow 8½ to 10¾
N. Orleans 8 to 9¼c — Porto Rico 8 to 10c. — Cuba Muscovado 7¾ to 9¼
Manilla 8¼c — Stuart's crushed 12½. Double refined loaf 13¼c
Stuart's Double refined crushed 12¾. Do do. ground 12¼c

Sugar has risen considerably since last June. The advance in Sugar is said to have a genuine basis. There is a great increase of consumption, owing to increase of population able to purchase sugar; a great increase in the use of preserved fruits, less beet sugar made in France, &c.

m.4.132
1717 &c. Rum, Sugar & Molasses were staple articles & frequently adv.
1720 m.4.135 Same three articles often advertised

1735. There was a sugar house in Boston for refining sugar.
m.4.157. Loaf Sugar offered for sale. Was this the first? Probably not.
1736 m.4.158 Muscovado, clayed & Loaf Sugar, &c from 1/. to 3/. lb.
(from about 5d to 1/2 l. m.)
" " " Sugar Candy adv. (m.11.50.
1770 m.4.209. 98 hhds refined Sugar imported from England.
1774 m.13.234. "Small Mahogany Sugar chest".

[Cont. m.11.18.286

Ores. Mines. Iron Works, &c

[Continued from M. 12. 359

Con 5. 111. Iron Works at Saybrook, 1702.

Con. 5. 111. / 228. 234. } Iron Ore at Tittons Marsh in Windsor & Contests about it, 1725. &c

5. 111. Iron Works at Suffield.

Con. 5. 57. 143. 186. / 5. 2 26. 235. } Simsbury Mines. and various proprietors and proceedings.

Con 5. 121. Newhaven Iron Works began 1655. East Haven call themselves the "Iron Work Village". 1706.

Con & M. 1. 57. Iron Works & Refinery at Lyme. 1741. They refined pig iron from Philadelphia. / Iron works in Lyme 1762. Con & M. 1. 57.

Same. Iron works proposed at Naugatuck falls. Derby 1760

Same Furnace to make pig iron in Cornwall proposed. They had purchased 78 of great oak wood in Salisbury 1761. 62 — [These people wanted a loan of the colony.

Con & M. 1. 58. Steel made by Higley & Dewey 1728

" " Works in Simsbury 1740. Rev. Timo. Woodbridge concerned

" " Aaron Eliot of Killingworth made Steel some years, 1772, &c

1655. Con. 9. 151. Iron Works near Newhaven talked about They were beyond the Farms at Stony river.

1656 " " " Works were apparently in Operation. Were carried on many years, & employed a number of hands.

see below Some of the workmen were vicious & made trouble.

on. 17. 226. Robert Lymans Minerals

John Pynchon in his account book says: —

"1682 May. 2. Let Robert Lyman have a young cow, 3 or 4 years old, to discover & show me, and such as I shall take with me, where all his mineral matters are".

M. 17. 224 to 226. Black Lead Mine at Tantiusque (Sturbridge) worked in 1657. 58 & 59.

Rec. II. 11 / 1642 } John Glover & others of Dorchester proposed to work a mine in Neipnett, 40 or 50 miles from Boston. Granted, but they must go on with it within a year. [Was this the black lead mine?

see above. Newhaven Iron Works

Con. 9. 100. In 1676. Major Thomas Clarke of Boston was concerned in these works & John Wilford was Clerk of the works & agent of Maj. Thos Clarke.

Con. 9. 102. In 1668. Iron works unprofitable. Post, Pinion, Russell, & Butter were supplied with provisions, but had to take wages in shares

M. 18. 38. 39. 40 Notices of Old Iron Works and new bloomery.

Ores. Mines. Iron Works. &c

Mass Rec. II. 61. 81 misc. 6. 296 } First proposition & grant for Iron Works on [illegible] 1643-4. March. Privileges granted

II. 125. 1645. Greater Privileges granted. The company to furnish Carriages at not over 20£ ton. Their plan also included "making guns, pots & all other cast iron ware".

II. 185. 1646. Privileges extended.

III. 91. 1646 Nov. Mideader was agent for Iron Works. Others concerned that seem foreigners. They were dissatisfied and wanted greater privileges - wrote a sharp letter. Court replied kindly but firmly. It seems, they complained because they could not get readily money for iron. The court said the smiths & others had little or no money; that men could not pay money if they had it not; if they were compelled to pay money, it would be better to get foreign iron by sending pipestaves, corn, &c. The works were less advantage to us, because the owners dwelt in another country. They expended some upon workmen & provisions, but that would hardly recompense the wood & timber, which being in the heart of the country, was of some value, &c. — They had liberty to set up 6 Iron works, together or in different places, & for each complete iron work set up, 3 miles square were granted or 9 square miles, making 54 square miles of land, if 6 works were built.

III. 142. 1648. There were Iron works at Lynn. This or some Company

III 351. 1654, called the John Becks & Co. Henry Webb's property attached for debt of this Co.

III 370. Sept. 1654. There were Undertakers of the Iron works, and deputies or Attorneys for them, Plaintiffs, against Mr John Giffard, late agent of the Undertakers, defendant. The action was for 13.000 pounds. On examination it was found that Agent Giffard had made false charges, cast expenses & gifts, & sold tons of iron disposed of, which he has not credited to the Iron works, (expenses, gifts & iron not credited) nor the profit of the farm, which he used for himself, &c. Execution ordered for plaintiffs for £1896.6.11 (£1896) This before the Court 1655 again, & sum reduced to £225.19.1.

IV. 1. 137 1653 Lynn allowed 10£ yearly, because Iron works ~~erected~~ 14 1. 434 workers an free from taxation. — There were suits and creditors. 1653 & 1654 & 1655. — 1660. 10£ no longer allowed Undertakers of Iron works at Lynn, which was for their country rate. - (This and above different.

IV. 1. 311. Oct 1657 Iron Works in present being not like to continue long; nor do Gentlemen in England to whom Court granted privileges prosecute the same. Present owners of the works do not always supply the inhabitants with iron & do not promise to make undertakers covenant good - People of Concord & Lancaster may set up iron works in their towns. Not to hire workmen most employed about the works in Hammersmith & Braintree.

IV. 1. 429 1660 There was an Iron Work at Concord - may dig ore on public land, but not on private land, ~~only~~ as they desired, with the house (See Sheet back.)

II. 16. 63. see Iron made at the works

IV. 2. 61 & 85. 1662 & 63. Joseph Hill & Richard Collicot petition about Iron works. Court on page 365.

Female makers of Garments.

Continued from Misc. 9. 163. & 1. 2. 329

The first Wm. Clark's wife, originally a King, made garments abundantly, 1757 to revolution or after. He charged the work on his book

Work for Ebenezer Clark's family 1765.
making head & along cloak for wife 8/. Gown for Rhoda 1/2
Gown for Anna 1/2. Gown for Abner 1/. Gown for Jemsha 2/
Gown for wife 2/. Gown for Anna 1/7. Gown for Rhoda 1/4
1766 Gown for Dorcas 1/4. Gown for Abner 1/. Loose gown for Jemsha 6
Gown for Jared 10/. Cutting out 3 "hoppers" (kirtlepins) 5d
1768 making 7 gowns 11/4. making pair of Stays for Anna 6/
Gown for Rhoda & altering gown for Jemsha 2/6
altering Stays & making gown for wife 3/.

1762. John Baker's dau. Abigail, a gown made 11/.O.T. (1/6.L.C.
do do " Sarah " " 10/.O.T. (1/4.L.C.
altering 2 pair Stays 17/.O.T. — Gown for Susannah 7/.O.T.
Gown for wife 15/. (2/.L.C.) — altering gown for wife 2/6.O.T.

1758. John Pomeroy's wife, making Gown 2/. altering one 1/.
1781. Elisha Cooke's wife, do do 2/.
1761. making stays for John Wright's wife 75/.O.T. (10/.L.M.
1760 " cloak for her daughter 9/.O.T. (1/2½ L.M.
1759 making gown for Sarah Barnes & Dear Hunt's 1/3. (
do two more gowns in part at 1/. ea.
The price for making a gown for a grown person was 2/.

1758. Capt Jona. Hunt's daughter — a Holland Gown 17/. (2/3½ L.M.
" " " @ — a Linen gown 14/. (1/10⅖
1750 " " " wife & do — each a gown @ 15/. (2/.
" " " wife — a gown @ 17/.
1761. " " @ daughter a gown 14/.

1783 Abner Barnard's daughter. a long Cloak 3/4
1764 Enoch Clark's daughter — a gown 1/. 1766. 2 do 3/. 100 for child 8
1766 do do wife's Prentice. a gown 2/. 1767 gown for wife 2/
1772 Dear Elm Hunt's wife Gown 2/, & gown to Mary Pike 2/. (she lived there
1774. Mary Pike, gown & altering Stays 2/8
1780 John Baker, stays for Susannah 9/. Gown for wife 2/.
1761 Jemima Burt (sister of Oliver) a riding hood made 3/4
1765. Joel Hunt. Cutting out a small gown 2d.
1770 " " Altering a gown 6/. (
1765 Saml Baker's daughter, a long Cloak made 3/4
" a Gown for him made 2 loose gowns cut out — 2/6

[Loose gown is the old name for short gown.

Female Makers of Garments.

Wife of William Clark — continued in work.

May 1768 Making for Experience Clark (Daniel's) a pair of Stays and making over a gown for Irena 10/8.
Oct. making a black Cloak 2/5 (Daniel Clark's family
Nov do a worsted Cloak 2/5
1769. making over gown for D. Cs wife 1/3 – Gown for wife 2/
do Gown for wife & altering one for Irene 2/5
do Gown for Mary 1/.
1781. Elisha Cook's wife, a gown 2/. Coat for child 10d
1783 Making "Dress" for Cook's Daughter 2/
1787 Making Gown for John Baker's wife 1/6
1786. do " for Irene Clark of Daniel 1/4
" do " for Daniel Clark's wife 2/.
1772. do a frock for Thomas Starr's child 1/2½
1766. Robert Breck – altering Gown for wife 1/1. Coat for boy 1/. 1767 Gown for boy 1/.
do do – 2 gowns for boy 1/4. 1768 gown for boy 10d.
1768 Co do making 2 pairs breeches for Jacob White & 8d.
do do – altering Stays for wife 1/2½: Gown for girl 1/6
1769 Ebenr. Clark. brother – a long Cloak for Jerusha 3/4
1788. Elijah Clark. making a Hat for your Daughter 1/2½
1789 do do – Cutting out a loose gown & altering a hat 9d.
1790 do do making Hat for daughter 1/.
" do do altering Hat for wife – 6d.
1768 Thos. Starr. makg pr. long breeches & finding thread 1/
1769 " " " breeches, same – 1/.
1770 " " " breeches & findg Thread 1/.
1781. Quintus Pomroy, making stays for daughter 4/2
1779. Enoch Clark, making gown, altering riding hood &c. 3/6
" " " making gown for daughter 1/4.
1759 Saml Atwood, making Gown for wife 18/ O.T. (2/4⅖
" Co do making a Shepherdee 7/6 O.T.
" Co do making gown for wife 16/ O.T. (2/1⅗

1779 & 1780 She made for the hired man J. Hendrick Sleighter, 2 shirts @ 1/2½ each; a frock, overalls & hair trowsers all with thread 3/2, Woolen shirt & making 9/3. checked shirt & making & pr Stockings 13/ Cloth for frock & making 4/8. 4½ yds checked Cloth for 2 shirts @ 2/5.

1788. Sister Jerusha, making a "Bunit" 1/2½; 1791 making a hat 2/. (She made them
1786. Josiah Dickinson, making a cloak 1/6.
1787 Enoch Clark – a hat for his wife 1/2½: Wm. Pomroy's wife a hat 1/2½
1787. Abner Barnard – a long Cloak for his wife 3/4: do do a bunit 1/8
1771 Stephen Baker. – making Coat for boy 1/; Cutting a garment 8d.
Co making little gown 9d.

1855 Sept. Mrs Damon, from Reading, is at my house. Has been a dress maker for 16 years. — Says her price for a Calico gown or dress, cutting & making is 5/. and was 4/. years ago - she has risen only 1/. A delaine or worsted dress, cutting & making, is $1.25. and a silk dress 1.50 - about 25 cents higher than formerly. Making a Lasque is 1.50, the same as a silk dress as they require considerable work. The common sacks are made cheaply, commonly at home. A dress fully furbelowed or flounced costs $3.00. or double the price of making a plain silk dress. The above prices refer to plain dresses. Mrs D. says some in the country in the vicinity of Reading ask more than she does. Those who go & work in families charge 75 cents a day. In Boston 1.00. and 1.25 per day.

When I came to Northampton in 1822 long after a common seamstress charged 25 cents per day for sewing. — 40 and 50 years ago Miss Rhoda Clark who was a tailoress cut and made Mens & boy's garments at peoples houses at 1/6 or 25 cents per day, and had two shillings. She made all sorts of garments for farmers and cut them, (in Elm Street

Grist mills & Millers.

Cont. from Misc. 11. 135

1758 to 1760 Capt Jonathan Hunt ground for William Clark & charged for grinding — vor.
Grinding Indian corn 1/. a bushel. Old Tenor (1 3/5 d. lawful.
Grinding & Cotting rye 2/. a bushel. do — (3 1/5 "
Grinding Provender 1/. a bushel do — (1 3/5 "
Grinding & Bolting Wheat 3/. a bushel do — (4 4/5 "

1788 Grinding 3 bushels rye & one of Wheat 1/6. (4 1/2 bushel. (Notably bolting included.

1754. m. 13. 172 } Windmills were used about Boston to grind grain One on the neck. — One on the neck 1745. m. 4. 19

1707. m. 4. 123. Windmill on Foit Hill for sale.

1741. m. 1. 107 Windmill on Boston neck in good order for sale

Querns or Handmills

Ed Enc XXIII. 120 } These are still used in the Shetland Islands. The stones are about 11 inches in diameter. A handle is fastened to the upper stone, which is turned by a female with the right hand, while the left hand supplies the grain through a hole in the center. — They have also small millstones of micaceous gneiss, carried by water on their funny streams.

Hist. of Liverpool } Windmills seem to have been the principal grinding mills about Liverpool — One at Booth, was burnt Jan. 4 1834, said to have been over 500 years old.
A storm about Liverpool 1565. overthrew "many windmills" and other buildings.

Edward More, one of the inspectors of Liverpool, had wind mills then 1667. He says 1667 that "in his grandfathers time, two three others set up mills, but they were prosecuted, & it was decreed that they should be fined & their mills pulled down, & it was done. All in the town were forced to grind at More's mills, or carry their grain to mills out of the town. He seemed to glory in this oppressive privilege — says his grandfather got for toll 16 measures of malt & 16 measures of bread corn a week, & he used all these in his house. He got at Booth mill also 16. 18. or 20 measures a week. He had the great offices in those parts, & people feared him, "and all for fear or love grinded at his mills".

Hist of Ch In Charlestown, Mass, a windmill was built on Windmill Hill in 1635, by Robert Hawkins.

Hist of Dor. A grain mill was built on Neponsit river, Dorchester by Israel Stoughton 1633 — [the first in Massachusetts.

Hist of Ch. Charlestown had in 1640, the above windmill, a water mill near Shot pond, & in 1645 a Tide mill — all for grinding — Charlestown had a sawpit but no sawmill 1640.

Hist. of Charlestown p. 115 } The tide gristmill in Charlestown was leased to a miller 1645, who was to have 1/3 of the profit of the mill for his services a year. So he had 1/3 of 1/16, or 1/48 part of the grain ground. The owners allowed something when the mill was dressed [pecked?] 8 gallons of lamp-oil for the use of the mill; & a house for the miller or 30s money — [Did they grind evenings? or was the oil used on the grindstones, &c.

Woodbury Hist. p. 67 } Some of Woodbury first built a small mill, soon after the settlement. They stones were about two feet in diameter and 6 inches thick. — A new mill built 1681 on the Pomperang — was often injured by freshets or floods. A sawmill was built by same man before 1683 on Mr. John Hewlett — A new mill by Stiles &c. 1691.

Hist. of N. Carolina p. 132. of this } In 1737, there were only 2 or 3 water mills in N.C. and no windmills. Planters generally ground their grain by hand mills — at Grist mills they ground at the rate of 1/16th. though the law allows only 1/16th.

p. 126. They exported plank & boards 1737. Were these sawed by hand? or had they saw mills? None alluded to.

Professor Willard when studying at Stafford, 1791, &c. used to go to mill for his uncle. He used to ride "to the grist mill with a bag of corn on the saddle for a cushion, and watch the grinding."

[All grain was carried to mill on horseback, or nearly all, from the first settlement of the country till some years after 1800. Carts were used when many bushels were to be carried to the mill at once.

Groton Hist. p. 37 } A gristmill was built by John Prescott of Lancaster in Groton, or by his son Jonas, who removed to Groton, before 1673 but some years after the town was settled. It was in what is now Harvard. Jonas Prescott 1673 was to grind the town's corn every second (Monday) and sixth (Friday) day in every week — Town granted 500 acres upland, 20 acres meadow, & freedom from taxes 20 years, for building the mill.

p. 38. 1681. Jonas Prescott was to build a sawmill, & to sell boards to the towns people 6 pence a hundred cheaper than other mills sell them. This seems first sawmill in G.

Mrs. E.B. Browning } "As a windmill, seen at distance radiating
Its delicate white vans against the sky."

— Grist mill in Ireland 1733.

The Miller in Ireland, in his verses to Stephen Duck, 1733 says he stands near the hopper with dusty coat & dusty throat:
"The stones, the wheels, the water make a din;
Hogs grunt without, or squeaks a rat within."

[Cont. p. 331.

250 Spinning - & price &c from Cont. 10. 305

See M. 9. p 143 117 M. 2. 298a Cont. 10. 292. 298
2. 294 & 223. 304.

1774 William Clark's wife or some of his family spun shoe thread many runs at 6d per runde Patron Miller.
Carding & spinning a run Tow Yarn 6

1788 Spinning 4 runs Cotton warping 3 knots (some at 7 or more

1778 Spinning 9½ runs linen yarn - apparently 5/ for all

Mass. Records M. 9. 1642 } Selectmen were to have some oversight of children, neglected by parents — & among other things were to see "that such as are set to keep cattle be set to some other employment withal, as spinning upon the rock, knitting, weaving tape", &c. [It was expected they would spin, knit, weave tape, &c. while they were abroad keeping cattle, as children & older ones did in Europe

M. 17. 35. Pynchon's accounts. 1690. Spinning 26 runs was
M. 17. 271 26/ — Spinning yarn 15 lbs at 1/8 1677.
" " — Co Cotton wool. 4 lbs @ 1/4 5/4

Mass. Rec. III. 396. 397. May 1656. } Court refer to "present straits & necessities in respect of clothing" — country not likely to be as well supplied as it has been in times past from foreign parts; (why not?). Spinning wool, cotton & flax to be encouraged.
p. 403 of this all hands not necessarily employed on other occasions, as women, girls, boys, are enjoined to spin according to their skill and ability. Selectmen to assess every family at one or more spinners, or at ½ or ¼ of a spinner, according to capacities. A whole spinner after 1656, to spin 30 weeks every year, 3 pounds per week of linen, cotton or woolen; & presumably for ½ & ¼ spinners. Penalty 1/ for every pound short.

Felt's Statistics p. 360 } Spinning School in Boston 1753. 300 spinning wheels on Boston Common.

Mass 13. 216. 217. Spinning Matches 1768. '69. &c

Prices 298. 1700 and after. All had spinning wheels & yarn
" 151. Spinning Cotton 10d per runde. 1790

Prices 146. Dr Hunt paid for carding, spinning & weaving plain cloth in 1781. 1/6 yard; in 1782, 1/6½; in 1783. 1/6½ 7d. yard.
" 146. do. for spinning, weaving & whitening fine linen 3/1½. 1782
" 146 do for carding, spinning, weaving & whitening tow cloth 1/10½. 1782
" 146 do. for spinning, weaving & coloring checked cloth 1/11. 1782
" 146 do for spinning & weaving checked linen 1½ 1782
" 5. Spinning Duck for L. Shepard. 1790 to 1792.

Spinning

M 7. 66 } Before 1485 } Females are represented as spinning without a wheel, in a sitting posture. The distaff staff is confined to a girdle about the waist. Both hands are on the thread, How the twisting is done does not appear.

Hadley Spinning.

Had 3. 120. Aaron Cooks folks — spinning 29 runs @ $4\frac{4}{5}$d. 11/7. 1772
" 120 Widow Bloots spinning @ $4\frac{3}{4}$d run.
" 120 do — Co. spinning Linen at $4\frac{3}{4}$d & $6\frac{1}{2}$ runs
" 722. wife of Dan West for Oliver Smith 1795
18 runs tow at 6d, woolen at 7d a run

Spinning Wheels

Con. 7. 81. Linen & woolen wheels (The 2 sorts. 1695. Linen Wheels 4/. ea
7. 81. Great Wheels (same as woolen. 1695)
7. 82. 5. Spinning Wheels 16/. 1695. (3/2½ each

252 Weaving — continued from M 12. 263

1764 Linen was wove for Wm Clark at 4 4/5 d per yard
1778 Linen was wove at Wlark's at 6d per yard
" do — — — — do — more at 6d per yard.
1765 A Pelham woman wove fine Cloth @ 8d.
1778. Weaving linen 30 yards @ 6.
1788 Weaving (as into Jemisha) 44 yards Linen @ 6d.
1788. Weaving Check 27 1/2 yards at 8d 14/4
" do Streaked cloth 5 yds at 8d. 3/4
" do Plain Cloth 25 yds at 6d
1790 Sylv Jemisha wove 52 yards @ 6d; 4 yards @ 8d
1791 do wove 22 " @ 6d; 9 1/2 yds bagging @ 4d.

Ed Enc VII. 203 to 209 } Weaving Cross Textum or Lenan, Gauze, Calgut, &c and figures of looms. Names of many parts of the looms.
M. 12. 262 Weaving Instruments
M. 18, 154 Bobbing. Columna textilis. Youngs Latin Dic. a weaver's quill or reed. an instrument to weave with.
Quill. a piece of reed or hollow plant on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof. Webster. [illegible] this meaning in Walkers Dictionary. see Twill below.
Spool is in Webster with our N.E. meaning
Spindle is in do " " do
A Spool or Quill for weavers is Fusus, in Young; that is a Spindle!
A Spindle or Spool — is Fusus do.
A Bobbin is not a quill for a common loom in Webster & Walker but is used to weave lace & net-work. It bobs about.
Bobbin is Bobine in French & used for winding silk
Bobine is one of the meanings of Spindle & spool in Hincie.
Twill is a quill, reed or spool to wind yarn on for weaving. Bailey.

M. 17. 304. Weaving in Springfield — from Pynchon Books.

Aaron Hall in his accounts charges for weaving towcloth and some other cloth 6 pence per yard, 1817 &c. Some weaving was 5d, and some was 7d & more 6d — 1810 to 1817.

(M. 4. 79. William Goodwin, the Sexton, was a weaver 1681 to 1690 and 0 z. He charged 6d, 7d, 8d or 9d per yard for weaving — most weaving was 6 or 8d.
Weaving plain linen, cotton, woolen, &c. cloth was 6, 7 some 7,
Weaving blankets and Napkins, &c. 8d 9d — some weaving 9d
Weaving cotton & linen mixed; cotton & woolen mixed.
These were par prices.

M. 15. 237 Old Weaving described at the Danvers celebration.
Old Spinning & Weaving of Cotton by [illegible] in 1790
of Pierpont Porter at Litchfield. See Town Histories Vol IV.
Also in Mr Bushnell's Homespun — in Savage Vol IV.

Prices 147. Weaving for Elliot, 1779 & 80. 8d & 9d Cotton & linen 1780. 9 yd
Prices 2 Weaving Duck for Levi Shepherd. 1790 to 1792

Weaving.

Hadley.

Hadley 3.246. O Smith gave for weaving 5d, 6d, & 7d per yard
M.Q.117 3.135 J. Pierce's family wove Linen cloth at 6 2/15 pence
towcloth at 5 3/5 pence, some at 5d. Woolen
in one instance was woven for 1d flax per lb.
3.115.1778. O Bartlett's wife wove at 5 yard; at 8d & 8½d
also linsey woolsey at 8¾d. 1779, weaving 5 & 6d.
Had. 3.120. At Aaron Cook's 1778. 37 yds Towcloth at 5d
" At John Cook's 1775 at 7/14d. Table linen 8d. 1777
" At Waitstill Cook's, Weaving at 6d, 6½ & 7¼d; bedtick at 7d.
" At Wm. Hamen Smith's, 35½ yds tow cloth 14/4 (about 5d, 1775
" At Olum Bartlett's 1778, 16 yds linsey woolsey at 8⅔d; some at 5
" Mrs Ballard 1779 18¾ yds at 6d. 9/14. 24 yds blanketing 8d. 16/
1781 to 1788 } 125. Daniel Curtis Weaving 18 yds plain cloth at 1/0½ 1781 & after
" " " " 36¾ yds " 14/4. do check 14/
" " " " 27¾ yds @ 4⅞d 10/8: 33 yds — 13/.
118. Weaving Ticking, 114 yards at 8d. 9/14. about 1773
M.Q.116.117. Weaving in Northampton at 5d & 4d and 6d.
" " do Checked linen bed ticking 8d yard. other sorts.
" " do Huckaback 9d. Diaper 8d. Pelham women wove diaper

Enos Smith's Accounts } Daniel Allen's folks wove 1784. 42 yds Tow cloth 12/ (only 3 3/7 pence per yard. — 17 yds checked cloth at 8d. 11/4
do. D.M. 1783. 12 yds plain cloth @ 8d. 8/

Prices 15. Josiah Clark 1760 wove crape at 1/9 yd. (prob. 7d lawful)
plain cloth at 1/6 (say 6d) and a blanket 11/. (say 3/8.

From Samuel Gaylord, senior's book. He was a weaver.

1763 Weaving 44½ yds tow cloth, part striped (at 3/7 O.S. average) 7.19.1. (5¾d lawful
1764 do 21 " do do. at 3/10½ O.S. £ 4.16 — (6¼d law
1773 do 12½ yds bedtick fine at 9d. lawful. Coverlid very fine 8/.
1765 do 7½ " Crape at 8d. yd. & 8d for looming; 2 coverlids @ 6/8.
1765 do 23 " Diaper @ 7/. O.T. about 11d. — 2¾ yds linen @ 4½d
1767 do 23½ " Diaper @ 7/. O.T. 1772, 33½ yds Tow Cloth at 5¼d.
1755 do 11¾ cotton bedtick fine at 1/1. yd. lawful. Coverlid 50/. O.T. 6/8
1756 do 5¼ yds Plain cloth @ 4/. O.T. (6¼d. — 1756. 3¾ yds Drugget @ 4/. O.T.
" do 5 yds Plain Check @ 8d — 13 yds plain cloth @ 4/. O.T.
" do linsey Woolsey at 8d. Tow & wool cloth striped @ 8d. lawful 8
1768 do 24 yds Towcloth @ 3/6. O.T. must 6d — 4½ yds check linen at 8d
1761 do 21½ yds Sacking at 2/. O.T. (3¼d. Pieces of Tow cloth @ 3/6 O.T.
1762 do 22½ " Diamond Table linen @ 5/6 O.T. (8¾d. 22 yds more at 8¾d)
1764 do 28 yds Cotton & linen at 8d. 23 yds Diaper at 6/6 O.T. (10d
1757 do 12½ " Checkd linen @ 8d. 25 " tow & linen pr striped 6¾d)
" do 13¼ " Diaper and Table linen at 8d. 12½ yds bedtick fine @ 10d
1762 do 22½ " fine Tow Cloth @ 4/. O.T. (6⅔d.) — 39½ " Sacking @ 3/5d.
1763 do checkd linen at 8d. do & 8d for looming. do 8d yd.
1752 do 15 yds linen & cotton @ 7/. O.T. Weaving checkd cloth @ 9¾d.
1753 do Coverlid 11d per yard. 10½ yds blankets at 8d.
1758 do Plain cloth @ 4/. O.T.

[Cont. on page 341]

254 Chesterfield, Early Settlers. | See Deerfield Book p 170

They had hard times. Some came to Northampton to winter. They got much of their provision from N. Hampton before they could raise much.

William Clark & Alt considerably with them. They bought of him much cider from 1764 to 1775; they had no apples for cider till they had been there 12 or 15 years. They often put up at Mr Clark's over night and he charged them for meals, lodging, horse keeping, ox keeping &c viz. 4 for meals, 6 for horse at hay over night and 4 for an ox lodging seldom charged — was 2 if charged. I conclude that when they came in with an ox team, they could not get home the same day, the road was so bad. When they came in on horseback, they sometimes remained over night.

These Chesterfield settlers bought, butter, cheese, pork, soap, Indian corn, Peas, Beans, Tallow, Salt, flaxseed to sow, seed corn to plant, Rye; and Cider apparently to a greater amount than any other article.

They brought in Maple Sugar, maple Molasses, Hemlock Shingles, Shoats or pigs, & doubtless other articles that do not appear. (Mr Clark did not keep credit much

Jeremiah Stockwell account began Jan. 1763 — for corn and cider. — His wife wove some for W. C.

John Narram — began 1764 — had peas, pork, beef, &c.

David Russel began 1764. Had many meals of victuals &c

Josiah Healy " 1764. Staid much at Clark's and bought many meals, & also other things.

Benjamin Tapper began 1766 — bought cider, pork, &c

Isaac Walker began 1767. Ebenr Brown 1773

Edward Keith of Gh. or Goshen or Wmsbg. made linen and woolen wheels, Rakes, &c. 1788. Also Tables, stands, &c

Prices 208. People in Chesterfield bought wheat, rye & some corn of T. Dwight & others in Northampton in 1766 & 1767 Also the people of No 5 or Cummington.

Prices 75 Early Settlers of Chesterfield, Worthington, Partridgefield, Cummington, Pelham & other towns bought much grain in Northampton & other articles — pork, molasses, sugar, cider, peas, &c Ebenr Hunt sold great quantities of provisions, &c. to these settlers. They took meals with him, & sometimes staid over night, with horse. Prince Cowan, Eph. Patch, &c

They doubtless bought in Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, &c

Prices 75 } Ebenezer Hunt charged ~~about~~ 4d a meal & 2d a lodging. Supper, breakfast, lodging & horse keeping were ~~sometimes~~ 1/8, but ~~at others~~ only 1/4 or 1/6. Sometimes 3 meals, lodging & horse were only 1/8 — When he charged 1/8 with only 2 meals, the meal 2 was over 4. or horsekeeping over 6. or both.

M. 2. 274. English Grammar.
This was taught neither in the Grammar School of Old England or New England. (See John Locke as to Old England. Misc. 7. 416.) A Grammar School was one where Latin Grammar was taught.

M. 13. 231. An English Grammar School is advertised as "now open" in Boston, Oct 1772; where were taught English Grammar & many other English branches. A private School.
When did they begin to teach English Grammar in New England? Is this one of the first schools for that purpose?

M. 13. 183. Salmon's Grammar was advertised in Boston 1758.
I think this was English Grammar

M. 13. 214. "A practical Grammar of the English Tongue" by John Gough, master of an Academy in England. Price 4/6. advertised 1772

M. 4. 71 & 1706 } "England's Perfect Schoolmaster or Directions for exact spelling, reading & writing." — For sale by Benjamin Elliot, a Bookseller

1720 — see p. 259. "Grammar" is to be taught with other things in Boston — Does this mean English Grammar? Somewhat doubtful. Probably Latin is meant.

Bailey's Dic. } says Grammarians are little teachers of Latin & Greek, who are generally ignorant of most of the useful parts of learning.

M. 1. 293. A Grammar School, Dr Belknap says, meant in N. England, a School where the learned languages were taught, & youth prepared for college: but the same Preceptor taught also reading, writing and Arithmetic.

When were boys & girls first sent to the same schools in New England? Not much of this done in early days, I think. None in Old England, I suppose, until Monks had separated them and they continued separate.

Boys & Girls together in School — (cont. from next page
Mr J. found an intelligent school master with 300 girls & boys together, & he had no difficulty in controlling them. He said he had more trouble with 50 boys alone than with these 300. He says there is more emulation, more quickness, and a more healthy tone of body & mind when boys & girls are trained together till about 10 years old, & it extends into their after life, and he thinks it is in accordance with the laws of God, as he was formed with mutual dependence for help from early age.

Charlestown

1636. June 3. Wm. Witherell was employed to keep school in Charlestown 12 months from Aug. 8. for 40 £. Seems free

Writing Masters.

M.4.164. 1734. Two writing masters advertise in Boston, Jan. Mr Samuel Granger "long a writing master in Boston, died in Jany. 1734.

1730. M.4.74. At a school in Philadelphia were taught Reading, writing, cyphering, dancing, and Needle work.

New England Schools.

Daniel Webster says:- "I have been familiar with the ~~[illegible]~~ N.E. system of free schools for above 50 years and I heartily approve of it. I owe to it my own early training. In my own early recollection of these schools, there exists to this moment, a fresh feeling of the sobriety of the teachers, the good order of the school, the reverence with which the scriptures were read and the strictness with which all moral duties were enjoined and enforced."

He says the instruction in the N.E. Schools promotes good morals, represses vicious inclinations, inspires love of character, and awakens honorable aspirations.

Wisconsin Schools, 1854.

Wisconsin expended more than 200,000 dollars in 1854 for school purposes. There are over 2000 school houses in the State. The average salary of male teachers in the state 1854 was $21.10 per month; of female teachers $10.87. [They probably boarded themselves] Male teachers, highest $45; lowest 15$. Female teachers highest 22.50; lowest $7.75 per month.

M.11.426. Boys and Girls together in School. [M.2.235: 2.298.

M.16.171 Mrs. Jameson is announced from her recollections & from experienced teachers, that it is a bad mistake in the training of children, to separate the sexes too early, or has been; this prejudice is now giving way, & the truth, she says, is more prevalent, that we ought to assimilate on a large scale, the public to the domestic training. The higher classes think the mixture of the sexes in early education, would make the girls masculine and the boys effeminate, but experience shows that the boys learn a manly, protecting tenderness & the girls become more feminine & truthful. Mrs. J. says that where this association has begun before 5 years old & continued till 10 or 12, it has uniformly worked well. Francis Horner visited a school in 1812 at Exmore, near Bridgwater, & the boys & girls stood up in the same class, which he approved. "This is the first mention I find of this innovation on the old collegiate or charity school plan — itself a continuation of the monkish discipline" says Mrs. J. A class of boys & girls accustomed to stand up together one bright, readier, better behaved; a mutual influence works for good. Mischief is much more likely to arise where boys & girls, habitually separated from infancy, are first thrown together. When more advanced

see preceding page

Schools

Sp. Republ. March 3 1855 — The little maiden tripping to school in winter has a dinner basket — has a hood & basque — is cheerly & has rosy cheeks. She greets other scholars. Safe away she puts her dinner basket — sits down to her study. The pleasant tinkle of the recess bell sounds, & sport & play take the place of toil & study, & joy rings out in merry peals, & the dinner basket is unladen (in recess or noon). At night she reels my home & sets beside the evening hearth, and then goes to bed. She dreams of studying & of sliding down hill, with basque & hood & mittens, &c.

Female Schools in England.

An English paper, 1855, says these schools are expensive and unpractical, & turn out "accomplished machines, cramped out of all natural use; — a little music which is more manual dexterity, a little drawing which is only distorted imitation of distorted copies, for neither art is ever taught in the breath and significance belonging to it; a little history which is but a parrot's roll-call; some geography which means a dotted line on a sheet of paper but which includes not the natural history, ethnology, nor history of foreign countries; needlework which leads to every thing but usefulness; modern languages which when "finished" reveal not the literature of a people, & are unserviceable for reading and for conversation: these, all the world knows, make up the list of English school-girls' accomplishments; and few parents dream of a more useful or intellectual education for them.

The N.Y. Tribune says these remarks are applicable to some other countries — meaning the U. States.

School Boys.

A Maine school teacher about 1825, had one boy who had pins stuck in his sleeve, twine hanging out of his pocket, & his stockings slipped down over his shoes. Being ordered to empty his pocket which stuck out from his body, out came isinglass, slate pencils, a ball, chewed India rubber, paper boats, a top, and among the rest a fly box containing a fly stripped of his wings & hanging by a hair rope on a pine wood gallows. Rural Intelligencer.

A School at Athens

Mrs. Hill has a school at Athens where the girls are taught to knit and sew, & are required to make a shirt completely. They say the multiplication table — "one and one are two, two and two are four" &c and clap their hands to keep time, just as children used to do in New England. This school seems a revival of our old fashioned primary schools. N.Y. Inquirer. 1855

1739. M. 4. 103. Mrs Mary Crab, Boston, adv. that she does all sorts of drawing and embroidery, with other needle work in gold or silver or slain. (Not a school.

Schools in Boston — not public. Needle work &c

[Cont from M. 12 112.

M.4.93.1730 M. Louis Langloiserie, was a teacher of French in Boston

M.4.114.1720. School adv for Grammar, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, writing, &c. Also Geometry, Algebra, Geography, Astronomy.

M.12.112. Notices of Boston Private Schools in 1709.1713.1714.1716 [Cont 1727.
no notice of Grammar in these.
One taught Latin & French, ov. 1727.

M.1.106 1720. } Dancing Master advertised Oct 3. Also Ladies taught Needlework, music & dancing.

M.1.117. 1727 }. Dancing master from London has a school on Tuesdays & Wednesdays at 2 P.M.

M.1.115 1725 } School in Boston for writing, accounts & mathematicks, on evenings.

M.4.143 1728 } Writing, or rather Short hand writing, taught in Boston by a man from England. Boston clergy recommend him to scholars, and those that would preserve the sermons they hear, &c

M.1.156.1736. Mr Brownell was Dancing master in Boston.

M.1.148.1734. French was taught in Boston

M.1.158.1736. Mrs Collin taught French

1752. M.13.175. a milliner adv. Patterns for "Cross Stitch, dresden & other curious works."

1763. M.13. 195 } Sarah Bramham teaches in Boston in "Wax work, Filligree, Painting on Glass, marking, Plain sewing, Tent Stitch & Irish Stitch" Boards reasonably

1742. M. 4. 184 } Mrs. Gondy's school, adv. She draws patterns of all sorts, especially pocket books, housewives, screens, pictures, chimney pieces, settees & chairs, escutcheons, &c [M. 2.287

1744. M.4.193. Dancing master advertises in Boston.

Idler No 13. 1758 } mentions Needlework in private families, employed on fire-screens, bed quilts, imitations of tapestry, covers for saddles, curtains wrought with gold, in various figures. Tent & Turkey Stitch mentioned.

Mrs. Hill, American, who has a school of Greek girls in Athens, teaches them to sew, to make shirts, &c. As girls in New England were taught at school formerly.

The log school house in the Saranac woods in N. E. New York.

Dewey Rural. June 1855 } In New England and among those who have New England customs, you will find a school house & school mistress wherever you find children. A log school house in Saranac woods contained a neatly dressed mistress, standing up with a book in her hand hearing a class read. One guilty of some misconduct stood on the floor with a paper cap on his head. When out at play, running & making much noise, a rapping on the door or window brought all in to the house in a minute. The foundation of great progress & great men has often been laid in a log school house.

[Continued in Misc 16.170

260. Indigo & other Coloring Substances.

M.2.256.285 [Cont. from M.9.212, M 11.92., M 12.60. M.13.70

M.13.161. French Indigo. adv. in Boston 1752 – said to be imported from London
13.161. Hispaniola Indigo adv. 1753 [Are these the same?
13.182. "Best French Indigo" often adv. 1756, &c.

M 13.195. Carolina Indigo is advertised April 1760 – not noticed before. Most of the Indigo previously advertised was called French Indigo.

Ibid. 1762 } French & Carolina Indigo are advertised

M.9.212. mostly the Indigo adv. in 1774 was French & Spanish.

M.12.60. In Boston, N.Y. & Philad. 1793 & 94, there were two sorts of Indigo adv. French & Carolina.. French 1.20 to 1.53 (7/18 d. 10/d.) Car. 62c to 1.20

When were French & Spanish Indigo raised?

M.13.128. Spanish & Carolina Indigo adv. in Boston 1788

M.4.153. Indigo & Dyers Wares adv. 1731

N.Y. Price Current. Nov. 15. 1854.
Indigo, Manilla 62c to 85c, Madras 87c to 90c. 1.05. Manilla 40c to 92c
Jan. 24. 1855. Madras 85c to 95c, Bengal 1.00. Kurpah 1.18. Caracas, 95c to 1.05.

1724. M.13.367. hhd Indigo 368 lbs @ 10/6. Thos. Fitch. (5/3 6/. l.m.
1725 " " 369 511 lbs Indigo shipped to London, cost 9/8½ lb.
1758 " " 163. French Indigo @ 8/, adv.
1767 " " 211. French Indigo continually adv.
1762 to 1766 } " " 161. Coloring materials, adv. – Indigo. Madder. Woad, Logwood, Redwood ground, Brazilletto Nutgalls, — Alum, Copperas. Argol. 1760.

1769. M13.222. The best seemed to be French & this was the most often advertised; but Spanish & Carolina appear now & then

1795 M.13.296. Indigo & Copperas; Logwood & Brazilletto in an Inv

Silk Dyers.

M.4.140. 1726. "a Silk dyer & scourer" from London advertised: and "a Buckram Stiffner & Glue maker" was here before – They dyed & scoured many things, not only silks, but worsteds, linens, cottons, &c. See their list of articles. M.4.140. – Silk dyer from London adv. 1729 M.4.89.

1712 M.4.94. 1731. Dyers & scourers of silk adv.

M.4.126. Calender Mill & Dye House set up in Boston near the Bowling Green – to calendar linens, silks, calicoes, stuffs &c. to print linens, make buckrams, dye & scour all sorts of silks, &c. Manufactured in England

Dyeing materials in England 1682-3. – p. 135 – 142 of this
Exported, Copperas 1337 Cwt. Alum 167 Cwt. Indigo 6238 £. Weld
" Vitriol, Fustic 138 Cwt. Cochineal 7602 £ Galls 2033 Cwt
Imported. Logwood, Redwood, Brazilletto, Argol. Turmeric much, Annatto, Limes
Cochineal, Fustic, Indigo, Galls, Nicaragua wood 30 tons, Brazilletto
Logwood, Madder, Dye stuffs, Limes, Orchil, Annatto, Vitriol
[illegible]

Indigo & other Coloring Matters

Thos. Pitch

M. 13. 366. 1723. He bought 30 Tons logwood @ £17.10. & 26 tons at £17.10
13. 371. 1726 " 20 Tons do @ £18 Commission 5 per cent.
13. 364. 1722. 24 tons sent to England produced net 119.16.4. Sterling prob.
13 373. 1727. He sent much logwood to London.

Carolina Indigo

Ed. Enc. V. 379 } This cultivation was introduced about 1742. Considerable was sent to England 1747. Bounty of 6d per lb granted. 1754 there were exported 216.924 lbs. & before Revolution the export in a year was 1.107.660 lbs. Cultivation was resumed after peace, but was gradually supplanted by cotton towards the close of the century or towards 1840. Large importations from E. Indies into England, had previously lowered the price.

Morse Geog. 1805 & before } More was the manufacture of Indigo in S. Carolina bid fair to rival that of the French. [This was said in an early edition, & continued in later ones. Could not have been true in 1805. What was meant by French Indigo? Where was it raised?

French Indigo must have come from the French part of St. Domingo. In 1789 3.257.610 lbs Indigo were exported to France: & the whole exports of Indigo for some years before the revolution were 451.607 lbs annually
E. Enc. VII. 653 } more than of 1789. 758.628 pounds.

XI. 36. Jamaica formerly cultivated Indigo - it was one of chief productions in 1673. Was little cultivated after 1780 - some 1817. Sugar began not much before 1673 - & gradually crowded out indigo & cotton. - Some Indigo was raised in Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Martinico, Guadaloupe & other Islands: but its cultivation had declined generally before 1800.

Guatemala produced Indigo of a superior quality. Was this the Spanish Indigo? of Commerce?

Louisiana exported before 1803, about 100.000 lbs Indigo yearly, valued at 1 dollar a lb. Cultivation was rapidly diminishing.

Caracoas Indigo was inferior only to Guatemala - It was introduced into Caracoas in 1744, & the cultivation increased rapidly. It is packed, not in kands, but in ceroons covered with a calf's hide. — Some Indigo raised in Guiana

E. Enc. XI. 293. 262. Indigo has been cultivated in India from time immemorial. The Indigo of Java was formerly considered the best in the East Indies, but not originally a Java plant. Dutch made much Indigo in Java.

The devastation of the St Domingo indigo plantations, by the negroes (St Domingo formerly yielded nearly as much Indigo as all the other W.I. islands) made a great demand for the Indigo of Hindostan, & occasioned a vast increase in British Indigo. The E.I. Co. sold in 1786, 245.000 pounds: in 1810 they sold over 5 millions of pounds. — Much Indigo is exported from Madras. Indigo not mentioned as a product of Manilla in Ed. Enc. nor in Geog.

M. 4. 117. 1720. Indigo in Boston p.c. Jamaica, 8/ to 10/ lb (or 5/ to 6/ Cur.
4. 117. 1721. do in N York 7/ lb p.c. (say 5/3 N.E. cur.
4. 117. 1720. Logwood 18£ ton (say 11£ l.c.) in N York 12£ ton (only 8£ N.E. cur.
4. 117. 1719. Logwood in B. 20£ ton (say 12£ l.c.
Con. 10: 4. 144. 1744. Indigo in N York 7/ b.c. 5/3 N.E. 1748. 7/: 1749. 6/6: 1750. 7/. Call-bout 5/3 N.E.
4. 188 1745. Indigo in Phila. 8/. (6/5 N.E. — M. 4. 192 best Indigo in Boston 28/. [about 7/6

[Continued p. 1170.

262 Diversions & Sports — Cont. from Misc. 12. 235.

South Hadley Canal. After this was made with an inclined plane to let down & draw up loading, it was resorted to by parties of young people & married people, who often remained at the tavern over night. It was the tour of this part of the country, as I remember. Parties went to it from Westhampton.

M. 11 p. 72 } Rev. E. Hale & others Oct. 8. 1794, some in 1795.

M. 14. & 424 } Mrs. Amsden was one of a party to the Canal when young, on horseback. All parties were on horseback in those days, except in winter. She was there about 1795, or 96, & the party remained at the public house over night. Were from Monson mostly. She recollects no place or sight in this part of the country that drew people together previous to this.

The Collections of People at the Falls in a dry time were occasions of Sport & some dissipation.

M. 12. 234 Skating

Jan. 1855. There is great skating on Lake Macatawa, Michigan. The skaters are Dutch; skating is said to be a national amusement in Holland. They glide over the ice with great grace & swiftness — they mingle, then scatter, then form clusters, & are continually varying. They also have ice boats with a sail driven by the wind. The girls also skate with much freedom, & perform graceful evolutions on the ice — The writer thinks this is better than to be drumming & twanging on the piano, or than to hear the dismal squeaks of the assembly fiddler. "The clear ring of the steel skate" on the glassy ice is mentioned.

Rolling Horses on the ice, in the old river bed, has been a sport for some days in February 1855.

Throwing burrs of the burdock, &c upon each other's clothes is a sport of Children. (This noticed M. 9. 260.

Blowing Soap Bubbles, is an amusement of Children

Kissing. A writer alludes to the "old fashioned Kissing plays" as improper amusement, "resorted to for lack of more rational & less mischievous amusement."

Kissing at Marriages is pretty common, I believe. See Note Book VII. 314.

Children's Diversions formerly.

Catching pin fish in the brook, building dams & setting up water wheels, & puddling our clothes. Same sports now, I think.

Chasing Butterflies — an old and a present Sport. Story about Dea. Ebenezer Hunt & the boys.

Commencements. [Woolsey's Discourse. 1850. p.66.

"Commencements were long occasions of noisy mirth, and even of riot. The older records of Yale College are full of attempts, on the part of the corporation to put a stop to disorder & extravagance at this anniversary"

President Woolsey's Address or Discourse about Yale College, 1850, has the above. He alludes to many of their disorders — firing cannons, illuminating, and especially drinking spirituous liquors & wine. — These disorders were on the part of the students. Nothing is said about the conduct of the public — See J. Judd, Jr. account of a Commencement in his diary, about 1788 or 9.

Diversions on board a steamboat to England. April 1855. Card playing, chess, draughts or backgammon, — Also "Shuffle Board — this is played by sliding wooden quoits into eleven chalked squares on the deck marked 1 to 10 and "10 off" respectively; the victor being one who first scores 100 by sending his quoits into these spaces, clear of the division lines. It is a healthful, interesting game of mingled chance and skill." Horace Greely's Letter from Europe

Wrestling in N.E. 1794 &c.

M.16.96. Prof. Willard's account of the wrestling of students at Harvard. The art of wrestling was then practised in every rustic village. There were migrating braves and Hectors, who wandered to various villages & defied the chiefs of wrestlers to enter the lists. One Clergyman Gillam a graduate of Harvard, & a noted wrestler when in college, was solicited by his people to accept the challenge of one of these boasters, in their behalf. He soon prostrated the challenger & threw him over the stone wall & admonished him against disturbing the parish again

Boat Racing.

July 21. 1855. A boat race at Springfield between rival clubs of Harvard & Yale Colleges. They rowed 1½ mile & back making 3 miles in all. The quickest boat of Harvard, 8 oars, made the 3 miles in 22 minutes. The next Harvard boat, 4 oars, was 47 seconds longer. The quickest Yale boat, 6 oars, was 2 seconds later, or 22 min. 49 seconds. The second Yale boat, 6 oars, was 1 second later or 22 minutes 50 seconds. So Harvard gained the victory.

M.4.157 Commencements.

There were times of noise & bustle at Cambridge. A great gathering of people. To be more quiet, commencements were private some years previous to 1733 & in that year June 29, A writes complains 1733 that the throng of the "rabble", of the "riff raff" was as great as when the exercises were public.

Diversions & Sports.

"In the early history of this country, the Olympic games of our people were hunting, woodcraft and Indian, French and Revolutionary wars. The wild forests developed the muscles of our fathers, and cottage toil strengthened noble mothers & heroes & patriots."
N. A. Review, 1855

[He omits agricultural labors, more important & more common in "developing the muscles of our fathers", than all he has named.

The reviewer says our graduating classes are now "a pale, cadaverous, & prematurely aged set of youths," for want of exercise, &c. a walk, a game, a run, a ride a feed of strength, a leap, freshen the life current of the system

Days of Relaxation—

Without days set apart for pleasure, there were always days or parts of days when people amused themselves.

M. 4. 327. The people of Boston used to ride out & visit the Indians at Natick, 1651. &c; and there was one great meeting there when fort & house were finished

Children's Play Houses

Were made by children in New England long ago—probably generations ago— They were under the shade of a tree, perhaps in a corner of the fence— built with pieces of boards, slitwork, stakes, withs, green branches, &c. Sometimes by the side of a great rock. There were apartments sometimes called kitchen, parlor, bedroom, &c. Some nails were sometimes used; shelves were made for bits of crockery, and there were blue men & women, & pink beds. There were dolls dressed in bits of silks & satins. The bedroom had miniature chairs, bureaus, beds, tables, & the dolls were put to bed at night. Some of the furniture was made of burdock burrs. In the kitchen was sometimes a brick stove by the rock, a tin kettle very small, to boil chestnuts, a small gridiron to toast cheese on; & corn was roasted and apples baked. There were in their place miniature teacups & saucers, & teapot, & various other articles— The robins, wrens and orioles were singing near by.

[This description of the Play House is in the Evangelist Nov. 1855. I never saw quite so extensive one, though I have seen them from early days— I have added a few things to the Evangelist, playhouse

Children's Sports in the Country. (from Henry Ward Beecher.

Children make structures in wet sand & paddle in water, & wet their feet & dirty their clothes; they scuffle along the road, chase hens, hunt hens nests, build fires in the pastures, run, wade, halloo, stub their toes, lie down, climb, tumble down, sail chips in the watering trough at the barn, throw apples from the sharp end of a stick, pick up apples with the hired men; their hands dirty, faces tanned, hair tangled, & a button is off somewhere. Going a Nutting is great sport; the gathering of baskets & bags; the shaking of limbs by the older persons, the falling of chestnuts, some on their heads, the hurting up, the groaning heap, the cold dinner by the brook. &c.

Diversions & Sports.

The N.Y. Christian Inquirer of Sept. 22. 1853, has an article in favor of amusement, but he ridicules the idea of introducing here the amusements of France & Italy, or the old sports of England — He assumes that under a republic, the people will be less disposed to amuse themselves, & show fewer signs of enjoyment than under a tolerable despotism. The duties and responsibilities of the citizen naturally disincline him to the light, thoughtless enjoyments of the subject. The fact that we are a hard working people must influence our amusements, & make them differ from those of Europe — The jaded business & professional man, as well as the mechanic, needs rest more than recreation; or he needs what shall amuse while it rests him. Sitting in ones parlor with wife & children, and reading a pleasant book, is a recreation, an amusement.

He writes for reading rooms & pleasant apartments in cities; and for social gatherings for the poorer & superior classes: For more music, more dancing. The theatre offers no hope of improvement. He is opposed to dancing with display & late hours & suppers.

Amusements

1 The amusements of life are not altogether forbid by God.
2 The use of innocent amusements is not dangerous, but the abuse. They are dangerous when constantly pursued instead of occasionally, when the love of them degenerates into a passion, & becomes a habitual desire. The habitual love of the most innocent amusement, produces, at best for the time, an unpolished & dependant frame of mind, & the heart learns to be satisfied with moment ry pleasure. Such a mind is incapable of the labor, vigor and perseverance required in pursuit of worthy objects, of truth & wisdom.

Alison's Sermon on Amusements.

Children's Sports in England.

The Cobhouses of New England are unknown in old England.

M.2. "Card houses" are made by the children of old England. London 239. 2. Rev. Vol. 31. p. 172. quotes poor Miss Mitford "half a dozen little huddled inclosures, resembling the sort of cozy which children are apt to build round their card houses." What are "card houses" made of?

[Cont. in M. 18. 268.

M.2.292c A Lost Child.

This is a thrilling incident, though not a sportive one; and in New England a family has been distressed & a neighborhood agitated many times, on account of a child having strayed away, & could not be found. — "Wolfsden" published in 1858 has an interesting story of a lost child, which appears in the N.Y. Evening Post Nov 31. 1853.

Fishing parties mentioned by Jona. Fuller Jr. one at Westfield July 26 1771 —

Thomas Fitch, Merchant of Boston, dealt largely in Codfish — sent it to Europe & W. Indies.

1720. M. 13. 358. He purchased many hundred Quintals — viz. Codfish @ 2B/6. Hake at 15/. Pollock @ 10/. Quintal

1722 M. 13. 364. He was dealing in Codfish

" " " 365 He bought Codfish (chiefly) hake, haddock & pollock. sent all kinds to foreign markets, dry

1720. M. 13. 360. Thousands of Quintals of Codfish at 28/. Hake at 26/ Some Hake at 16/. & 17/4

1724. M. 13. 368. much Fish. Codfish @ 20/10. & Pollock at 15/10, 15/. & 10/.

M. 13 373 He Fitch exported Codfish & other dry fish to Bilboa, Leghorn, Barbadoes &c. Codfish brought at 35/. quintal at Bilboa [See prices Fish in Boston p. 267. Codfish 26/. others 5/ & 18/. pollock 10/ — about as above 17.]

M. 13. 375. 1732 Fitch } Oysters were 5/. a bushel (about 2/ to 2/3. L. m.) 18 bushels Oysters & 2 hhds Oysters called £5. (only 3/ or 3/4 bushel today 1/6 L. m.)

1762. All the Codfish caught in the Newfoundland Fishery M. 13. 202. are estimated at 620,000 quintals at 12/. a quintal 12/ — considered the average.

1758 M. 13. 185. } mackerel and all pickled Fish to be packed in casks of 31½ gallons. Dimensions given by the law This was a recent law. — Mackerel advertised.

1756. M. 13. 182. Fishing Rods Lines & Hooks. — P. 156. Angling Rods 1756. Fish Hooks & lines

1749 14. 156 Fishing Tackle

1745. 14. 180. Fish, Mackerel & Codhooks. 1/11. 2/6. & 11/6 M. cost (Sterling)

" " 181. Cornbod & Flounder Hooks. mackerel lines

1652. M. 14. 140. England imported Anchovies & 141 Kegs of Sturgeon 14. 135. 136. and exported Herrings, & Salmon & Lampreys 25,000 and one Fishnet

Fish were formerly an important article of food in Great Britain and still are. Of those caught about the islands, Herrings are much the most numerous. — Formerly fish could be eaten fresh only near the sea, or by the wealthy, that is seafish

Penny Mag 1838 } The Protestant Fish days in England, under Elizabeth, were 153, according to John Ersewick who wrote 1593. How he makes these 153 days does not appear, for he has 5 flesh days & 2 fish days, (leaving out Lent which he calls 7 weeks) in a week. He says fish days were disregarded by many —

M. 11. 422. He seems not to make Wednesday a fish day, in 1593. It ceased to be so in 1586. How did he get 153 days?

Fish at Dorchester.

In 1634 Mr Stoughton had liberty to erect a fish wear [on Roxbury river apparently] "he agreeing to sell alewives to the plantation at 5/. per thousand". Hist. of Dorchester No 1. p 324

1855 Feb. 14. First Shad brought to N. York this year were from Savannah. Sold in market at $1.00 each.

1850. First shad brought from Savannah to N. York in February. about 14th or a little after

Turners Falls was a famous place for fishing — said to have been the best place on the river for catching shad & salmon." The Old Election day, the last Wednesday in May, usually brought together a large collection of fishermen & buyers of fish, sellers and lookers on. Old men describe these gatherings as similar to the cattle shows, musters, &c. of the present day. Games of chance, trials of skill, feats of strength, &c. were the order of the day, & there was noise & tumult pour other fluids than those that tumbled over the falls."

History of Gill in Spr. Republican. 1854

Price of Fish — Boston Jan. 2. 1855

Codfish small (in quintal)	2.12 to 2.50	Mackerel No 1.	$16 to $18 barrel
do. Grand Bank, &c	2.62 to 3.12	do No 2.	8.50 to 14.50 "
Hake	1.83 to 2.00	do No 3.	4.75 to 8.75 "
Pollock	2.00 to 2.50	do No 4.	
Haddock	1.12 to 1.25	Alewives, new, No 1.	3.00 to 3.25 "
		Herring	3.00 to 3.50 "
		Pickled, Narragansett	3.00 to 4.00 "

Pickled Fish inspected in Mass. 1854

Mackerel No 1. 30.595; No 2. 46.242; No 3. 55.133. — barrels
No 4. 3.379. — Total 135.349.

Alewives	1645 barrels.	Blue fish	463.	Codfish	2248 barrels.
Haddock	192 "	Halibut	26.	Halibut Fins	221. do
Herrings	784 "	Pollock	208.	Salmon	1638 do
Salmon Trout	38 "	Shad	225.	Swordfish	284 "
Tongues & Sounds	788 "				

Gloucester catches the most Mackerel.

Prices in Boston, Jan 11. 1855

Mackerel No 1. $17 to 17.50. No 2. $7½ to 8;
Herrings 3.50 to 3.75 barrel. Alewives $3.25 barrel (some 2.50)
Dry fish. Codfish $2.60 to 2.92 quintal. Pollock 2.25 to 2.50 some $2
Hake 1.75.

Fish & Fishing

These have occupied the consideration of individuals & nations in ancient & modern times. Cities & nations have grown rich by fisheries & powerful. Fish was the principal article of food in England centuries ago, & the consumption was enormous in other countries when all were Catholics, & even after the Reformation English nobles, gentry, & others had fish at most of their meals. In the fish days of the church, the pickled herrings of Holland were the most sought after. The French were the first codfishers on the N. American coast, as early as 1504, Cabot found fish in abundance here. England, France, Spain & Portugal fished on our coasts before there were any English settlements. In 1571 875 vessels were fishing in American waters.

Price of Fish in Boston P. Current, May. 1. 20. Codfish good 26/. quintal (say 16/. C.
other fish or poorer 18/. & 15/. (say 11/ and 9/6.) Pollock 10/. (say 6/. Cur.
See Fish 266th page: about as above

[Cont on page 370.

Tea — Cont from M. 13. 95.

1724. M. 13. 367. Thos. Fitch 3 lbs Tea @ 25/. (about 12/6, 13/. l.m. or 13/6
1726. M. 13. 371. " " 2 Dr Bohea Tea @ 35/.
1734 M 13 375 " " Bohea 30/. lb. — 1735. Bohea 33/. lb
1729 M. 13 375 " " 2 Dr Bohea Tea @ 28/.

M. 13. 182. 1756. Tea Chests often adv. now & before } There must be small chests for families
" " mahogany Tea Chests.
13 156 1749. Tea Tongs, & Teaspoons.
Price & kinds of Tea, see M. 4. 79. M. 9. 255
M. 1. 99. Tea was first advertised in Boston News Letter on
M. 4. 125. 6th of April 1713. — or April 7. 1712, viz. "Green and
4. 126. Ordinary Tea". Again May 1712. & March 1713.
In 1713 it was "Green & Bohea Tea". There by Jabez
Boylston, or all but one. — (Bohea Tea was the "ordinary tea".
1713. 4. 128. Bohea & Green Tea by another.
1716. 1. 99. "Good Bohe-Tee" advertised: "Bohea Tea" Dec. 1716
1718. 1. 104. "Bohea & Green Tea" adv
1719-20. M. 4. 114. Bohea Tea adv. at 34/. full. (first time the price appears
[about 22/ or 23/. in silver] } in Phila. d. 1721. 25/. (or 20/. N.E.c.l. 1720 to 24/ to 30/. & 1721. 30/.
M. 4. 117.
1721. M. 4. 116. Green Tea 30/ & Pecco Bohea Tea. adv.
1722 M. 4. 110 Bohea & Green Tea @ 25/. — Bohea at 20/. by another
1723. M. 4. 112 Congo Bohea Tea at 20/.
1730 M. 1. 119 Bohea Tea 45/. — M. 1. 120. 1730. Bohea 30/.
1730 M. 4. 157. Congo Bohea Tea, preferable to Bohea.
1730 M. 4. 157. Bohea Tea 30/. — M. 4. 157. 1735. Bohea Tea 28/. lb. 26/. by doz. lbs.
1732 M. 4. 163. Bohea Tea 22/. Green 20/. & special 40/. & upon 50/. 1730 M. 4. 157
1733 M. 1. 146. Bohea @ 26/. common Green 20/. Congo 30/. and
1734. M. 4. 164 — Bohea 22, 26/. & 30/. Congo 35/. "Green 20/. — Bohea Tea
1735 M. 1. 152. Three pounds adv. Choice Bohea Tea
1735 M. 1. 154 Teas offered — Bohea at 26/. Congo 34/. Pekoe 50/.
Imperial 40/. Green 30/. Inferior Green 20/.
1736 May M. 1. 158. Bohea 26/. Congo 34/. Pekoe 50. Imperial 35/. Green 20/.
1736. M. 1. 159. Teas adv. — Bohea 22/. to 28/. Congo 34/. Pekoe 50/.
Green 20/. to 30/. Imperial 40/. to 60/.
& M. 4. 158. same.
1736 Tea, coffee & Chocolate frequently advertised.
[Bohea Tea was the most common, & the lowest in price except
"common-green", or "inferior green", which was lower & had been.
1735 M. 4. 157. Bohea Tea 28/. single lb. 26/. by doz. lbs (say 10/ to 11/ or 12/. l.m.
1682. M. 14. p. 139. England imported £50 £ of tea & exported 11 £
M. 4. 77 { Bohea Tea in Philadelphia — 1721. 25/. to 30/. lb. (20/. to 24/. N.E.l.c.
1723. 18/ to 22/. (14/5 to 15/7 N.E.c.) — 1724. 17/ to 18/. 13/7 to 14/5.
Falling of Tea { 1720 as above — Bohea Tea was falling years 1720 to 1724.
in Philadelphia & also in Boston and many years after.
Tea was always falling, when valued in specie pay.
M. 4. 79. See Fitch's prices above — 1724 about as Philadelphia
Bohea Tea in Phil. 1767. Jan. 5/8. Dec. 1770. 5/9 (about 4/8 N.E.)
New York. Bohea Tea 1744. 6/ to 6/3 (4/6 to 4/8 N.E.) 1748 15/. 1749. 7/6 d. & 7/6 box.
Con. 10. 90. 95. 97 1750 to 1759. 6/6. 6/. 5/6. 5/. & 7/6 per box. average 6/ box.
1763 9/. lb. 1766. 6/3. 1770. 8/6. 1772 4/3. 1767. 5/6 & 4/9. — average 6/4. (4/9 N.E. cur.
Green Tea not in Phila. price currents. & only once in N.Y. viz 1748. 30/. (and Bohea was 15/)
Con. 10. 96 Pekoe Tea adv. in N.Y. 1752 at 12/. (9/. N.E.

An Englishman, writing in the N.Y. Tribune, Dec. 1. 1854, says "the French take tea when they feel unwell". Do not the English the same?

Tea imported into U.S. from China for year ending June 30. 1854

Black Tea	lbs	Green Tea	lbs
Congo & Souchong	4.172.558	Twankay	1.608.684
Souchong	750.067	Hyson Skin	2.222.145
Oolong & Nankeen	6.290.908	Hyson	1.174.645
Orange Pekoe	151.700	Young Hyson	13.359.471
	11.364.233	Imperial	1.318.175
	21.980.155	Gunpowder	2.347.687
			21.980.155

Total. lbs. 33.344.388

[Some errors in figures as then stated *.

Quantity in 1852-53. 40.774.087 lbs — in 1851-52 32.327.436
" 1850-51. 27.695.187 " — in 1849-50 21.747.984

Black Tea since 1849 has been over 1/3 of the whole, and in 1850-51 almost half. Proportion of Black Tea imported has not increased since 1849.

M. 4.153 / 1731 } One man advertises, Cocoa, Chocolate, Bohea & green Teas and raw and roasted coffee. (not ground.

M. 4. 211. 1769 ~~1770~~ Souchong. (in 1769) "Hyson Souchong & Bohea Teas" advertised. This is about the first advertisement of Souchong Tea by that name. ~~M. 13~~ M. 13.209 but Souchong is named in an advertisement of 1766. Also advertised 1771 & 1772, worth 9/4 at retail

Prices of Teas from 1742 to the Revolution see M. 3. 94.95.

Bohea Tea had fallen to a dollar in Boston in 1748 and perhaps before: was less than that in N.Y. in 1742. In 1749 was about 7/. lb in Boston & in 1753. After this & Phila. & other places was 6/7. 6/. 5/4. 4/10. 4/. & so on to 3/. and 2/8. previous to 1775.

M. 3.94

Bohea Tea fell to about 10/ or 12/ as early as 1733 & 1734 & 1735.

Tea Drinking was not common in the Country till tea was down to a dollar at retail — till after 1750.

B. Tea was 20/. & upwards, specie currency, N.E. in 1720. Some 9. 2/. or more. Best green tea was higher, common green lower. In 1723 & 1724 it had fallen to about 14/ & 15/. In 1730 to 12/. & some was higher, 15/. &c. In 1733 & 1734 Bohea had fallen to 10/. 11/. 12/. Common green lower, best green higher. It fell to 9/ & 8/. but prices are not given for some years. In York, called 6/ to 6/3. 1742 (4/6 to 4/8 in N.E. currency). Could not have remained so low, or was not good. Must have been over a dollar in Newburyport I think, until about 1748 — was 24/. 1742, which was over 6/. See M. 13.94

1 Bohea Tea, 2 Congo, 3 Souchong, 4 Pekoe — were the 4 kinds of black tea in Ed. Encyclopaedia, III. 1813. He calls Congo a finer kind of Bohea, Souchong a better kind of black tea. Pekoe, 4th best black tea.

Enc. q. 200

M. 4. 78. 79 Souchong seems an old name, though not used in New England until near the revolution. If we had it before, it was called Bohea. I think it or Congo. English E.I. Company imported but little Souchong 1773 & 1752

M. 4. 260 Pownall's tariff 1757. has no Souchong — has Bohea, common green & fine green. See M. 4. 249

M. 4. 182 Chandler has no Souchong 1774 — M. 4. 78. 9 mentions Souchong in 1741 & turn over

Tea —

Price current in N. York Feb. 1855

Green Teas

Gunpowder & Imperial, viz:
Canton made lb. 18 to 20c
Chaepings, good fine 32 to 38
Hyshow & Ponkay, viz.
Fine — 38 to 42c
Extra fine 43 to 48c
Curious 50 to 65c

Hyson, Twankay kinds, 26 30
Sweet & superior 31 to 35
Extra fine 42 to 48
Curious 50 to 65

Young Hyson, fine 35 to 40
Extra fine 41 to 45
Curious 46 to 55

Hyson Skin Spurious 5c to —
Extra fine 27 to 30

Black Teas —
Souchong, Anko 18 to 23c
Good fine 70 to 73
Choice 75 to 85

Oolongs, common, 25 to 27
Superior 28 to 30
Fine 31 to 33
Extra fine 34 to 37
Choice 38 to 60

Pow-chong, Singapore 17 to 18c

Green Teas, New Crop.
Sales at auction Feb. 1855
Hyson 24c to 33½c

Young Hyson at 18c. 20c. 25. 28c
31c. 33c. 35c. 38c. 40c. 46c. 50c

Hyson Skin 6c. 9c. 11. 20c. 22c
Hyson Twankay. 12½c. 14. 18. 20. 22c

Gunpowder 26. 30c. 33. 35. 37
40, 44. 45. 57.

Imperial 21c. 24c. 27c 29. 32
36, 38. 40. 49. 50. 55

Teas in Boston price
Current Feb. 1855

Gunpowder 37 to 80
Imperial 37 to 80
Hyson 35 to 70
Young Hyson 35 to 70
Hyson Skin 25 to 38
Ponkay 24 to 37
Souchong 20 to 30
Pecco — 35 to 40

In 1725, there was a complaint in England that the use of tea lessened the use of malt & injured the agricultural interest. The complaint said the use of tea was so common "that the meanest families even of laboring people make their morning's meal of it, and thereby wholly disuse all which was heretofore their accustomed drink; and the same drink supplies all the laboring women with their afternoon's entertainments to the exclusion of twopenny ale". A prohibitory duty on tea was proposed. N.Y. Tribune

In 1830 a Committee of House of Commons reported that "millions of pounds of Sloe, licorice & ash leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England". Ibid.

Tea diminished use of Spirits.

Mem. 3. III. "Tea & coffee prevent a good deal of Spirit-drinking" New State of England. 1691

Hist. of Woodbury p 157 — Tea at Rev. Anthony Stoddard's Woodbury. Mrs Daughters first boiled it & then ate it as soup, the herb serving as thickening (at a private party.

The tea leaf was not brought to Europe till about the beginning of the 17th century (about 1600.) The East India Company in 1664 thought two pounds a not unroyal gift to the queen of England. Now 1855 we consume at the rate of two pounds a head in a year in the three kingdoms, or 60 millions of pounds. The use of tea is specially great in China, Thibet, Russia, Holland, England and the States & British Provinces in America. It is estimated that 2,000 millions of pounds are consumed yearly (a rough & uncertain estimate) & it is estimated that 500,000 millions of persons use tea. (Persons? mistake) Edinburgh Review April 1865

Paraguay Tea is an almost universal beverage in South America.

The Natives (Indians) of North America have Appalachian tea, Oswego tea, Labrador tea, and many others. Hid

The Romans used cups & saucers of silver at their banquet, shaped nearly like ours. They were used to drink hot water out of. Whether herbs were infused in the water is not known.

Sage tea was used in England & Holland till a late period, and the Dutch in their early intercourse with China carried out dried sage leaves as an article of traffic & exchange them for Chinese tea. — Now every country of Europe has chosen a foreign beverage, tea, coffee or cocoa, as a warm drink

Tea — N.Y. Tribune July 11. 1855

Tea & coffee were formerly luxuries too expensive for any but the rich and well born. Now they are universal beverages & regarded as necessaries; and hardly a family in this republic is destitute of tea or coffee. They were formerly anathematized by some, and much too highly praised by others. The Dutch ridiculed tea as "hay water" and "black water" in 1670, though the Dutch first introduced it from India and to have carried sage to China & exchanged one pound for 4 lbs. tea. (Hardly a credible story.)

Thomas Garways advertisement of Tea in London in 1666 commends it as the "cure of all diseases". His handbill read thus:

"Tea in England hath been sold in the leaf for 6£ & sometimes for 10£ per pound; and in respect of its former dearness & scarceness, it hath been used as a regalia in high treatment & entertainments and presents there made to princes & grandees till the year 1657. The said Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publicly sold the said tea in leaf or drink, made according to the directions of the most knowing merchants in those eastern countries. On the knowledge of the said Garways continued care and endeavors in obtaining the best tea & making drink, very many noblemen, physicians, and merchants have ever since sent to him for the said leaf, and daily resort to his house to drink the drink thereof. He sells tea from 16/. to 50/. a pound." (21/4 to 66/8. or 8. cents.

Cont. in M. 16. 138.

272 Rice.

m.2.296.c.

P. 123.126. Buckell.1737 } Good Rice was raised in North Carolina
They made Hasty Pudding of Rice & Indian corn

Thomas Fitch.

1720. m.13.359. 30 Casks Rice, 97.2.14. cost 26/. Cwt. Some cost 28/
1724. m.13.366. Rice — 166. 2.27. cost 28/. " — P. 360 Rice 27/6
1742. m.14.178 Rice called 70/. Cwt. (about 3 for 1 pr 3½. [1720 & 24. about 13/6 to 16/. l. m.

Ed. Enc. V. 378 } Rice first sowed in Carolina 1693 — not much exported till after 1714 ~~when~~ 18,000 barrels exported 1724: 91.000 bbls in 1740. previous to revolution 140.000 bbls annually. In 1783, 61.974 bbls 1792. 106.416 barrels. Did not increase after cotton was cultivated. [Morse calls the barrels in 1792 tierces of 550 pounds each. In 1805 he calls the casks 600 lbs. sub-tierces.

1682. M.14.140. England imported Rice — p.139. exported Rice 16/ Cwt

1720 m. 4.117. Rice in Boston Price current 28/ Cwt (about 17/. l. m.
1724 m. 4.147. Rice in Philad. Do. 16/. Packer. & in York 22/. N.Y. cur
m. 4.77. Rice in Philad. 1722 to 1735. was 14/ to 20/. (wt. often 18/. Deduct 1/5 & it makes 11/2 to 16/. often 14/5. N.E. Comfort shows a little below the Boston price not much.
1743 m.4.188. Rice in Phila. 14/. (wt. 11/2. N.E.
1744 m.4.194 Rice in Phila 10/ Cwt (8/. N.E. In New York 12/. (9/. N.E.

Ed. Enc. XVIII. 364.375 } Cultivation began 1694. In 1770, 150.529 barrels were exported — valued at 45/3d barrel — & 8200 bushels rough rice. Some raised in Georgia

Morse's Geog. 1805, says rice is put in casks of 500 lbs. containing about 8¼ bushels (about 60 lbs to the bushel.) The price was then in S. Carolina 2 dollars to 2.25 per cwt. or "per hundred". (~~cost~~ higher than wheat

Mey. 1855. Rice has advanced with all other eatables, and is 6½ dollars 100 lbs. in New York

1749 m.13.161. Rice ads.
Prices 203. 1763. T. Dwight sold rice at 3d & 3⅕d in N.H.
do 131 1769 E. Hunt sold rice at 3½d & 4d in N.H.
m. 13.401. Rice was raised in Italy. 1570 — probably is now.
London. p98. Rice is raised in the Marshy Districts of Temeswar. Hungary

m.2.208. Sago — Pearl Barley
1742. m.14.178. Sago. 6/ lb. and Pearl Barley 6/. do (say 2/. l.m.
1750. m.13.161. Sago is advertised.
1731. m.4.153. Rice, Sago & Pearl Barley advertised by man
1745. m.4.199. Sago 7/ lb. (about 1/9 l.m.

M.2.276. Hair Powder

M.4.105. Hair Powder advertised in Boston 1739. (first adv. noted by me
P.190.9th. Boston mens Inventory has 22 lbs Hair Powder at 4d
P.136 of this. England exported Hair Powder 1682 to amount of 43£
M.13.162.1751. Hair Powder adv. 13.176. plain & perfumed Hair powder by la mulliner
M.13.187.1758. Plain & perfumed Hair Powder
M.4.158.1736. English Hair powder adv.

Powder Blue or Blue Powder adv. by several

M.4.153. Powder blue adv. by a grocer. 1731.
M.14.178. Powder blue is 3/. lb 1742. in Inv. 1748 p.18. Blue Powder 6/ lb
M.14.136. 1682.3. England exported Blue Powder to amount of 139£

- linen & woolen

M. 13 369. Wide Check cost sterling 8/ yd. 36 yds in pc. 250 per ct advance made
1725. 8/ 8/ & 4/ added to 8/ — so estimated here at 2/4 yd. 1725
or about 1/2 L. m.
1726. M. 13. 371. Another piece Check cost in England 8/ — add 250 per cent adv.
1727. 13. 373. 2 pc. Check. 72 yds @ 2/2 — 1 pc yard wide 36 yds @ 2/4
" " " Woolen Checks 144 yards @ 2/.
1767 13. 211 - Checks "Apron width" mentioned. How wide? 6/4?
1762. 13. 198 Furniture Checks. Apron Checks,
" " " 3/4. 7/8. 4/4. 5/4 & 6/4 Manchester Checks.
1727. 14. 164 - 77 yards Checks @ 3/.
1759. 13. 187. Furniture Checks adv.
1719 14. 159. 12 yards Check @ 2/.
1682. 14. 138. England exported 233 pieces linen Checks
also Checks 58 £. - also imported Checks.

Liverpool & Checks.
The merchants of Liverpool procured checks, handkerchiefs and Osnaburghs, and sent to the American plantations; they were obtained from Scotland. Bristol at the same time sent to these colonies (including W. Indies) coarse German goods which were preferred to the Scotch, & had the advantage over Liverpool. Liverpool next obtained from the Manchester manufacturers Manchester Checks, stripes, Osnaburghs & handkerchiefs & these Manchester goods were preferred in the Colonies to the coarse German, French & Scotch goods of this kind, & Liverpool gained on Bristol: and sold many of these goods to the Spanish traders, & they were smuggled into Spanish America. This change took place about 1709. & Manchester then first manufactured extensively these coarse linen goods.

1739. M. 4. 105. Checked linen adv.
1756 M. 13. 182 Manchester Checks often.
1739 M. 14. 175. Checks red & white 3/ yd. Holland Checks 3/ yd
" " " Holland Checks 4/8 & 6/6 yard.
1, 11. M. 4. 125. Checks adv.
Furniture Checks - were they for bed quilts, curtains, &c.
Were they cotton or linen? They were checked, blue & white, red & white, & green & white - rather gay. Misc. 13. 228. Also with them were none-so-pretties to shate. Query.
1724 M. 13. 368. 6 pc Checked Stuffs 36 yards ea at 84/ (2/4 yd.
1726 M. 13 372. 1 pc checked Doreas £7. 14. 0. (What was it?
[It seems to have been East India Goods. See p. 53.
1743 M. 4. 191. Scots Checks, adv.
1760. M. 4. 204 Cotton Checks. (See also the pure Checks & Cotton.
1766 M 4. 206. Cotton Checks. Apron Checks.

Deerskins & Leather Garments.

Spattendashes. Cont. from M. 12. 320-321 (in upper corner)

M. 13. 265. 1658 } Joseph Rowlandson had "Leather Suit" Stuff Suit. and Cloth suit. Some had a "suit" of leather.

M. 14. 149. 1704 } A Glover had worsted Leather Breeches @ 12/. and Wash Leather at 5/. per lb } about specie price

M. 14. 150 1707 } A Glover had 3 Leather Jackets @ 18/ — Outside Gaunt 35 pr Wash Leather breeches @ 10/ — Wash Leather Leather Belts, &c.

M. 14. 153. Wash Leather Stockings. Pair Spattendashes.

(M. 5. 366.) M. 2. 298.) Spattendashes. C. Stanley wanted a skin for spattendashes 6. Charged for a pair of Spattendashes 1701. 7/. were Spattendashes made of Deerskins or calfskins?

M. 14. 166. 1729. Pair of Leather Breeches 12/ not new

M. 14. 177. 1742. 4 pairs Sheepskin Breeches @ 13/.
" " " Leather Laced Breeches 50/.
" " " Moose Skins @ 40/. ea — pr Spattendashes 35/

M. 13. 277. 1664. pair new Leather Breeches 9/.

Cong. Misc. 1. 231. London Apprentices 1582. wore leather in the following garments, but not exclusively; — Doublets, breeches, upper coat, garters, girdles, & shoes.

M. 17. 216. Deerskins & Moose skins in Springfield. From Pynchon accounts.

M. 13. 285. Rev. Urian Oakes had Spattendashes 3/. 1681

July 5 1792. Worcester Spy. Plumy Earle & Brothers, have Deerskins, neatly dressed for Women's Saddle seats & mens Leather breeches for Gloves, pockets, &c. & Leicester.

M. 13. p. 323 } Formerly in Pennsylvania, Buckskin was much worn for breeches, and sometimes for jackets.

Sheepskin Garments

Frothingham p. 259 } A leather dresser in Charlestown had stolen from him 1647, 12 yellow sheepskins, 12 cloth colored thin skins for gloves, "12 cloth colored sheepskins for breeches, very much upon the red".

Price of Deerskins in N.Y. May 19. 1858

By the pound — San Juan & Bolivar 20 to 25 c lb Tacal 25 to 28 c lb. Veracruz 22 to 27 c. Chagres 25 to 27 Porto Cabello & Carthagena 25 to 28 c lb. Missouri 15 to 21 c lb Texas & Arkansas 12 to 19 c lb.; Florida. 10 to 12½ lb.

Deerskins and Leather Garments

Hadley

Had 3.95. Eliakim Smith, Deerskin 1764, 86/. O.T. (11/5. lawful
3.121. Enos Smith, 1 skin of Warham Smith. 11/3 " 1774
3.109. Jona Smith bought of Eliakim 1764, 1 deerskin 82/6 (11/. L.
3.105. E Porter 1762. sold a deerskin 1 D 2 3 for 70/. O.S. (9/4
3.109 { Jona Smith had for son Enos 1763 (Enos 17 years old)
Deerskin 97/6 O.S. (13/. L.m.) makes breeches 35/ (with trimmings) 4/8
Buttons 7/. O.T. (11d L.m.) all 139/6. O.T. or 18/7 lawful

Purchases & Sales by Dr Joseph Hawley

Prices 249. Prices of Jos. Hawley 1718 to 1734

He bought & sold Deerskins at 18/. 16/. 8/4. 15/. 17/. 28/. 14/ 16/3 18/9. Fawn skins at 6/. 7/. 9/. 11/. 13/6. Doe skins 11/. 15/. Some of them seem to have been dressed - perhaps most, and some not. There is no distinction.

Prices 210. Timo Dwight 1767 & bought Deerskins - some large at 32/ and 33/ and 30/. Others at 7/4. 7/6. 6/. 8/. 10/. 10/4. 10/6. 11/4 11/. 12/. 13/4. 11/8. 14/6. 15/. 18/. 22/. 26/8. Fawn skin 10/
P. 207. 1763-66. Doe skin 10/ Deer skin 17/. 13/. small 6/. 12/. 14/ 35/. 10/. 6/.
209. 1766-67 &c. Deerskins 16/. 10/. 15/. 13/6. 14/. 12/. 17/. Fawn skin 10/
Dwight bought & sold — whether dressed or undressed is not said. — Some Rawskins 7, weighing 14½ lb. cost 2/7½ lb. or averaging 5/5 each. Dressed skins probably weighed about one half of raw ones — 9 dressed skins 12½ lbs (1 lb. 6 3 each) sold at 10/ lb, new 14/. each.

Prices 210. The 35 deerskins on this page average 15/. shillings each. calling those at 6/. 7/6. &c. dressed skins. This may be an error.
Prices 207. 13 on this page average 10/. each - 5 are only 6/. ea. perhaps not dressed.

m.q. 169 }. Prices 209. Those on this page are 15. and average 15/4 each.
E. Hunt's Skins M.q. 169. averaged about 16/. each
Here are 4 averages - 15/. 10/. 15/4. and 16/. all in lawful money
m.q. 169 } Another average of 25 in province bills, currency. 1739 to 1740.
of E Hunt, reduced to currency of 1750. makes 15/. each skin
nearly as the others.

178

m. 2. 273 Gloves & Glovers. See Con. 10. 365 & m. 12. 59.

Con. 10. 365. Gloves in 1774 & from 1790 to 1800.
m. 12. 59. Gloves in Bocktoy & after

m. 14. 149. Roger Kilcup of Boston, Glover, 1704
had Gloves in Shop & wine house £229.6.2
Gloves unmade 5.9.3. Nuns Thread 12.9. 17.18.3
4 pairs wash-leather breeches @ 12/ 4.4.0
6 doz and 8 Sheepskins @ 6/. 40/. Hose. 10.8 12.8.0
Brown & white Brown Thread 24.2.9.
88 lbs Wash Leather @ 5/. 22£. Thread 55.15. 77.15.0
Paper, Filleting & Garting 8.11.4. Tape £11.6. 19.17.4
3 m. Gloves & Needles @ 15/. m. 45/ Hose 17.12. 19.17.0
A Glover kept many articles not connected with Gloves nor with skins or leather. He was a sort of haberdasher. See articles on page 149. — He had Ribbons & Binding. 31.1.8

M. 14. 150 } Jacob Melyen of Boston, another Glover had
1707 40 pairs Gloves @ 2/6 — 8 Leather Jackets @ 18/. (outside Gart
85 pairs wash leather breeches @ 10/ — Deers Hair 5/.
Small Skins 12/. 6 Cubskins 6/. Cat & Caribou Skins 6/
6 neat Hides dressed @ 12/ — Moose hides & pieces 40/
Pieces of moose & Buffalo Hides 50/ — 4 Colo'd dressed Skins 8/
13 Skins @ 4/. — 44 buck & doe Wash Skins @ 6/. £7.40
Wash Leather 36/. — 54 goat Skins (about 5/ ea) £13.12
3 Belts @ 4/. Other Belts & Buckles — 4 Girdles @ 2/
9 barrels blubber Oil & 2 barrels soap.

M. 14. 159 } A Glover had 16 Buckskins £9.5.0. (average 11/7 ea
1719 4 Sheepskins @ 2/6 — 26 doz Gloves of various sorts of white kid, doe, lamb & wash leather, for men, women & children Hats & wigs 76/

1736. M. 4. 158. "A Skinner & Glover" wants lamb & kid skins from 2 days old and upwards.

1682-3. M. 14. 135. England exported 1090 doz. Gloves.

1758. M. 13. 159 mitts, Gloves & Hose without end: Glovetops m. 13. 162
1753 " " " Lamb Gloves & Kid Gloves. } Mens, Womens and
" " " Womens, Girls & maids Mittens. } Childrens Gloves. 17.49
1755 " 179: Mens Buck Gloves. M. 13. 176. Kid & Lamb Gloves & mitts. (by Milliner

M. 16. 47. 1645. Goat skins must not be exported till dressed and made into Gloves or other garment. (There must have been gloves in Mass. in 1645)

Gloves & Gloves.

1694. M. 13. 293. Mrs Cutler
{ Mens gloves at 6/. 7/. & 15/. doz. cost. (why so cheap
{ Womens do at 12/. doz. Childrens at 6/. doz
{ Half fingered Gloves. also (late called Mitts.

1694. M. 13. 294 Woolen Mittens at 5d pair

1702. M. 13. 297 1 doz Red Gloves 30/.

1714 M. 6. 371. Mens gloves 2/6 pr. Womens 2/. pair & some at 6/ pair

" " " Mittens at 1/6 and 4d pair

1727. M. 14. 164. 65 pairs Silk Gloves at 10/

1738 M. 14 174 Gloves in great abundance

1745 M. 14. 184 Sarah Dolbear had Gloves & mittens

1724 M. 13. 368. Hitch had Gloves & mittens. of Satin so called, and Shammy, Washed, lamb, dog skin.

1725 M. 13. 369 Dog skin Gloves 24/6. doz.

1725. M. 13. 370 Womens lamb Gloves 12/ doz sterling } all 150 per cent — 42/. doz in bills
Mens Gloves 11/ " " } allowance — 38/6 " " "
maids Gloves 9/ " " — — — 31/6 — " "

1743 M. 4. 191. Mens Doe Gloves 14/. pair. [illegible]

280

m.2.230. m.2.296. Apothecaries & Medicines

See Con.9.240 (Beckmann acct.). Misc.9.58. 123.724.

" m.2.138 — Shakspeare's apothecary noticed m.2.140

" Con.9.231 — 245. Pomet.

m.14.150 1704/5 Jeffry. Benj. Davis of Boston had Drugs & medicines with his shop tools amounting to £406.7.5. a pretty extensive apothecary. [illegible]

1712 m.4.125. Zabdiel Boylston adv. his Apothecary's Shop. — Has most kinds of Groceries, and mentions very few drugs & medicines.

He has Hungary Water 1/6. bottle — Lockyer's famous Pills. Elixir Salutis — Spirit of Scurvy Grass. Stomach drops — cordial Waters.

1719 m 4 135. John Perkins, Physician advertised — Saffron, Jalap, Cortex Peru, Ipecac. 2/3 Elixir Proprietatis, Tinctura sacra. Tummy drops, 1/3. Stomach drops 1/3. Sal Cathartic 2/d. &c.

1720. m.4.135. Elixir Salutis 5/. bottle with printed directions

1750 m.4.202 Dr S. Gardner adv. Rhubarb at 25/ ounce & Tinct. (3/4 l.m.

Con.9.228. Apothecaries formerly called simples & dealt in other small articles. They began to practice medicine in 1696 — They kept an extraordinary drugs, as mummy, tincture of skulls, oil of bricks. &c

1669. M.6.206. A Boyse had a "Urinal" among his furniture 1/6. Was it to try the urine to see what the disease was?

1664. Dr John Clark Boston, had Medicines & Drugs. 10£ m.6.177. & he had books, instruments & Chirurgery materials 60£

1684 M.6.213. Dr Nathan Chauncey had 2 doz chemical glasses 12/

1742. M.14.178. Hungary water in 2/. a bottle

1731. m.4.153. Electuarium Novum Alexipharmacum, or a new Cordial Alexiteral & Restorative Electuary.

1723. m.4.138. notice of Alexipharmics & Alexiterals.

1724. m.4.115. Drugs — "Saffron, Jalap, Cassia & other drugs adv

1722 m 4.116 a Medicine that cures 100 or 15 Disorders, adv

1741. m.4.182. Spirit of Venice Treacle adv. — a quack medicine

1743. m 4.188. Turlingtons Balsam of life, good for any thing. adv

" " " Sloughtons Elixir. adv.

1744. m.4.195. Dr Sylvester Gardner of Boston advertised "all sorts of Drugs & medicines, both chemical and galenical". This was the first use of this expression in adv. in Boston. But the same was used in Philadelphia 1735 & 1740

m.13.116 many patent medicines.

Apothecaries & medicines

Pages 135 to 142 of this } England exported "Apothecary's Ware" 74 cwt
1682-83. } and 29 cwt. also

Assafoetida 1658£	Benzoin 50£	Camphire 3795£
Rhubarb. 214£	Balsam's Orcanis	Sal Armoniac 239£
Saffron 50£	Senna 450£	Worm Seed 1060£ & 160
Musk 1180 oz & 1392 oz	Opium 227£	Cummin Seed
do cod 160 doz.	Cardamom (seed) 505£	Gum Tragacanth 2550£
Galbanum 242£	Galangal 1000£	Gum Animae 1045£
Scammony 664£	Contrayerva	Cassia fistula 4052
Cambogium 1316£	Aniseed.	Cassia lignea 2 cwt
Coral ex imp. 274£		

Imports 1682-83.

Galangal,	Galbanum	Gum Tragacanth
Mercury	Manna £	Gum Guaiac
Rhubarb	Spermaceti 150	Cortex Guaiac
Opium	Scammony	Senna
Saffron	Manna	Gum Elem.
Calliopsis	Hartshorn	Cantharides
Camomile flowers	Worm seed.	Cream Tartar.
Bruisings Pitch	Bdellium	Opopanax
Cortex Winterianus	Borax	Nux Vomica
Fennel seed.		Exported 1100£

Watkins Cyclopedia } gives the names of medicines & classifies
under Materia Medica } them, as narcotics, astringents, &c

N.A. 260 Adulterated Medicines

N.A. Review 1823 369-372, gives some account of adulterated medicines, from Doct. Jacob Bigelow. There is no end to alterations & substitutions. "Death attacks us through our medicines as well as through our diseases." Doct. Bigelow has valuable remarks on materia medica.

N.A.R. 1823 p. 372 The Reviewer, a physician, says; "The physician depends chiefly upon a very few medicines. Probably upon three quarters of the articles of the materia medica struck from the lists, the practice of medicine would be more safe & certain than it ever has been."

N.A.R. p. 367 "Merchants import drugs as an article of traffic, and not as a means of restoring health."

N.A.R. p. 373. "The most celebrated & successful practitioners have been those whose number of agents was limited and whose method of treatment was exceedingly simple."

Materia Medica

N.A.R. p. 373 "There is nothing about which men are so easily deceived by stale & palpable artifices, as that of the efficacy of external and internal applications of medicinal substances to effect the cure of diseases. Physicians have always had their proportion of this disposition of mankind; and it has displayed itself more especially in treatises on materia medica. Bigelow says the materia medica is a shapeless assemblage of inaccurate ideas, of observations often puerile, of deceptive remedies & formulas as fantastically conceived as tediously arranged."

Further remarks on Pharmacopoeias, &c. (See Medicine, III. 18. 550)

282 Arms & Military Articles — see M. 12. 184. see (M.) 9. 274. see M. 17. 68

M. 2. 230 not including Fowling pieces, &c.

1702. M. 14. 148. One in Boston had Gun, Sword, Bagonet, Snapsack & bullets, 82/. — 1707. A bagonet 6/

1708. M. 14. 152. One in B. Bagonet & Cartouch box. 153. Sword Belt

1742. M. 14. 177. Mourning Sword, sword.

1655 M. 13. 263. Armour (Imean Nowell) 46/ : 262. 1654 Coslet & pike 20/.

1657 13. 264. Corslet, swords, gun, pistol, powder, bullets, bandoliers, rest, belts, pikes, head piece, powderhorn.

1658. 13 265 Snapsack — 1660 M. 13. 268. Firelock Musket 12/

1662 13. 271. Musket & Rest 16/.

1679. 13. 281. Capt Jona Poole had military arms £ 10.15.0 and a sword belt 20/.

1678. 13 287 Rev. Thos. Shepard — had cutlass, rapier belt and bran pistol, all 40/

1683 13. 288. John Long, Charlestown Arms 15£

1684 13. 289. Firelock Musket 15/. [M. 13. 283 — Corslet & head piece 10/

1703. 13. 290. Capt. Richard Sprague Arms 14.10.0

1695 13. 296. Musket, 2 pr pistols & holster 45/. Rapier & belt 22/

1701 13. 297. a musket, pistols & holster 45/.

1702 13. 298. M. David Anderson, "Coat of Arms." M. 13. 299. 1709. 1 Cartouch box

1722 13 303. A Bayonet 12/.

all had arms — I copied very few — only here & there an article

1730. M. 4. 93. Muskets, Cutlasses & Cartouch boxes adv. at auction

1653. Thos Dudley. 3 muskets, 2 bandeliers, 3 swords, 2 belts, old corslet.

1656. M. 6. 188 Capt Robert Keayne had 3 belts, bandeliers, sword, cutler, musket, pike, corslet, 2 head pieces and gorget, all these 7£. — Hair pistols & holsters and small pistol & staff 30/. Rapier & staves.

1657. 6. 184. A. Busby, a Halbert M. 6. 181. 1653. J. Glover, Muskets, Swords, &c

1644. 6. 183. Rev G. Phillips, musket & Fowling pieces

1646. 6. 183. Thos Lamb. Fire piece, other pieces, sword, &c.

1676. 6. 195 J. Edmunds — Rapier & belt, Bandeliers, Buff, Holsters and pistols.

6. 194 Mr. Hetrick 46/. Symlter 38/. Bandeliers 26/. Belt 14/.

1669. 6. 206. A. Boyse. 2 belts 15/. rapier 20/. Hanger 16/ Backsword 35/. Saddle, pistol, holster & furniture £5.10.0 pr. pocket pistols 10/. Scarlet colored scarf 10/ Carbine 10/.

1707. 6. 366. Gun Sword. Cartouch box and belt. 60/ — 1708. Bayonets & Cartouch boxes

1700 6. 359/4 a Caduce box. 6. 1706. 359 Cartouch box

1702 6 36/4 a Caduce box 6. 1707. 366. 1 Bayonet 6/.

1712. 4. 126 Firelocks for sale — some with Bayonets

1712 " 154. a Bayonet. M. 14. 156. Cartouch box. M. 148 Cartouch boxes.

1682. M. 149 England imported Birding Pieces 8/ & "Flints for Guns" p 142

p 135 to 142. Wm exported 40 Guns — Powder horns 30 doz

Do Swords 13 belts — Scabbard — Holsters

M. 6. 357. 1693. 49 sword blades at 5/. J. Lloyd

M. 4. 195. 1744 Fa sale, Cartouch boxes 7/6 to 9/ ea (not own 2 or 3/ 6 ea and Sword belts 6/.

M. 13. 156. 1749. Powder Flasks — M. 13. 376. 1736. Field's Silver hilted sword 8£

M. 6. 211. 1668. &c. All men in N.E. had Arms, & many had Fowling pieces They were warlike.

M. 6. 356. Daniel Cooke in 1685 had carbine, cutlass, pistols & holsters buff belt with silver on it, rapier.

Arms & articles for Soldiers.

Man. Rec. III. 41. 43. Expedition to aid Uncas. 1645 August
II. 124 Commissioners of 4 Colonies proposed to raise 300 men.
Massachusetts proportion 190. Other 3 colonies 110 men.
"Particulars agreed on of what will be needful for the present expedition, for the supply of 200 men" from Mass.: [42 of these had gone

Bread	10.000	Beef	6 hhds cut into mess pieces
Peas	3 hhds	Vinegar	1 hhd
Fish	10 kentals	Strong water	1 hhd
Oil	10 gallons	Beer	1 tun (Wine at pleasure)
Oatmeal	½ hhd	Butter	6 firkins
Flour	2 hhds	Raisins of the sun	2 barrels
Sugar	½ Cwt. for sick men. Vol. II.	Candles	1 doz.
Pickaxes	Six	Hatchets & axes	1 doz
Kettles for boiling	Six	Spades & shovels	30
Platters	36	Cans 10, or pots	20
Pails	10	400 fathom codline.	
Salt	1 hhd	In Vol. II. Canvis	40 yards
		" Cans or pots	20

Arms.

Every soldier to have musket, sword, bandaleers and knapsack, or carbine & half pike & knapsack and some corslett & cotton coats, & some horses

Ammunition to be provided by Surveyor General.

Sufficient quantity of musket bullets, pistol bullets, swan shot & match — also lead & molds to cast the bullets were to be provided, if bullets not cast now.

Pay allowed the 40 soldiers who went to aid Uncas — so — they extra, as they were called in a precious season, and pay not good: — Soldiers diet & 8/. week. Sergeant sixteen d. 20/ a week and Lieut 40/ a week & diet: The 8/. called 2/. extra 6/. a week was common allowance — Other soldiers than these 40 had only 6/. per week. Cart & 6 oxen 4/. day and men attending oxen & carts 6/. per week.

Rec. V. 47 Oct. 1675 "A great necessity of a speedy supply of fire arms, muskets, and carbines". 1000 fire arms to be sent for. [muskets & carbines were two sorts of fire arms.

Colors or Flags of Companies were expensive.

H & G. Rec. I. 86 Wm Paine gave by will "to Capt. Thomas Clark's Company 1660." the sum of 5 £ to buy them Colliers? £

M. 17. 69. 1660. The Colors, staff, tassel & lap for Northampton Co. cost 5.

M. 13. 185. 1758 & during the War. Military Spirit was much encouraged by word & deed. Ministers engaged in the work.

M. 13. 185. Military articles 6/. 10/ various kinds frequently advertised.

[Cont. on page 403

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m. 2. 207 & m. 9. 198 **Scarf.** "something that hangs loosely on the shoulders". Webster.
worn by ~~Militarymen~~ — mostly by women
Sash is sometimes used instead.

Con 9. 225. about introd. wearing of Scarves — Con. 9. 272 Scarves in 16 Century
m. 9. 198. several examples of Scarves in N. England — The Sumptuary law in regard to them. Used at funerals.

m. 11. 36. Scarves worn in time of Beaumont & Fletcher by captains — to rest the arm in. did women then wear them?

m. 14. 158. 1718. A fur below Scarf 80/. what was this?

1663. m. 13. 271 2 Laced Scarfs @ 8/. ea. 6 Knotted Scarfs @ 2/6. for women?
1663 m. 13. 272 Alamode Scarf 3/ — (These Scarves just sent to W. Indies
1664 m. 13. 275 an Old Scarf (woman's) 6/8. Cambridge
1678 m. 13. 279. A silk Scarf — also a scarf & bodyes 20/.
1694 m. 13. 295. Mrs Cutler, Charlestown, 2 Scarfs.
1695 m. 13. 296. Scarf & other silks.
1707 m. 13. 298. White silk (for mourning) morning Scarfs 30/ — (worn for ~~a man~~.
1714 m. 13. 301. Mr Elizabeth Clark — a Gauze Scarf 9/.
1669 m. 6. 206. Scarlet colour Scarf 10/ — military? A Boyse
1669 m. 6. 205. 2 black scarfs 6/. Hood & scarf 4/ of Alamode
1666 m. 6. 207. 2 silk Hoods & ~~girle~~ Scarf 10/. [Scarfs & Hoods often together.
1694. m. 6. 358. Old Scarf (man's) 6/
1714 m. 13. 301 6 Scarfs for bearers at a funeral 106/. (17/8 ea) Scarf & gloves 24/.
1727 m. 14. 164. 3 Sashes @ 9/. probably for men.
m. 4. 298. Black silk lace is used for Scarves. Postlethwayt. 1751.
[Mourning Scarves or for funerals, I conclude]
as no bone or bobbin laces were over 3 inches wide, (Ed. Enc.) were the scarves edged with these laces, or were pieces just together wide enough for a scarf? The "laced scarfs", ~~seem~~ scarfs edged with lace — above.

1707. m. 14. 151. A Scarf. a gift 4/4/
1710. m. 14. 153. a Scarf & hood 30/. Hat & red silk Scarf 81/.
1665 Con. 10. 73. John Davenport Jr of Newtown had a scarf stolen.
1703 Con. 1. 150. Col. John Pynchon had "hooping Scarf with Gold Lace 70/"
1683. Con 8. 369. Mrs Joanna Bishop, Stamford, had "a new Scarf 25/."

m. 17. 199 & 17. 384 } Scarfs in Springfield 1671 &c. probably for men. From Pynchon Books.

m 6. 367. 1708. Silk scarf flowered with gold 16/.
m. 13. 375. 1729 Fitch had 3 Scarfs.

Con 5. 205. The Scarves given to distinguished men at the funeral
1738. of the wife of Gov. Talcott, 134 in all, cost 57/. each and had 3 yards of silk for each scarf. The silk cost 19/. a yard — or about 16/6 or 7/. lawful money.

Con 5. 356 Scarves in Connecticut & definition.
Con 5. 356. 357. 335. 348. Many scarfs mentioned. hustring generally. One 46/. one 20/. one 19/. for women
some men had scarves.

Scarf.

"The knights of the Band" instituted in Spain 1367 "did weare a certaine red Scarffe or Band, of three fingers breadth, which, like a scole, was fastened on the left shoulder and so come underneath the right arme, thwart the body" Munday's "Brief Chronicle" 1611.

From Fairholt

"Scarf. a folded garment worn over the shoulders or across the breast." This is all of Fairholt's definition. It was sometimes worn over both shoulders, like a modern tippet — sometimes was tied about the waist — commonly over one shoulder, I suppose.

"Scarf. Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders". Webster.

Stole. A narrow embroidered Scarf worn over the shoulders of a priest. Fairholt p. 607.

"Forth comes the priest with stole about his neck." Chaucer

"Furbelow scarfs" are mentioned by Durfey, one worth 40/, so says Fairholt.

"Scarfs greatly furbelowed" were worn from the duchess to the peasant", Fairholt says, under George II.

Scarfs appear in a cut of Fairholt, 1739; they come over each shoulder in front & hang down on the dress to the knees; nearly over each knee, all the ends, which are narrow and terminate with tassels. The females have on a "black hood & scarf with tassels at the end" as if the hood & scarf were in one piece. I see no furbelow on the scarfs. A furbelow is a puckered flounce, Fairholt says.

A lady 1779 in her walking dress, has a dark scarf thrown over her shoulders, of thin stuff — rests on shoulders & arms, just like a long shawl.

A lady in 1796 in her walking dress has a long black scarf of gauze or silk hanging over her shoulders and arms & coming down in front almost to her feet. Scarfs were very fashionable 1796

Frothingham p. 248 } Advertised in Boston Aug. 1716. with other needlework, &c. "making of furbelowed scarfs."

Hard Times — Continued from M. 13. 143

In my younger years, or to 1816, I do not recollect any hard times that were general, but crops were cut short in some seasons by drouth, or frost, by cold, or dry, or wet seasons. National measures, as embargo and Nonintercourse, made hard times for many. Some men were always complaining about hard times and scarcity of money —

The first general pressure which made a great alarm
M. 19. 225 dance of failures, & reduced the value of all kinds of property, was after the peace of 1815; much distress ensued in city & country; this was increased by the cold unfruitful year 1816, and continued in 1817. I need, if I recollect, 1817 was the worst year in some states. War had produced high prices, speculation, extravagance, running in debt, &c. Suspension of specie payments in many states, & resuming them again, added to the mischief. Peace in Europe also had a great effect here in reducing prices.

There was much pecuniary embarrassment
M. 19. 239 & many failures in the cities in 1825, but the great crash, the innumerable failures in all parts of the country were in 1836 and 1837, after 20 years of peace. There had been an immense issue of bank bills, a spirit of speculation every where & running in debt & high prices, all sorts of extravagance, and the result could be no different from what it was. There were also short crops, & importation of grain from Europe. There were Hard Times in 1842 & 43.

The war with Mexico did not influence prices much and the peace did not produce much if any reduction in prices.

The California Gold mines have had much influence on prices, & the produce sent to California and the emigration thither, have all aided to advance prices. Labor and produce have been growing higher for three or four years, but not all owing to California gold. There has been for some years what is called "Great national prosperity", commercial, mercantile, agricultural, &c. But a pressure has come, and there is now (Nov. 1854) much distress for money in the cities, and some in the country. The crash has not yet come — perhaps it will not. See Thanksgiving Sermons of H. W. Beecher & H. W. Bellows in Brooklyn & New York.

Hard Times

Dec. 1854. Much is said about the hard times. Many failures in the cities & in Western States, but not to be compared with 1817 and 1837. Wages in cities are coming down as fast as they went up a year or two since — Many mechanics of various kinds are out of employment. Some trades maintain their prices; wages in several kinds of business have fallen from 20 to 25 per cent and some 33⅓ per cent. Laborers get 1.00 a day instead of 1.25 & 1.50 in some kinds of business. Very little building going on in N York & other cities — A great falling off in the wholesale trade of dry goods; but some people are as extravagant as ever in their expenses. — Manufactures of many kinds are in a depressed state — some not — Yet provisions of most kinds continue high, & some very high.

Jany. 1855. The pressure & distress continue. Thousands in Newyork are out of employment, & live on charity. Most of these are foreigners; & many drawers spend their earnings for liquor, & are good for nothing — Some, especially women & children, are worthy people, & some men.

Employers are reducing wages down to what they were before 1853. Some do not change. — Breadcorn & meats (pork excepted) are almost as high as they have ever been.

1857

The Money Pressure & Hard Times of 1857 will be found in Miscellany 19. pages 24. 25. 38. 39. 40. 41

Continued in Ms 19. p 224

M. 2. 235. **BOOKS.** Change in Taste, &c [Cont. from M 15. 387

The most popular books of the present day treat of characters among the poor. Their simple humanity gives them a reality in which belongs to lords or ladies in high life. Artificial tastes are forever changing. Fashionable novels, pandering to artificial tastes, may please the fashionable, but they make no impression on the mass of mankind. A book to be permanent must soar above the fashion of a day, & speak to the heart of man, to his honest admiration for goodness, to his better impulses, to undying human love. The life of a book lies in its truth to nature & in its humanity.

Once it was thought beneath the highest intellect to seek its heroes amid low scenes. But there is more of nature in retired scenes — more in which all can sympathize. Genius is learning to be like religion, a sacred gift for all men & all ages; it already produces a more truthful, living literature, & is giving immortality to common scenes & lowly beings. Burns, Carlyle, Dickens owe the interest of their writings to the "music of humanity" which breathes through them.

N.Y. Evangelist Dec 14. 1854

[Writing of books — had respect to the poor or to laboring men, as soon as men in common life were readers & purchasers of their books. So with newspaper editors.

1725 M. 4. 140) 3 clergymens Libraries for sale at Auction

1726. M. 4. 141. "Reasonable advice to the poor, to be annexed to the kindnesses of God that are dispensed unto them", for sale

" " " "Address to those who frequent the Tavern", &c. by ministers

" " " Dying Speeches of Pirates for sale, & their Trials.

1727 " " Foxcroft's sermon on the death of George I.

Jan. 1728. 4. 142. Discourses on the Earthquake — 10 kinds adv.

March 1728. 4. 143. Discourses new ones, on the Earthquake appear. & on other subjects.

1731. M. 4. 153. "Demonstration of the Divinity of the Scriptures" in several discourses from Jeremiah 23. 28 by Rev Solomon Stoddard of Northampton, & designed for the press, in manuscript, has been left somewhere and cannot be found. Inquiry for it.

1731. M. 4. 153. "Essay on the merchandize of slaves & souls of men" appeared to church of Rome, for sale

1738. M. 4. 160. Books adv. Bibles with negroes. Testaments, Psalm Books, Dictionaries. (Psalm books not often adv. before

1749 M. 13. 153. "The natural & moral Providence of God" Sermon by Prince Sermon Aug. 24. 1749. on a day of Thanksgiving

m.4.162.1733. Long advertisements of books — many of them large books — Also English magazines taken here

m.4.163.1733. Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Psalmbooks, primers, adv Blanks of all kinds.

m.4.168.1737. Bailey's Dictionary in one Vol. folio adv.

m.4.169.1719. "Testimony against Evil customs" at ordinations, Weddings, Training, Huskings, Commencements, Courts 4 pages

m.4.170.1723. A brief Memorial about Pastoral visits. 3 pages

m.4.170 — Some just Sentiments on the condition of the Protestant Religion. 4p.

1739 m.4.174 Verses on Rum, called Sir Richard.

1739 m.4.174. Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Psalmbooks with tunes and without, primers, catechisms, for sale. Also Spelling Booths, Accidence, &c

1740 m.4.176 Contentions about Whitfield; many pamphlets. Contentions & publications about the Land Bank

1741 m.4.180 many Religious Books adv.

1741. m.4.183. Publications of Rev. Jona. Edwards, adv.

1742. m.4.184 — One of Cato's Letters on Freedom of Speech & a 2 on pub in the papers.

1742-1743 m.4.183 & 184. Books published on Religious subjects — on the disputes & proceedings of the times. Sermons, & other tracts.

m.4.188. Sermon by Mr Ashley of Deerfield made some stir, Mr Cooper replied.

1743 4.188. Mr Secombes Fishing Discourse at Amoskeag Falls. Advertised Jan: 1743 — must have been preached in 1742 about May

1743. 4. 191. "Books of all sorts" for sale; Burning of books m.4.189.

1743. 4. 191. Magazines American, N. England & Boston

1743. 4. 189. Psalm Books, Psalters, Primers adv.

1743. 4. 193. Signal Deliverances of Mrs. Mercy Wheeler of Plainfield — pub by Rev. B. Lord, of Norwich.

" " " Publications about Paper money, now & before

1744 4 193 The Child's new Play Thing, being a Spelling Book, &c. adv.

1744. 4. 194 "A Plea for the Liberty of Conscience" by E. Williams.

1744. 4. 195. "Retractations" of Rev James Davenport, adv.

1744. 4. 196 Pamela, or virtue rewarded adv. 5th Edition

1744. 4. 196 Langley only gardening adv.

1760. 4. 204 Great Assortments of Books adv. Sometimes husbandry.

1755. 4. 203. Several sorts of Spelling Books. Watts Hymns, Tate & Brady's Psalms. Psalters & Primers

1755. 4. 206 "A Treatise on Hemp Husbandry" by Edmund Quincy.

1735. 1. 152. Edwards. a pamphlet in favor of Spiritual light, &c

" " " Wigglesworth a pamphlet, about trying the spirits, &c. Cases &c

1736 1. 158. "Melancholly situation of the Province". pub & for sale

" " " Pamphlets about Mr Buck. about Throat distemper.

[Cont. in m.18.p 86

290 Gauze, including linan, Calgut, Whipnet,
m. 2. 271. pm. 1374. Patent net & other similar goods — woven in a loom
Con. 10. 330. 331. having warp & woof.

Ed. Enc. VII. } Under "Gross Texture" these various kinds of
p 203 & 209 } Goods are noticed, & the looms for weaving them
figured and described:

Russian table Rubbers are of this texture, of coarse flax or hempen (cy. dom.)

"Common Linan or Gauze" he uses as the same goods: and
this is the basis of all the varieties. Its texture consists
in having two contiguous threads of warp alternately
to the right & left in weaving. Cross texture consists in
the twining or crossing of the warps. Dr. Ure says the warp is turned
or twisted like a rope in weaving.

"Open linan" — is in its open state; or in a state similar to common texture

"Crossed linan" is in its crossed or twined state; or belongs to Cross Texture

"Open Calgut" } 2 kinds — described E.E. VII 204. Commonly
Crossed Calgut } made of linen thread: and used f. o. r.
stiffening female dress where transparency is required,
"as buckram is used for stiffening men's clothes.

Net work is more complex — & the variety is unlimited.

"Whipnet open". Part of it in the loom called the whip.

"Whipnet crossed" — called more usly patent net. It is of
British origin (at Paisley) & very complex — called night-thought.

Patent net open } Invented at Paisley. Has the gauze
Patent net crossed } & whip parts.

Lappets formerly manufactured at Paisley were known
by name of silk gauze. We given up. Afterwards revived
with the cotton manufacture — The lappet consists
of two warps of different fineness one of which forms
the body or ground work, and the other which is coarser
is called the whip, is used for the ornamental part,
& crosses over the surface of the cloth, without being inter-
woven with the warp. Almost every kind of flowers
can be imitated.

[These words, linan, Rubbers, Calgut, whipnet, lappets, applied
to cloth, are not found in dictionaries.

Black Gauze was very little of any sold by Jos. Hawley.
m. 9. 197 It appears in his inventory 1735 at 4/6 yard. (about 2/. or 2/3 lm
Timothy Dwight sold it later in pieces of 3/8. 1/2. 1 1/8. 1 1/2 & 1 3/4 yd
at 2/8 and 3/. yd (Cost about 2/.) used for mourning.

9. 197 White Gauze was sold by T. Dwight 1763. 1767. &c at 4/8 & 5/8 in
pieces of 1/4. 5/8. 3/4. 1 yard, &c.

9. 197. Flowered Gauze by Beck & Hunt 1773. Cost 3/3 yd.

Gauze Hdkfs. A few were sold by Hawley — seem used for
m. 9. 194 mourning — sold at 4/3. 4/6. 5/: and at 9/. & 10/6. & 10/6, called
double. — Dwight sold black Gauze Hdkfs, 2 4/4. 1763. &c

m. 4. 164. 1734. Mourning Gauze. rev.

Con. 5. 215. "Black Gauze Tippet" bought by Catharine Higley. 1700.

1744 m. 4. 195. Gauze & Calgut mantels & hoods.

1751. m. 13. 162. Flowered Gauze for Shades.

m. 13. 175. 176 &c Gauze Caps by several milliners &c. Black gauze Fans

Gauze & similar Goods

Gauze seems to have been very little used in 17th century under that name. Not in book of rates

M.13.292 1694 } M.13.294. She has 21 yards white gauze @ 3/. Widow E. Gillin, Boston trader, has Gauze at 1/6 yd Gauze Caps @ 1/. Gauze tippets for children @ 1/2.

M.6. 371. 1714 Gauze Hkfs appear in Boston at 1/6 & 3/ea.

M.13. 301. 1714. Gauze Scarf. 9/.

M.14.174. 1738. Flowered Gauze @ 8/yd & a Catgut hood 20/ [first notice of Catgut cloth.]

Some recent Millinet seems the same as catgut or posse.

M.13.74. Dr. Ure notices "Gauze or Lenau"; and "Catgut which is another species of twisted cloth more twisted than gauze"; and whipnet; and Maclnet, a combination of gauz & whipnet.

M.13.175. a Boston Milliner 1752 advertises plain & flowered gauze and
13.176 catgut of various colors. Smith 1755 adv. plain & flowered gauze. black & white Paris net, checked net, cotton gauze & gauze caps.

13.160. Advertised 1749. plain & flowered Gauze. Gauze Hkfs & caps.
" " Gauze ruffs. Gauze shades. figured & white Gauze ribbons 1753.
13.163. "Cypress Gauze" 13.160. Cypress for mourning: some white Cypress

Chambers Cyc. says "Gauze" is thin, trans, tenuous stuff 7th edit. 1751 "Sometimes of silk, sometimes of threads. The warp goes through several operations, each thread passes through a bead. Looms much like common looms, but has peculiar appendages. — Some Gauze with figures of gold & silver, comes from China"

M.13.360 1720 } Flowered Gauze 2 pieces 72/9. Thos Fitch
Flowered Gauze 9/ per yard } Net Gauze 5/ yard
Gauze Hkfs. 1 doz. 8/.

M.13.292. 1694. Gauze Caps. Gauze Tippets for children

1762 M.13.198. Gauze & Catgut often together adv.

1772 M.13.228 Ladies gauze & lace caps, London made

1722 M.13. 364. Gauze Hkfs. 2 doz at 14/ apiece. Fitch

1774 May. Gauzes & Catgut. Patent net. Spiders net.
" " Striped & figured silk Gauze; Packet, plain & Queen's Gauze

292 **Lace**, — not woven in looms — not composed of warp and woof.

M. 2. 294.
M. 4. 298.
Watkins Cyc.

[Point from M. 13. 74.
from Con 10. 319/381

Ed. Enc. XI. 640 | Lace is a delicate kind of net work, used for ornament in female dress. The meshes of the net are hexagonal, formed by twisting or plaiting together fine threads of silk, flax or cotton. These threads are also woven into the net to form the figures or patterns, & these thick threads form the ornament of the lace, & are called gimp.

Not much lace made of England in 1751. when Postlethwayt wrote (except the cheaper kinds)

XI. 641 The lace called Pillow Lace, is woven on a cushion or pillow which the woman or child plaits on her knees. A piece of parchment is fixed upon the cushion; holes are made in this for pins, & pins are stuck through it into the cushion, &c. Bobbins are pieces of wood, about as large as a pencil, & near one end is a neck, where the thread is wound. The threads are fastened to the pins & the bobbins hang down on the sides of the cushion. The woman takes the bobbins in her hands & twists the threads, &c. The pattern is drawn by the pins.

Bone Lace was made precisely as the other, on a cushion stuck with pins, but the threads were fastened to bobbins made of bone or ivory. Watkins. — It does not appear that lace made with bone bobbins differed from that made with wooden bobbins. The bone lace seems to have been the oldest. Both were pillow lace.

Gold & silver Lace, was made on a pillow.

Kinds of lace made in England 1817 & before [Bone lace not mentioned in E.E

1 Buckinghamshire Lace — the pillow lace above noticed. It is also called Bobbin Lace. 4 sides of each hexagon are made by twisting 2 threads around each other; the other 2 sides are formed by crossing 2 threads over each other. It is the same as the Lisle lace of France.

2 Honiton Lace made at Honiton — is the same as that made at Brussels, & is called Brussels lace. 2 sides of each mesh are plaited of 4 threads, & 4 sides are made by threads twisted together.

Valenciennes Lace is not made in England. The 6 sides of the hexagon are plaited — 2 sides are very small.

3 Nottinghamshire imitations of Lace, are made not by pillows, bobbins, &c but by machines similar to stocking frames. The lace is inferior to the other — of 2 kinds, called Point net Lace and Warp net. — These nets are woven as wide as a yard and a half, or can be, and are afterwards divided into narrower pieces. The gimp or thick thread which makes the flowers and ornaments is worked in by the needles. [These nets are recent — not old. warp lace patented 1804 — made of cotton.

XI. 642 Many attempts were made to produce a machine that that would weave the real twisted lace, like that made on the pillow. 16 patents were obtained for this object. In 1808 such a machine was made — which would make lace 3 inches in width; the pillow lace seldom exceeds 3 inches wide. In 1809 a machine was invented to make lace of this sort of any required breadth.

Old Laws p 5 } In the sumptuary laws 1651, men whose estates did not exceed 200l. might not wear Gold or Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Bone Lace above 2s. per yard, or silk hoods or scarfs.
Gold & Silver Lace & Bone Lace were then in N. England, and worn by some, not made in England then, I think.

M. 4. 298. Postlethwaite says 1751, that Lace is used to embellish dress; (probably the gold or silver lace & some other); the linen lace for ladies head dresses; black silk lace for scarves. White thread lace used much the most. — These mostly from France & the Netherlands

Bailey: Dic. says Lace is a line of silk, thread, &c. Also a border or edging. — and to lace, is to tie, fasten or join with a lace. (viz the line above); also to edge or border garments with lace (viz the network lace.

Webster Dic. says Lace is a work composed of threads interwoven into a net & worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. Also a string or cord. Also a plaited string with which females fasten their clothes — To lace is to fasten with a string through eylet holes. to adorn with lace.

1682-3 M. 14. 36. } England exported bone lace, thread lace, 8 yds & silver lace.

1663. Middlesex
M. 13. 272. 18¾ yds gold & silver lace @ 2/ — 11 doz Gimps Lace 50/ for all
Lobb Lace 4 ps. — 2 ps gimp Lace @ 12/
27 yds Gold & silver lace @ 1/8. 45/
13. 280. 4 hands & a piece of Lace. 80/.
1694. 13. 292 28 yards Lace 38/.
1714 13. 307. 2 Laces for caps 6/ — 6 yds gold & silver lace @ 5/. 3/.
1704. 14. 149. Bone Lace 90/ — 1712. M. 4. 126. Bone lace adv.
1716. 14. 155. 37 yards Lace @ 4 — 33 yards Lace @ 2/10 — 82 yds at 9
50 " Lace @ 1/10 — 19 yds Lace @ 1/4.
1727. 14. 164 6¾ doz 3 yard Laces @ 15/. doz
" " 4 " 4 yard Laces @ 9/. doz. Thread laces 1/8 doz
" " 165 Lace, 4 yds 4/. 4/. 1/4 2/6. 8d. 3/. 2/. 3/6. 10. 1/6. 1/2. 17/. 10/. 8/. 6/. 4/6 pr yard
1738. M. 4. 102. Bone & snail Lace adv. and Gold & silver Lace
1755 M. 13. 163. Bone & Blond Lace adv. Page 162. White bone lace
1757 M. 13. 162. Gold & silver lace adv. Mechlen lace for Lappets
1751. M. 13. 162 Mechlin, Brussels & Flanders Lace, adv
1749 M. 13. 159. Black & white Lace, some of it cotton
1751. M. 13 162. Cotton Laces, 6/. 5/. pr gross. (8/. lawful. or 8d doz
1749 M. 13. 159. Gold & Silver Lace. 13. 175. Silk Laces 4 shillings
1752 M. 13. 175. Silk Laces. 13. 176. Bone Laces. Silk and Cotton Laces.
1759 M. 14. 190 Bee lace, 9d doz. Lace abundant. Laces. Silver lace.
1749. M. 13. 159. Parisnet. 13. p 157. Spider net.
1699. M. 6. 358 — 105 yards bone lace at 6. some at 9. yd.
1714 M. 6. 371. 82 yds Lace @ 9d & 4d. 50 yards @ 1/10. 33 yards @ 2/10
1745 M. 14. 184. Lace in S. Dalbeau

294 Laces.

m.16.370 By an act in 1662, foreign lace might not be sold in England, because it injured the lace makers of England. The law included other things, prohibited "foreign bone lace cut work embroidery fringe bandstrings buttons or needle work made of thread or silk or either beyond the seas!" [no pointing in the act between the articles.

m 2.262 Lace and Embroidery.
The N.Y. Independent (commercial editor) Sept 1853. says in seven years (1848 to 1855) the importation of Lace and Muslin Embroidery into U.S. has increased from half a million of dollars to nearly 5 millions per annum. The great part comes from Glasgow, but much from Florence, Germany & Switzerland. [Lace Embroidery & Muslin Embroidery seem to be meant. Embroidery in Boston fraught m.12.112: m.18.395b.

M.7.294 Lace says Richardson, dic.
Anything that catcheth, holdeth, ties, bindeth, or fastenth as cords, strings, threads, veins or interwoven.

Laces with gold & silver (about 3 for 1 lm)
1733 m.14.174 Silver Lace 12/ & 25/ yd. Gold Lace 60/ yd
" " " Shoe Lace 17/ & 15/ yd. Other Lace 30/ 44/ & 27/ yd.
" " " Silver Hat Lace 12/ & 15/.
1740 13. 175 Gold & silver Ribbands & Lace.
1767. 13. 41. Assortment Gold & silver Lace.
1722. 13. 364. 5¾ Gold Lace at 12/ ¾ (about 6/ lm.
1726. 13. 372. 2 pair Laces at 35/. called 6/4. 1 pair 8/ 44/. some 6/4 at 37/6 & 24/6 2 pair
Ed Enc. VI. 535. "Gold & silver are occasionally spun along with silk for some of the richer species of ornamental textures."

m.4.144. Fine Laces, adv. — m.4.116. 1722. Laces adv
1652. Con. 5 168 Whiting had black bone lace 1/6. 2/ & 2/6 yd
" " " Thread Laces 8/ a pair — Silk Lace 4/ yard.
1737 m 4. 169. Gold & silver Lace adv.
1741. m.4.150 Gold & silver ribbands & Lace
1760. m.4.204 Cotton Laces appear (first time.
1734 m.1. 149 Laces for women, head dresses, adv

1762 & 63. Chaise makers in Boston advertise "Laces" and one adv. "Livery Lace of all colors for servants and Chaises." [It seems they had servants in livery in Boston, with lace like that of the carriages they drove.
1774 May. Blackbone & blond lace; White blond & thread lace & Edging

Gimps. Snail, Fringe – called Lace sometimes
m.2.272. m.2.98.2. ~~Gimps.~~

M.13.159.1746 to 1760. Gimp. Gimp & Snail Lace.
13. 175.1752 – large & small Snail; 13.176. Snail by millners
14. 190.1759. Snailing; Silk Fringe, black, white, blue & green
13. 162.1751. Black Silk Fringe.
13. 292.1694. Mrs Cutler – Broad Gimp Lace at 1/; narrow 3d
14. 142. 1703. 38½ Petticoat Fringe at 2/. 76/ and 60½ at 1/
14. 174 1738. Silver Snail 3/ yd
13. 163. 1755. Gimp Trimming, allsorts, adv.
13. 376. 1736. Silk Fringe 5£ for 5 bundles
Cor 5.22.1700. Fringe 11 yard.

Edging.

M 6. 374.21 Gold Edging at 2/9. yard.
M. 14.184.1745. Edging

Braid & Cord

1714 M.14.155. 36 yards Braid 6/6. 36 yards Cord 6/.
1727 M. 14.165. 6 ps Braid 18/. 6 ps cord 18/.
1738 M. 14.174 Silk Braid 12/. yd Silk Cord 6/. yard. Braid again 1/.
1739 M. 14.174 64 yds gold Cord 64/ – Silver Cord 1/6 & 3/. yd Silver Braid 3/9
" " " " 5 yds gold cord.

296. Crape & mourning Goods
Cypriss, M. 2. 253.
M. 2. 250
M. 4. 297.

Chambers Cyclop. 7th Edition 1751. "Crape is light, transparent stuff in the manner of gauze, made of raw silk, gummed & twisted on the mill, & woven with a crossing (?) — much used for mourning." Crapes are of two kinds viz. Crapes or crisped & smooth. The first is double & very resembles closer mourning; the latter is single & is for mourning less deep. White crape is reserved for young people, or those devoted to virginity. The silk in the first is more twisted than in the second; the twisting, especially of the warp, occasions the crisping. All is dyed raw. Invented at Bologna, but chief manufacture is at Lyons.

Webster's Dic. defines Crape as above in quotation — copied it from some work. He says "woven without crossing."
Crape is called "Stuff" by all. Webster calls all fabrics of the loom "Stuffs"
Bailey defines stuff as "thin woolen cloth." — also cloth of other materials.

Misc 4. 164. Mourning Norwich Crapes adv. 1731.

1694 M. 13. 293. 8 Crapes [pieces] at 38/. cost £14.
" " 1 silk Crape 46/. Also at 1/6 yard.
" " Silk Crape @ 1/6 & 2/. yard. — Page 295, piece of Lace
1714. 13. 301. a woman had a piece of silk Crape. 50/.
1708. 14. 158. Black Crape 2/. yd.

1719 13 358. Black & White Crapes, many pieces at 1/14/. pr. [The black & white in the same piece, apparently. Thos Ostick
1720 13. 358 Crape. 25 yds @ 5/.
1720. 13. 360 White & black Silk Crape 6.17.6 a piece

1700 Con. 5. 215. Katharine Higley bought cloth for a "black crape suit," & the petticoat had a black hair fringe; also a "crape riding gown." Peter Mills made the garments or made the suit & cut out the riding gown.

1749. M. 13. 160. Silk Crapes, adv. "Crapes & other mourning."
1754 " " " White Lawn Crape. Cyprus for mourning — some white
1749 " " " Widow's Crape & Net Crape. Mourning of all sorts 1758
1749 " " 157. Hatband Crape — 1752. M. 13. 175 black Crapes
1757 " " 182 Brown Silk Crape

Misc 6. 358. 1699. 100 yard. black Crape at 1/4. cost.
Misc 6. 371. 1714 15 " mourning Crapes 2/6.
1727 M. 14. 164. 149 yds silk Crape @ 2/9. 1 piece do. 7£
1738 M. 14. 174. Hatband Crape £17. 1 piece Hatband Crape 85/. do. do. 3/. yd
Mourning Silks & other mourning, are under Funerals sometimes.
1762 M. 13. 198. Crape Fans — probably for mourning.
1714. M. 4. 129. Silk Crapes adv. M. 4. 131. 1716. Black Crapes, Silk Crapes
1767. M. 13. 211. Colored Crapes 13/6 yd O.T. (1/10 l.m

Crape

1721. M.13.363. Norwich Crape, colored, 4 pieces at £6.10.0 ea. Fitch.
1722. M.13.364 black & white silk Crapes at £6.5.0 a piece do
1724. M.13.367. black & white silk Crapes 25 pieces at 6.17.3 £172.5
1731. M.13.375. 12 pieces Silk Crapes at 145/. a piece or £7.5
1736. M.4.158. "black & white mourning Crapes"..Was black & white in same piece? Was white worn for mourning?

1720. Con. 5.175. Silk Crape bought in B. — Silk Crape at 2/4 yd
1715 " 5 181. 4 pr Colored Silk Crapes at 110/-
1700 " 5 225 1 pr Crape 100/ — Crape 1/6 & 2/6 yd in Boston
1741 M.4.180. Mourning Crape, adv.
1755 M.4.203. Hat Crape, Silk Crape, Widows Crape, adv
1760 M.4.204 Silk Crapes, Hat Crape, Widows Crape "

M.2.253. Cypress or Cypress
"Thin stuff of which womens veils were made; Heywood enumerates it among the contents of a pedlars pack. The pedlar in Shakspeare's Winter Tale carries:—
Fairholt p.489.
M.11.355. "Lawn as white as any snow,
Cypress black as any crow."

298 Stockings or Hose. Geon. from M 12. 211.
M. 2. 290.

D 135 of this 1682-3 p 138. } England exports Worsted, Woollen, Thread & Cotton Hose, many
14. 140. Imports Hose

Ed. Enc. VII. 594 } "The art of knitting stockings was introduced into England about the middle of the 16th century" and 27 yrs after, the steel frame was invented"—

Bailey's dic. says knit stockings were first brought to England in 1564, and wove stockings first made in England 1599.

Ed. Enc. VII. 594 } Thread stockings, formerly made in great quantities, have been entirely superseded by cotton stockings."

" " "All stockings are now (1815) made of worsted, silk & cotton".

" " "Knit stockings are now seldom made" in England, but some do knit in retired places.

M. 13. 144. 1745. Stockings for men & women many adv — of silk, cotton, thread & worsted — generally called Hose. Some were scarlet

M. 13. 175. 1752. A milliner has thread & worsted Hose
13. 179. 1755 Mens, womens & childrens stockings by a milliner

Mere 17 40-41 } Stockings sold by Wm & John Pynchon, 1645 to 1675. a vast quantity for men, women & children. In those early days, people had not wool enough for stockings, nor indeed other materials. They bought more than they did at a later period. Some sold to Indians I suppose. Many were made out of cloth & not knit. It took about 3/4 yd cloth for a pair of stockings. The price for making was 4/6. 5/ & 5/6 per dozen to the Tailors.

Middlesex 11. 13. 273 1663 } Wm Pardee Goods — sterling probably
Linen Hose at 9/. 15/. & 16/. & 12/. doz
Childrens Hose 5/6 doz Turndown Stockings 7/. pr
Womens Hose 18/. 26/. 50/ doz. 3 prs Scarl. @ 5/6
do — do 48/. Girls 36/. Childrens Wrists 1/4 doz
Mens do 44/. 50/. 56/. 60/ doz
3 pairs large topped stockings at 9/

1727 M. 14. 164 Womens Silk Hose 22/6. Mens do at 35/
" " " Womens worsted Hose @ 8/ pr
1745 " " 184. Sarah Dolbeare had Hose Scarlet, clocked, & others.
1727. M. 13. 373. Fitch. 2 doz prs Silk Clock Scarlet Hose at 168/. doz. or 14/. pr.
1728. M. 4. 44. Silk Stockings adv.. M. 4. 93. 1730 Silk Stockings adv.
1726 M. 4 116 Silk Hose for men & women
1732 M 4. 154. Worsted & Woollen Stockings adv. & "Stirrup stockings"
1743. M 4. 191. Womens worsted Stockings 13/ pair (say 4/6. l.m
1745 M. 4 199. Womens Scarlet, pink, green, dark & other colored stockings

1760 M.4-204. Cotton Hose [Just real cotton Hose from England.

Fairholt p. 569 n. 606 | Stockings. Coverings for the legs - were worn in 12th Century, beneath long gowns. Stubbs in his "Anatomy of Abuses" 1583, calls them "Nether Stocks", & says the fashionable "have them not of cloth, though never so fine, for that is thought too lease; but of jarnsey, worsted, crewell, silke, thread and such like; or else at the least, of the finest yarne that can be got: and so curiously knit with open seam down the leg, with quirkes & clocks about the ancles, and sometime happily, interlaced with gold and silver threads, as is wonder to behold". He complaines of the price, being 20 shillings or more; - says poor persons that have scarcely 40s. a year in wages must have a pair of silk, or fine yarn nether stocks, though the price be a royal: or 20s. or more. The very knitting of them is worth a noble (6/8) or a royal & some much more. A pair of nether stocks cost as much as would in past time have clothed a person from top to toe. So says Stubbs, in 1583. (or in one place the date is 1696.).

p. 577 & 578. Hose or Chausses, with the Normans & later, covered the legs and body up to the waist. They were separated, & became stockings & breeches, in 16th century. Now Hose are stockings. They were sometimes (1606) of costly crimson; 1595 of purple velvet.

The old Cloth stockings were many of them made of Kersey. Kersey stockings are often mentioned. Two women in Wyner's Albions England say (or one speaks) when we were maids, women wore ——— "Black Kersey Stockings, worsted scow, Yea silk, if youthful 'st die."

Stocking & Hose. About the beginning of 16th century (about 1500) a change was made: hose fitting close to leg, having upper portion from the knee or middle of thighs, slashed, puffed and embroidered, distinct from the lower; the upper portion called hose, and the lower, stocking. The upper part ultimately became breeches; we have inconsiously applied the word hose to the lower part. Fairholt p. 241.

In 14th century, gentlemen sometimes wore one stocking or one leg of the hose red & the other white. Fairholt p. 129

Also one part of the cotehardie or outer garment, one half & sleeve one color & one half & sleeve another color. These parti-colored dresses were assailed by the clergy.

Garments, ready made, sent from England

xvi. 2.271. M. 17.50. 398. In Sixth Revolution: see Con. 110. 392
m. 15. 222. Con 110. 392. 393

M 14. 135 to 142 } 180 suits of Apparel, & more
1683 & 83

Bodice 50 doz. — Waistcoats
263 Silk Garments — 10 Cloaks.
36 Petticoats — 6 [illegible]
40 Coats — 200 Shirts
6 pr Embroidered Sleeves —

1740
M. 4. 109. Womens Silk Gowns; Mens apparel, a parcel of stays, &c to be sold at auction

M. 4. 90 Womens Scarlet Cloaks; Womens petticoats. 1729

1744 M. 4. 195. Short Aprons, Stays, petticoats, burdets (what?
" " " " Gauze and catgut mantels & hoods. Stomachers
" " " " Many ready made garments for sale.

1749. M. 13. 158. mens Great Coats, Jackets and Breeches. adv.
" " " Mens Knit Waistcoats & breeches.
" " " Womens Scarlet Cloaks; Calimanco & Damask Petticoats
" " " Quilted Petticoats with French tops.
" " " Ready made Curtains, Bedquilts, Counterpanes, &c
" " 159. Ready made Gowns & other garments.
" " " Womens Quilted Coats, common, & Quilted Petticoats 1749. 1758.
1754 " 160. Hoop. Calamanco, Persian & Stuff Coats (for women?
" " " Duffil Jackets. Duffil Great Coats.
1755 " 162 Cotton Gowns. Bandanno Gowns
1760 " 160. Silk Gowns. M. 13. 157. Checked Cotton Gowns.
1749 " 160. Womens silk & cotton Gowns
1760 " 158. Surtouts, Roquelos, Great coats, adv.
1759 14. 190 Tammy quilted Petticoats
1755 13. 163 Horsehair quilted coats to wear with negligees.
" " " Silk, Calisbances, & tammy quilted Coats: Silk quilted coats
[These coats must have been petticoats.
1758 13. 182. Cotton Gowns.
1757 " " Quilted Petticoats 4 to 9 breadths.
1749 13. 160. Capuchins, & mode for Capuchins
" " " Cardinals made, & Silk for Cardinals.
" " " Flowered silk for Capuchins.
1755. 13. 163. Figured silk for Cardinals.
" " " Bugle & pasteboard Stomachers.
" " " Manchester Velvet, for Waistcoats
" " " Ducapes, Dresdens, Messinets, Bredaws, Broglios, Turkey Mantuas & stripes, Irish Stuffs, are adv. for women's Winter Clothing. Dec. 1755.
" " " Cardinals and Polances, Cloaks & Hats. adv.
" 13. 176. Capuchins & French Cloaks made in fashion.
1752. 13. 175. pink & figured mode for Capuchins: 1758 flowered Mode for Capuchins
1756. 13. 182 Dresdens for Winter gowns.

Garments ready made
and Patterns or cloths for garments.

1755. Misc. 13. p. 158 } Black pieces for waistcoats.
Black, scarlet & crimson pieces for breeches.
Colored Velvets for capes of coat.

M. 13. 160. Black satin for mens waistcoats

M. 13 175 } Hoop Petticoats of the neatest & newest fashion
1752 } Moore & thumbum for sacks.

M. 13. 182. 1757. Velvet Cloaks & Hoods

" " 1758. a scarlet Roquelo.

M 13. 184. 1758. Now and at all times, Wearing apparel ready made in England, mens & women, was constantly for sale at private sale, and often at auction

M. 13. 184. a womens suit of dark Tabby flowered with gold.

M 13. 187. 1758 Scarlet & Crimson Cloth 7/4 for short Cloaks.

" " " Rich Satins for mens waistcoats & womens gowns

" " " Cotton Gowns.

" " " Silk Negligees.

" " " Hair & Quilted Petticoats

M. 13. 187. 1760 Stuffs for womens gowns. Sept. 01 Prussiarets, Dresdens, Allesinets, Silk brocades, Broglios, Grezets, Venetian Poplins, &c

1760 M. 13. 195. Scarlet Broad cloth 7/4 wide, adv. for womens long Cloaks and Cardinals.

1762. M. 13. 198. Womens Tammy Quilts (Quilts have seldom appeared before if at all, except bedquilts

" " " Cardinal silks & cardinals made up. Some of the Cardinals were black

" " Womens cotton pattern for gowns.

1763. 13. 198. Womens & mens Apparel, a great variety.

1763. 13. 198. Trimmings for gowns & sacks.

1740-4. 175 Ermine for gown trimmings

1755 M. 13. 179. Dauphiness Mantles. Capuchins.

1714. M. 4. 129. Mens Apparel for sale at vendue — Coats, breeches hats, shoes, buckles, shirts, neckcloths, gloves

1715 M. 4. 130. mens Boots from England.

1767. M 13. 211. Crimson & Scarlet breeches patterns.

1767. M 13. 211 White Quilting for petticoats

1772 M 13 228. Ready made Bonnets & Hats

" " " Satins for Bonnets. Figured Pelong Satin for Bonnets.

" " " Ready made Hoods. English made Ladies capes

" " " London made gauze & lace caps

1773. Lustrings for Ladies Sacks. Marseilles Quilting for ladies coats

See Cons. 10. 392. 393. &c.

Caps for Women & Head Bands & head coverings.

m.2.238 Hats & Bonnets m.15.379.419.

M.6.214.1685. 6 old caps & other head linen 4/.
6.350.1687. 1 Cap. — M.13.249.1678. 2 Caps
13.264.1657. 10 caps 3/. — M 13.265 1 Cap
13.282.1680. 11 Caps & 11 head bands 21/. 12 Caps 36/. (Mrs. Belcher
13.290.1703. 1 high cap, 1 laced cap, 5 caps, head bands, old caps (mrs Sprag
13.294.1694. 21 caps & 11 head bands, & under nightcaps (Mrs Cutler
14.149.1704 - 17 Girls caps @ 4/.
14 158.1718 7 suits head linen @ 10/. Night head dress 10/
m.13.228.1772. "A few tasty English made Ladies Caps," adv
" " " Ladies newest fashion London made dress gauze and lace caps.

M.4.104.1739. French quilts for caps, hair caps, worsted shades adv
m 4.160.1737. "Rolls & wires" seemed to belong to head dress
m-4.158.1736. Hair caps, rolls, & spriggwires adv by Halendarter

Clothing scarce in Early days.
especially woollen.

Misc. 16.46. See notice of the scarcity & dearness of woollen cloth in a Colony law. 1645. Poor people are said to suffer. They used cotton cloth for their children & their garments sometimes took fire & they were badly burnt & some burnt to death.

Page 250 of Thos. Strants necessities for clothing noticed in a Colony law 1656.

Hair & its Manufactures [Cont from M. 12. p 56

1682. M. 14. 135 to 142.
England imported Goats Hair, Hair Stuffs, Mohair yarn, Goats Wool,
She exports Goats Hair 4725£, Beaver Wool 200£
" " Kids hair 223 Cwt. Hare's Wool 110£
" " Coney Wool, 2641£. — Sieves
" " Mohair yarn 39639£. Hair Stuff

Ed Enc XII. 520 } The fur of the hare is made into hats & England imports a million hare skins from Austria, annually and Bohemia, 400 000. Many in Wallachia, &c.

XII 521. The hair & fur of the grey rabbit is made into hats and that of the silver haired "deemed as fair." The hair has been often converted into gloves & stockings which are light, fine and downy. This is the Coney.

XII. 540 The whitest wigs are made of goats hair, baked & bleached and fine shawls might be made from the soft wool.

540. The Turks make magnificent Camlets of the hair of the Syrian & angora goat. This hair or wool is much sought after; much of it is spun in Turkey and exported in the yarn or thread. Camlets are made from this long, fine glossy goats hair in Lisle & Amiens.

Mohair, according to Webster, comes from the Syrian goat.

M 14 135. Hair Cloths exported from England. 1682

Penny Mag. London 11 Oct. 1836 } Farmers in England sell the hair from their hides & skins to plasterers.
Long horse hair is bought for stuffing chairs, mattresses, &c

Jan. 1. 1855. Hair from Rio Grande & Buenos Ayres in N.Y. 21 to 23 cts. per lb.
May 1855. Hair from S. America, R.G. & Bu. is shipped to Europe at 24 to 25.
Oct 1856. 5000 lbs Hair from Rio Grande was sold in NY at 25.c

Hair Spun & woven.
"For some purposes, hair is spun into thread & woven into cloth." Ed. Enc. VI. 535. [He refers to Camels hair, &c and not to the long hairs of horses, &c.

Prices 315. Hair line c. 1710. Several had hair lines

Hair & its Manufactures.

Sieves.

M. 13. 156. 1746. Sieve Bottoms adv.
13 182. 1756. Camels Hair sieves
Prices 14. 1735. E. Hunt. Sieve bottom 3/. (say 1/. lawful

M 13. 160. 1753. Hair Cloths adv. Horsehair hats for women
Hairshapes, Hairplush. Silk & Hair Damasks
Hair & worsted Shags. Silk & Horsehair hats
Silk & Hair Tabist 1758 Horsehair hats.

M. 13. 187. 1758. Hair quilted petticoats adv. (Were they of hair?
M. 13. 179. 1755. Horsehair Cockades.
M. 4. 202. 1750. Horsehair hats appear - perhaps 1st time.
also Hair shapes (what?) perhaps 1st time
4. 203. 1755 Horse hair Cockades.
4 " " Horsehair quilted coats. (what.

Sieves in Hadley

Hadley. 3. 68. Eleazar Porter 1758 had wort sieve 1/.
Lawn sieve 1/. hair sieves 1/- and 4d
Prices 333. Stephen Kellogg: Lawn sieve 6/. 1739 (2/. L m.) and
hair sieve 4/. (1/4. L m.)
" 334. Dr John Smith, lawn sieve. 1750: 317. Westwood Cook one 3/.
" 316 John Marsh 2 lawn sieves 3/ & 1/. 1725: 317. Dr W. Hastings one
Had 3. 205. Timo Eastman Jr. had a sieve 2/. 1733. (about 1/. L m.

306

m.2.281 **HOOD** a head covering.

See Cong. 321. Misc. 9. 198

m.17. 199. Pynchon sold some silk hoods after Philips war at 8/. and 8/6. — 1677. 1678. &c. Some of his kind girls hadhoods. Some of the hoods were 7/. & 7/6. His niece Alling and Davis had one 8/6.

17.196. Pynchon sold a large silk hood bought for his wife at 10/6. to a new girl, 1678 — Some hoods bought earlier. one and probably more in 1672 (17.198)

Some were doubtless made of cheaper material

M.6.215 } 1686 } **Hoods** were plenty in & about Boston & many were cheap named "fine new Hoods 4/. black striped hoods 2/. ea plain gauze hoods 1/6. spotted gauze hoods 3/. ea Some gauze hoods cost 4/.

M.6.355 } 1688 } **HOODS** — 90 Tiffany Hoods @ 2/. sterling. 3 White Sarsnet Hoods @ 2/.

m 13.271. 1663. Goods — 10 Calico hoods 11/. 1 Alamode hood at 2/6 black ducape Hoods 3/9 & 4/6. black sarsnet Hoods 4/ 18 white sarsnet Hoods 7/6

Ibid p 272 (Ducape Hoods at 2/6. 3/9. 4/. 4/6. 1/4. 2/8. 3/4. 4/2

m 13.292. 1694. 28 lustring & Alamode **HOODS** at 7/6 ea. Small do. 3/

m 6. 367. 1708. White Sarsnet Hoods at 5/.

m. 13. 228 1772. Ready made Hoods, adv.

m. 4. 138. 1723. New Riding Hoods of fashionable colors, adv.

m 4. 158. 1736 Tassels for hoods & mantles.

m. 4. 94. 1731 Riding Hoods adv.

m. 4. 110. 1740. A woman's light red Camblet Riding **Hood**.

m 4. 164. 1734. Riding Hoods of silk camblet — Velvet **Hoods**.

m 4. 202. 1750. Hoods & other head covering adv

m. 2. 250. **Cowl** was a monk's hood — seemed to hang down the back.

m. 1. 248 } 1. 248 } **Hoods** were worn by Normans — perhaps not early ones. and continued, at times, down to present days, on females.

m. 1. 175. Hoods were chiefly worn before Henry VIII — and then came in Caps & Hats. — (Hats appear in Hamlet before Henry VIII, made of cloth or velvet.

M. 2. 212 Troopers or Cavalry, in N.E.

Mass. Rec. May II. 243. 1648 } Sergeant-majors to enlist men for Troopers to serve on horse-back — who also to exercise 5 or 6 days in a year — Troopers to have a horse, bridle, saddle, sword & belt, case of pistols with holsters, or carbine on a belt, 1 lb powder, 20 bullets. Troopers to be free from foot training & constables watches; free from rates for person & use, free commons in the town's commons, horse free from impressment, free ferriage in going to & coming from places of exercise or service. — I and 5/. a year from the Treasury. [1675 to be free from one rate only in a year

Mass. 2. 333.

III. 398. 1656. No troop or company to exceed 70 soldiers

IV. 1. 323. 1658. Troopers to pay their ferriage as others do.

IV. 2. 82. 1663. Capt. John Pynchon, Capt. of Hampshire Troop, allowed.

IV. 2. 97. 1663. The 5/. a year repealed, and those who enlist hereafter shall be entitled as troopers, but those who themselves or their parents pay for 100 £ estate in a single country rate, & limit of 70 to a Co. repealed.

Troopers increased much after the war of 1675-6

V. 291. 1680. Troopers to pay for their heads & horses to all public assessments, except those who by the first law of 1648 were allowed 5/. & abatement of head & horse in a single country rate. [The Troopers began to draw off & disband. So the law was repealed March 1680-81

V. 306.

V. 47. Oct. 1675. In Philips war.
"It is found by experience that hoopers & pikemen are of little use in the present war with the Indians".
Troopers to furnish themselves with carbines & ammunition and be liable to be impressed to serve as foot soldiers during the war. But 1/4 of troopers in each town to be reserved as such. Pikemen to have firearms & ammunition.

Guide Posts and other set Posts. (Cont. from Mar. 11. 148.

Bartlett "Pilgrim Fathers", mentions that on an excursion to Austerfield, the birth place of Wm. Bradford, he found a sign post (so he calls a guide post) bearing the inscription, "Foot-path to Austerfield". He followed this path by green hedges, & across fields of grain and beans.

June 3. 1857. Mr. Garrigue from New York informed me that guide posts were common in Germany — some expensive built of stone with brass letters; others of wood.

Jane Eyre. p. 124. Chap XXIII. notices what she calls a "sign post" (so she calls a guide post) at Whitecross, a place where 4 roads meet. It was a stone pillar, whitewashed. "4 arms spring from its summit". These pointed to towns, 10. and 20 miles off, and at other distances which are given on the arms.

Publishment Posts.

Mass. Records I. 275. 1639. } In towns where no weekly lecture is, intentions of marriage were to be set up in writing, upon some post standing in public view ordained for such purpose only. Such towns to set up a post in some public place for such purpose only.

So the printed Colony Records read. Yet in the old law book of 1672, there is the same publishment law, word for word
p. 101. except that part regarding the post, which reads — "or be set up in writing upon some post of their meeting house door in public view, there to stand so as it may be easily read by the space of 14 days". This refers to all towns. The printed law of 1672 does not agree with the original colonial record.

m. 2. 211 Muffs & Tippets [Cont from M 12.58. Con 10.383 (509
m. 2. 294b. m. 1.167.

M. 4. 184. 1742. "White Feather Muff" with ribbons & bands at the sides, advertised.

M. 4. 169. 1737. "Feathered Muffs & Tippets" adv.

m. 4. 176. 1740. Sable muff

M. 7. 148. Pictorial Hist. of England 1688 to 1760, says Muffs were carried by both sexes — very small & sometimes ornamented with bows of ribbons. Leopard skin muffs were fashionable 1702

Bailey's Dic. "Tippet. A kind of kerchief for women's necks, commonly of furs. Also a long scarf which doctors of divinity wear over their gowns".

do. do. "Muff. A case of fur to put the hands in, in cold weather".

Con 5. 215. "A black gauze Tippet". bought by Katharine Higley

m. 13. 119. 1755. a Milliner has "Feather, swan & Ermine Muffs & Tippets"

m. 13. 154. 1758. muffs. Tippets — New fashioned Muffs 1758.

m. 13. 145 1752. millinerslas Tippets

m. 14. 190. 1759. Furred Satin Muffatees @ 3/6. Velvet do @ 3/6.

m. 13. 162. 1757. Silk Muffatees. [Little muffs, apparently.

m. 13. 298. 1767. Stephen Edmundson had "Pocket Watch & Muff" both 100/

M. 13. 198. 1762 Feather Muffs & Tippets. Fur muffs & Tippets

m. 13. 211. 1767 Silver & thread Tippet & Turbans

" " " " Tippets at 13/6 & 0.T (19/- L.m.

m. 4. 99. 1732. Tippets seem not of fur — were worn in warm weather as well as cold. "a fine ornament"

M. 4. 205 1760 } Muffs & Tippets adv. 4.206. 1765. Tippets also. These tippets were not of fur apparently — these of 1765.

M 4. 208. 1767 Muffs & Tippets, & Turbans & Tippets adv in N.Y.

Muff. A warm covering for the hands. Not used in France before Louis XIV; imported into England from France in the time of Charles II. Was worn very small. Fairholt gives two figures — one is of yellow silk edged with black fur & probably thickly wadded. The second is of white fur decorated with black tails & ornamented with a blue bow. At first ladies only wore them; as early as 1683, they were worn by gentlemen, & were sometimes slung round the neck by a silk ribband. Feathered muffs became fashionable under George III. Fairholt p. 566.

Muffettee. A small muff worn over the wrist. Also a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies. Ibid.

Tippet, is the pendant streamer from the arm; also the extra cape or covering for the shoulders, says Fairholt. He does not allude to the more modern tippet.

Prices 169. Benj. King of N.H. made Wolf Muffs at 6/. & 7/. Was a dressy skin

Manufacturers.

M. 2. 292 c. 294 b. See Misc. 13. 129. 130

N.Y. Independent Dec 14. 1854 } Factory life in G. Britain as described by Dickens, is full of miseries — full of ignorance, oppression brutality & crime — The operatives are generally intemperate, & this is a great source of evils, though overlooked by Dickens — mammon in England overrides all justice & morality.

In New England, manufacturing towns have their full share of intelligence & character. The statistics of morality in Lowell, Manchester, & such manufacturing towns are more favorable than in commercial cities, as New York, Boston, &c. Yet our system is far from perfect. There is much room for the elevation of operatives. The substitution of foreign operatives for the Daughters of New England, & the introduction of the ardent entertainment into some of these places, is fast deteriorating the population.

Manufactures in England

Ed. Enc. VIII. 583 &c } Cotton manufacture destroyed the domestic system more than the woollen, after the invention Jennies, mules, &c and had a more unfavorable influence on the morals of the laborers. When work is done in cottages, there is comfort, decency & neatness; where it is done in factories especially cotton, the manufacturers are squalid unhealthy, ignorant, dissolute.

VIII. 590.

Manufactures in the British Colonies, before the Revolution — & after Revolution

Ed. Enc. Vol XVI. 381 to 388. —

" " 383. Acts of 1764 & G. Britain exasperated the Colonies, and the Americans made efforts to extend manufactures. A Society formed at New York, & new articles made.

See about Boston, Misc. 13. 130. 209.

Con & Misc. 1. 250 } A pamphlet printed 1761, gives some account of the Manufactures in New England & the other Colonies

M. 13. 208. A Society in Massachusetts for promoting Arts, Agriculture and Economy".

1765 January 21. They offered of premiums of £5. £10. 15£ &c

p. 381. On flax, hemp, hempseed; on bog meadow cleared, on nurseries of apple trees, cheese, mules, hops, grass, &c

1769. M. 13. 221 } Much done to increase manufactures. Premiums offered for cloths, Serge, sagathys, shalloon, &c. Nails were made here. Some workmen from England help on the work

M. 13. 221. See articles advertised of domestic manufacture

M. 13. 209. 213. 217. 221. — See M. 13. 130

M. 13. 213. Attempts to discourage importation & purchase of many

1767. British manufactures.

Manufactures
In New England, &c.

According to Census of 1850. 300,000 persons were employed in manufacturing establishments in New E. about 200,000 in New York; 150,000 in Pennsylvania about 300,000 in other states — making 950,000 in U.S. without including children & others dependent on the wages of these. Capital invested 427 millions of dollars; annual produce 1000 millions. — In Sept & Oct. 1857, much of this capital was idle, and much of the machinery had stopped.

Factory Girls

These have always been noted for their love of dress and ornaments. It is said that they wear the largest hoops of any class. However this may be, they are only imitating the rich & fashionable. — 1857

History.— [See ll 9.413, m.12.430, m.11.262. &
M. 2.280 & references.

Lord John Russell said in an address at Bristol, 1854, that the history of the English people struggling out of spiritual, feudal, & regal despotism, has yet to be written. It is so, and the history of the last 60 years needs to be written also, both for English & Americans.

There were Puritans & Pilgrims who remained behind in England, whose principles have lived to defeat a galling despotism. While Englishmen in the colonies were fighting for liberty & independence, Englishmen at home had to fight a hard battle against the same enemy — a landed oligarchy.

The 60th anniversary of the acquittal of Horne Tooke & others by an enlightened jury, when they were tried for violating a monstrous judge made law of "constructive treason" because advocating parliamentary reform in 1794, was celebrated in 1854. Two week bold speakers who talked democracy. [No
Lord John Russell at such a meeting.
English Correspondent of N.Y. Independent. Dec. 1854.

"Local History is more humble than general history: but it has, as a station on the scale of utility, considerable elevation. A just estimate can be taken of a nation only by considering its component parts — cities, towns, villages. Whatever may be the pretensions of a nation, whatever splendor it may occasionally derive from military achievements and conquests, it is in the component parts that we are to look for the true evidences of its strength or weakness, wealth or poverty, its real or factitious grandeur".
Preface to Hist. of Liverpool, 1840

History.

General History, so called, is thus far simply political. It vibrates between red tape & the long knife. It puts cause after effect. It not only makes the hewing, plowing, digging, building, looking, weaving man & his works subordinate to the fighting man, the law writer & administrator, but it omits to mention him altogether. The king builds the city. The mason is passed over. Mr Webster or Mr Clay or Mr Somebody saves the country.

Historians must have subjects & cannot take the quiet growth of cultivated nature — the noiseless harvest, or myriad clicks of industry's loom & hammer. These do not form a picture. Man dislikes multitudes & will have a hero. It is not expected that the historian will deal with the calm, obscure generalities, which make up really the progress of the world. Geo Washington is common place as soon as he retires to his farm. N.Y. Tribune June 1. 1855

History.

Harper's Magazine July 1855

— Poetry comes first; then History; thirdly Oratory. Alison recognizes only 6 ancient Historians and 8 modern ones. Thucydides & Tacitus are the best of the ancients but nothing can palliate the speeches they put into the mouths of those they describe. They are a perversion of fact: and neither has described to us the people of the day or the manners of the age. They can never be surpassed in many respects, but Tacitus introduces us to a few groups of ambitious reprobate Romans, & wholly omits the nation at large; and Thucydides had too much contempt for the masses to be at the trouble to describe them.

Of modern Historians, Gibbon, Hume & Robertson have been deemed the greatest, though Gibbon is an insidious satirist of Christianity, Hume is disingenuous, & Robertson has great imperfections; Sismondi is the fourth, & he may be considered the founder of modern History, that is, the first man who wrote histories of nations & not sketches of cliques. Until quite lately, oligarchies were every thing, the people nothing; Historians fancied they had described a nation when they had drawn a picture of a great man's household. Most authors, like Voltaire and Clarendon, belonged to the favored class & knew nothing beneath it; or were parasites of that class & wrote for their board. The declaration of 1776 and the French revolution have reduced nearly all antecedent French and English History to the rank of memoirs of reigning families or records of military operations. A new school of historical writers arose after the fall of Napoleon — with Thierry, Guizot, Mignet & Michelet at its head. The revolution demolished the old palace style of history. Sismondi wrote the first real history of the French. These writers prepared the world for a new mode of historical thought. — Leading minds in England applauded the reform & pronounced the epitaph of past history. Alison, Hallam, Prescott, Bancroft belong to the later epoch — Macaulay is unrivalled. Other lands historians follow Thierry & Guizot.

Men are not all politicians or all soldiers. These classes are generally only a fraction of the community. Yet till recently history has been exclusively occupied with their doings. Mr Macaulay stands out in bold contrast to these. Besides what other histories contain, he presents the real nation, the people, in a clear light — tells how parsons lived, how weavers pursued their calling, describes an eating house as vividly as a senate chamber, leads us to the homes of laborers & well as to palaces. This is true history. — History is progressive in every branch. Tacitus excelled Thucydides, Hume Tacitus, Mignet Hume, Macaulay Mignet.

Cont. in M 16. p 252

Cabinet Woods & Work. Con. from M. 11. 157
" " M. 12. 311

Page 142 & 1682-3 } Olive Wood was imported into England for furniture. 15 tons noticed. — Some exported p. 137

p. 139 + 142 & 1682-3 } Boxwood was imported & exported. Cedar imported Espenadilla Wood. [Watkins Eyc. says this is redebony

Prices of Woods in N.Y. Sept. 1856 in logs

Mahogany St Domingo. 10c to 10½c spl. foot. Honduras 8 to 9c spl. foot
do — Cuba newitas 13 to 16 " Cuba Manzanilla 9 to 11½ "
do Crotches 35 to 45c + 45 to 50c " Mexican 13 to 14 "
Cedar Cuba 10 to 11½c per spl. foot. Rio Rosewood 5 to 5½ lb.
do Florida 70 to 80c " cubic foot.
Maple Birdseye 6 to 7c " " Black Walnut. 6 to 6¼c foot.
do Crotches 15 to 25 "
[What is a "spl. foot"?

Cabinet Woods in time of Heresbachius & Barnabe Googe 1570 - 1578.

M. 13. 406. Tables are made of Maple, Ash, Walnut, and sometimes of Cherry and Pear. The most precious are of Cypress and Cedar. The Walnut is used for Tables & Sellings. The Maple has a fair & pleasant grain, resembling a peacocks tail & makes gorgeous tables and other fine works. [Likeour Birdseye maple.
[These trees or this timber, was chiefly if not all obtained in Europe, or in Asia

Prices in N. York Feb 11. 1857

Mahogany St Domingo 10½ to 11½c spl. foot. Gonaives 9½ to 10
do Crotches 45 to 50c spl. foot. Cuba Manzanilla 10½c to 11½
do Cuba newitas 15½ to 17½c. Mexican logs 11½ to 12½
do Honduras 9½ to 10½.
Cedar logs. 10½ to 12c spl. foot. Florida cubic foot 80 to 95c
Rosewood Rio. lb. 6 to 6½c — Maple Birds Eye spl. foot. 6½ to 7c

Furniture adv. in New York April 1857 is much of it Rosewood & Mahogany; some is of Oak. Cheaper is of curled maple. Mostly the good furniture seems the Rosewood & Mahogany; a little Oak. Some Black Walnut. Some rich furniture has marble tops. Pianos seem of Rosewood. One is said to have cost $720. Some Furniture of Elizabethan style, & of style of Louis XIV. adverts.

316 Spirits & Distilling (Con from M. 15. 173.
M. 17. 115 Rum, Brandy, &c.

Ed. Enc. 9 IV. 403, 404. } Brandy in France, Spain, &c. is distilled from Wine just as we distil Spirits from cider in New England. — The apparatus for distilling is composed of 3 parts — 1. the Alembic or copper boiler with a short neck at the top. 2. the Capital or cap fitted to this neck, & to the worm. 3 the Worm in a tub of Water. — The last running is distilled again, called petite eau by the French, and feints by the English. The general average of Spirits in the South of France is about 1/4th of the weight of wine; in Catalonia, Spain, 1/5th. If the wine yield less than 1/6, it is supposed not worth distillation in France.

Brandy from the Still is pure & colorless; the color is given to it by the merchants; by the addition of Sanders wood, burnt sugar & other coloring matters which do not at all affect the quality.

Liverpool when in the Slave trade, consumed large quantities of Punch made from W.I. Rum & limes, [This said in 1760 the merchants drank this punch]; and much ale; almost every house brewed its own ale. The slave vessels from W.I. brought rum & sugar "for which they are sure of a quick sale at home". so says a writer in 1760.

p. 317 Cherry Bounce — is still drinked — is used on board the
p. 340 Cunard Steamers 1855
M. 2. 242.

Spirits in England.
The use of ardent spirits became common in England in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. Ale & Wine used before and after.

M. 17. 115. Spirits, as rum, brandy, & brandy wine, in Springfield in Pynchon books. Brandy and Brandy wine were evidently the same. These 12/ gallon; ~~but~~ rum was only 6/ but it was later. No Rum sold by Pynchon till after 1660. Brandy previously, but more wine.

1717 & c M. 4. 132. Rum, Sugar & Molasses were articles always in demand & frequently advertised
1720. M. 4. 135. Same three articles often adv.

1717. M. 4. 133. Still of 24 gallons, worm & worm tub for sale
1726. M. 4. 141. Still house & 3 stills at South end for sale.
1737 M. 4. 159 Small Stills for sale
1755 M. 4. 203 Still house & still of 80 or 90 [illegible] stills sold in Middletown
1774 March (Ev. Post) Still house & 3 stills of 300, 400 & 1200 gallons, & Cisterns for sale. 700 hhds of Rum have been distilled in this house in one year.

Spirits & Distilling.

M.1.118 New England Rum is named in Boston p. current - Dec. 1719
M.4.117. do — do is — do — as May. 1720.
M.4.73. N.E. Rum is not named in Philadelphia p.c. until 1739, nor
Con.10.90. nor in New York until 1744.
M.4.167 Barbados Rum is named in Boston 1720, but not W. India.
W. India Rum begins to be so called in N.Y. & Phil as soon
as N.E. Rum is named. 1739 & 1744 — and is generally 25 to 33⅓
& sometimes 40 per cent higher than N.E. Rum
M.11.186 In Philadelphia, the Rum in p. c. (kind not specified) from 1721
to 1738 averaged in 15 years 2/6 gallon — which is 2/. N.E. cur.
Price seems to indicate New Rum.
" " In Phil. N.E. Rum 1739 to 1744. 6 years average 2/4 (or 1/10½ N.E.
" " In Phil. W.I. Rum. 1739 to 1744. 6 years do 3/2 (or 2/0½ N.E.
" " In NY. WI Rum 1744 to 1759 in 8 years do. 3/10½ (or 2/11. N.E.
" " In do WI. Rum 1763 to 1772 in 6 years do 4/. (or 3/. N.E.
" " In do NE. Rum 1744 to 1759 & 7 years do 2/11. (or 2/2 N.E.
" " In do NE Rum 1763 to 1772 in 6 years do 2/9 (or 2/1 N.E.
" " In do N.E. Rum in Phila. do 2/2 (or 1/9 N.E.
M.4.207.8.9. In 1767 & 1770 N.E. Rum in Phila. " 2/6 (or 1/10½
" " In 1767 do " in NY. " 2/11 (or 2/4.
" " In 1770 W.I. Rum in Phila " 3/4 (or 2/6
" " In 1767 do in NY. " 3/4 (or 2/6

These prices in Phil. and NY. may show the prices in Boston, or indicate very near what they were in Boston, as we have no Boston price currents to guide us.

M.13.161.1746. French Brandy, W.I. and N.E. Rum. Geneva rare, were advertised and 4 lines.

M.13.147.1746. 2 Stills & worms for sale containing 250 gallons and a worm tub holding 3500 gallons

Price of Rum 1780.

1780 March 16. Joseph Clarke of Northampton bought of John Hunt of Boston 100 Gallons Rum at 168/ Gal £840.0.0
3 barrels at £12 36.00
£876.0.0

[Perhaps 36 shillings for 1 lawful, or more.
36/. for 1 would make the rum 4/8 Gal & barrel 6/8 each

p.316 Cherry Bounce. In Joseph Bisbridge's memoir of
Con.9.262. himself, pub 1824, he says when the King gave thanks for his recovery, he had his hour full, & provided wine & pipe, "6 gallons of Cherry bounce", tea, coffee, chocolate, ham, veal, beef, loaves for sandwiches, biscuits, &c
Con. 2. Review v. 69. p.162

M.3. 99. Rum purchased at New York and Albany. 1749
Kalm says, It was necessary to carry on trade with Indians, & to cheat them. They were cheated when drunk.

Distilling in Massachusetts. 1637-8

Mass. Records 1. "One man in each town to be allowed to sell wines,
I. 221. 1637.8 and strong waters made in the country and no other strong water to be sold." Distillation began before 1638. What was distilled?
Cont. in M.19. p. 367.

Horses.

Their Color in Ireland

An old Irish paper contains a fictitious petition of the horses in Dublin to the corporation of the city, complaining of hard labor, severe punishments, & scanty fare — It is signed by Bay, Black, Sorrel, Gray, Star, Roan — [which names indicate the color of most Irish horses at that period — similar to the old colors in New England.] Judds N.Y. Agriculturist Dec. 1856.
Star probably means a white star in the face.

London Directive words to Horses.

p. 937. — "On", "a-gon", or the common cluck of the tongue as used by all coachmen in the world; "right hand" "left hand", "stop" or "stand still".

Ibid p. 937 } Burdens were carried on Pack horses till the roads were improved enough to draw them in carriages.

London estimates the yearly keeping of a pair of horses for ploughing at 30 £ each = 60 £ & the wages & board of the ploughman at 20 £. all 80 £ sterling. So the keeping of a horse over 140 dollars a year. A horse consumes the produce of 5 acres of cultivated land yearly — in oats, hay, turnips, straw, & some grass for soiling.

Ed Enc. I. 317. estimates a pair of work horses at 100 £ say 444 dollars and their wear & tear at 12½ per cent a year, but prefers them to oxen. says horses will do double the labor of oxen where the labor is constant. Irregular labor on small farms is different.

London 948. says 2 horses working together will plough about an acre a day, on an average throughout the year. On a good road the same horses will draw about a ton, in a two wheeled cart, for 20 or 25 miles every day. Horses may be worked 9 or 10 hours in a day: but in winter 3 or 4 months, from 5 to 8 hours.

M. 1. 75 } Holinshed says our English horses are not the greatest, but
1577 } their pace is easy. No asses. Most of our carriage is by horses — 5 or 6 plough or cart horses will draw 3000 weight with ease, along journey; though 2000 weight or 50 feet of timber is a common load, or 40 bushels white salt, or 36 bushels bay salt, or 5 quarters of a wheat.
[his 2000 Weight probably means a ton, or 2240 lbs: if so 50 feet timber weigh about 45 lbs each; 40 bushels white Salt weigh 56 lbs each; 36 bushels bay salt weigh 61 lbs each; 40 bushels wheat 56 lbs each]
Those kept for burden carry 400 weight on their backs.
"Our princes & nobility commonly have their carriage made by carts. And when the queen removes from one place to another she has from the adjoining counties 400 careware which includes 2400 horses 5 or 6 to a dack. — Saddle horses are generally gelded. Our horses have excellent "paces". Horse dealers are knaves & cheats

Horses.

[see p. 321.

Stallions first adv. "to cover" in Boston. May. 1767. see m. 13.211

Description of horses 1778 — those strayed, taken up, and those stolen — from advertisements in Hartford Courant.

m. 15.114.115

Strayed or Stolen — Bay mare, 14 hands high, black mane & tail, natural pacer
Stolen — Black horse about 14 hands h. white face
Strayed or Stolen — Sorrel mare " 13 hands h. blaze in face, left 2 foot — trots chiefly
Taken up — Sorrel mare. 14 hands. white face & hind foot — natural trotter
Strayed — a dark brown horse. 14 hands high & inch. — paces & trots.
Strayed or stolen — a brown mare. 13 hands 3 inches h.
Broke in — bay mare, white stripe in face. trots & paces
Strayed — a black mare, 13½ hands high, blaze in forehead. trots & paces
Strayed or stolen — Chestnut mare. 14 hands high. Star in forehead, trots & paces
Stolen — Sorrel horse 15½ hands high. light mane & tail. trots & paces
Strayed or stolen — bay mare. 14 hands h. some white in f. trots & paces
Broke in — light bay mare 14 hands high. natural pacer
Strayed — black mare 14½ hands high, star in forehead, trots mostly
Strayed or stolen — black mare 13½ hands high. paces & trots
Taken up. Dark brown mare. 14 hands high. star in forehead, trots & paces
Strayed or stolen. Sorrel mare. 14½ hands high. white face. trots & paces
Taken up — brown horse near 16 hands h.
Strayed or stolen — sorrel mare near 15 hands h. bald face. trots & paces
Strayed or stolen — bay mare about 14 hands h. blk mane & tail, natural pacer
Strayed or stolen — Chestnut horse, near 14 hands h. star in forehd. natural pacer
Taken up — Chestnut horse 14 hands hind feet wht. nat. trotter
Strayed or stolen, Dark brown horse, 14 hands 1 inch h. star in f. natural trotter
Strayed or stolen — black mare. 14½ hands h. — paces & trots
Strayed or stolen — dark bay mare blk mane & tail, natural trotter
Broke in — sorrel mare star in forehd. trots & paces
Broke in — a black horse 14 hands h. hind feet white, trots & gallops
Strayed or stolen — chestnut horse, 14½ hands h. White hind foot. paces & gallops
Taken up. brown mare ab. 15 hands h. white star in f. trots well, paces poorly
Stolen — a black horse, 13½ hands h. — trots & paces
Stolen — a white horse 13½ hands h. — trots all
Taken up — a white horse 15 hands h. trots & paces
Strayed or stolen — Dark brown mare. 13½ hands. star in f. natural trotter
Strayed or stolen. a sorrel horse, 14 hands h. white face & legs, trots & paces
Broke in — a red roan mare — natural trotter
Broke in — a roan mare colt 3 yrs old.
Broke in — a black mare — natural pacer
Broke in — a mouse color mare. blk mane & tail. natural trotter
Taken up — a mouse color mare 12 hands. 3 years old — trots chiefly
Taken up — a grey horse. 15½ hands.

Many more horses are advertised in 1778 of colors like some of the above — bay, sorrel, brown, black, chestnut. No white or grey except the two above. Bay, brown, black & sorrel are by far most common.

see below. Stallions advertised May 1778 were bay, brown & some 15 hands high. Color & height seldom given. Some are of Arabian blood. one is a Narragansett pacer. A star in forehead and a "snip" on the nose seem to recommend a horse. One is "silver dapple". Terms 1.50 a leap & 3s the season, some 2.50 & 5s. one 6s a leap & 10s season. Some 4s and 8s. Some are said to be more or less "blooded". 1/2. 3/4. &c. One is only 2s the season.

[Cont. on M. 13.212

820. Horses — [Cont. from Misc 12. 379
[See preceding page

Ed Enc XII. 545 } The wild Horses in South America about La Plata, &c are descended from the Andalusian breed, and the prevailing color is bay, dark brown & black, but the bay is much the most common.

Liverpool Records Hist. of Liv. } April 1. 1577. One gent. bought of another gent. "one baye nagge, shodde on all four, and sitte in the further eare, for the sum of 46/, which nagge was rydden throughout the streets of Liverpole, and round about the hie Cross — tymes, according to the use and customs, &c.
[Was it the custom to sell horses in this manner & have the sale recorded? It seems so.

Irving's Tour on the Prairies p. 146 } The wild horses on the Prairies are of various forms & colors. Some resemble English stock; may have originally strayed from border settlements. Others seemed of the Andalusian breed, introduced by Spaniards. Some imagine Arabian horses are here — The Indians are almost always on horseback. The wild horse scouring the plains in all the pride & freedom of his nature, is very different from the poor, mutilated, harnessed, checked, reined up victim of luxury, caprice & avarice. He tosses up his head, his ample mane & tail streaming in the wind; stops & looks back with a beautiful bend of the neck; then snuffs the air, tosses up his head again & gallops out of sight. — [Did not our horses kept in the woods in New England, have some of the habits of the wild horse?

Misc. 16. 381. Height of Stallions above 2 years old in England: m.q. 86. under Henry VIII. 15 hands; under Elizabeth 1566, height reduced to 13 hands in some counties & in some counties 14 hands; and part of counties.

Con. Misc. 1. 177 Some mares to be 13 hands high. 27 Henry 8.

Ed. Enc E. 317 } The wear & tear of horses employed in farm labor is usually estimated at 12½ per cent. and the value of a good pair of horses in 1809, £100 sterling.

Page 179 of the 1844 } Work horses in Boston, valued at £27. £26. £25 & £18. — about 1/3 or 1/4 as much in lawful money — say £8, £7, £7½, £5

1855 & 1856. Horse Racing has become fashionable in New York, New England, &c; and is the principal attraction at Cattle Shows & horse Shows. These races are called "Trotting matches" & by other names, and some are races in buggies, sulkies, wagons, & carriages of various sorts, but the effect is similar to downright horse racing. Female riders & female racers are out also, to draw people together (Scott. 16. 338.

1757. M. 13. 182. Fly nets for Horses adv.

Horses Ears marked.

Horses ears were sometimes marked in England (see opposite Deed, p. 158. A Northampton bay horse, 4 years old, had "a half penny 1704 cut in the left ear". Horse valued at 4£ by the owner, 3£ by the jury.

M. 17 22. 316. 317 348. Horses in Springfield. from Pynchon Accounts. –

Now & then a horse has a mark in the ear – a cut. rarely.

1652 to 1663. Horses bore a rather high price at 8/s – 8£. 10£. 11£. 12£ & some 16 & 18£ & 14£.

Some horses were wanted at 12/ea – same time

Horses were sent to the bay for sale – 1656, &c.

Horses were sometimes docked – 1660.

Much time spent in looking up horses in the woods.

1663 to 1684. Pricey horses – all the way from 40/. to 8£

A decent horse £3 to 6£. Good one at 4£ or £4.10

Horses were sent to N. York – rarely.

Hire of horses 1½d to 2d a mile – to Boston, Albany, Hartford, &c

There was considerable travel to these places

Some horses were sent to the West Indies. by P.

Horses were wanted cheaper than cattle – perhaps owing to their being in the woods so much

Ambling horses were desired by some – perhaps not generally.

Horses were well wanted at 20/ – many wanted at 10/ & 12/

Horses were many times sold while in the woods the buyer took up the horse & take it at his cost.

Pynchon let out some horses for 4 years or less time.

Colors of Horses – mentioned by Pynchon

1654 Redstone horse. 1654 Bay horse. 1658 white grey horse
1663. Black Mare & starring. 1664 Black mare. 1660. black & brown mare
1693 Black mare, ears cut. 1675 Ambling Bay horse snip in her nose
1680 Sorrel horse. 1683. Bay horse – 1675 White mare
1674 Red mare. whitish mare – Sorrel mare
1674 Baldface colt. brownish colt, blue baldface colt
1674 Blackest colt. 1675 Roan horse, blackish brown horse
1673 Black horse and 4 white feet 1675 White mare, reddish roan mare
1666 Bright Bay Gelding & back face

1663. Horses ate besides hay & grass, oats, peas, Indian corn, bran when travelling.

M. 17. 298 { Much was paid by Pynchon for looking up and bringing in horses – days often spent. Sometimes in winter.

M. 17. 39. 722 { Shoeing Horses is rarely charged or credited. Those found are: 1/. and 2/. for a shoeing. Horse shoe called 6d. Horses were shod when going to Albany or on a journey.

M. 4. 121. 1705. Sorrel mare strayed from Braintree – white face, mane & tail

M. 4. 199. 1745 A horse strayed from Springfield. 15 hands high

[Continued M. 19. 212

[See p. 319 & 318

Poultry & Eggs. (Cont. from M. 12. 427

N.E. Farmer June 5. 1844 } England imported in the year ending Jan. 5 1843, 50.644.025 Eggs. Of these, upwards of 49 millions came from France, and the rest from Flanders, Guernsey and Jersey. They paid a duty of 10 for 120 eggs, or £ 17.587 and 16/.

In the year 1832, England imported from Ireland 4.047 crates of eggs, containing 29.309.000 eggs. Value 81.940£ This is about 8d sterling a dozen.

In April 1855, a large quantity of eggs was imported from France into New York. Said to be larger than our eggs. Also some Eggs from the British Possessions in America.

Later in the season 1260 doz. Eggs from Nova Scotia were entered at the custom house in Boston on one day.

1857 March. 1260 doz Eggs came from Nova Scotia to Boston in one day. In 1852. 8000 barrels of eggs, 84 doz. each barrel, were brought from Montreal to U.S. and sold at about 16c doz

Putnam's Mag. Oct 1855. p. 372 } Cock's Crowing.

M. 2. 245 } The crowing of the cock at dawn, breaks the idle fancies of dreams, rouses the sluggard to work, comforts the sick & cheers the strong. The Koran says a noble white cock in heaven, calls the heavenly choir to prayer every morning. This clear, clanging voice rings through the universe: the cocks on earth join in the chorus, praising the Lord. The Christian places the cock on steeples of churches as a warning to us to watch & pray — The Water says the cock crows once, then pauses half an hour, & calls again, & sometimes has a third call. Call around the neighbors answer, even the most remote. The old ones crow with a deep, clear note, the young ones waver & tremble. They have a crow of triumph after fighting.

The Hen is proud & clamorous when an egg is laid; she has an anxious cry when the hawk is about; & when he retreats she cackles with joy. The Arabs give the name of Hen to our Pleiades. How touching are the words of Christ! "O Jerusalem," &c.

Geese

Aaron Hall sold to Jesse Joy Feb. 1801. 6 Geese 3/— 18/.

Poultry 1570-1577.

Neresbachius and B. Googe Misc. 13. 408 } They say the color of hens, if dun, red, yellow, or black, indicates they are good; White ones not so good. Those with 5 claws are the best. Hens begin to lay in January latter part — or February in the colder countries. The Cock is described as a good one

M. 12. 29 [The 5 clawed fowls are now called Dorkings.

Peacocks, eaten by the Romans & sold at an enormous price,

were a common dish in England on grand occasions, till the beginning of the 17th Century (about 1600). Am. Rev. Review. II. 436. 437

England. There was a great poultry Show at the Crystal Palace in London, January 1857. Of cocks & hens, there were about 2000, & the prizes fill 13 octavo pages. There were various breeds - Spanish, Dorkings, Cochin China, Game Fowls, Polesh, Malays, Sultans, China Silk fowls, Bantams, &c. Also, Geese, Ducks, Turkies (but few) Pigeons, &c.

Cocks were emasculated by the Greeks first, and then by Romans to improve their fattening. Ann. 21 Revenue II. 448

Eggs Consumed in England

The home production of Eggs is put down at 75,000 tons annually, valued at 15 million of dollars, 200 dollars per ton. (Besides these, the importation for 8 years has been 1848, 88 millions of Eggs; 1849, 97¾ millions of eggs; 1850, 105 millions; 1851, 115½ millions; 1852, 108 millions 1853, 123½ millions; 1854, 122 millions; 1855, 100 millions 6 months in 1856, 68 millions. —— In 1854, the eggs imported were from Belgium 10½ millions, Portugal 449,000; France 104 millions; Spain 6 millions; Channel Islands 794,000; Other ports 226,000.

Since 1854, eggs are entered by cubic feet, and 200 eggs are calculated to be packed in a cubic foot. The duty is 8 pence a cubic foot from foreign countries & eggs from British dominions (Ireland, &c) 4 pence cubic foot. In London are 60 wholesale dealers in eggs, or sellers on a large scale.

Eggs of Spanish fowls are very large & valued at 1s. to 1/6 doz (at retail) or 1d to 1½d each. Spain imports eggs from Algiers, or French province in Africa. These eggs sell in Europe at only 5d or 6d a doz, called Bedouin Eggs. —— Ireland often sends to Liverpool a million of eggs in a day. They are packed with straw in crates, boxes or hampers. Crates contain 6 to 8000 eggs, & boxes 2500 & sometimes many more.

It is estimated that Ireland produces about 4½ million tons of eggs annually, and 1/5 of these or 9/5 millions tons are sent to Liverpool, or were in 1852.

Weight of Eggs

April 3, 1857. I weighed a doz. of common sized eggs at a store and it required these eggs for a pound; and a dozen weighed 1 pound 5 oz or 21 ounces. An egg of usual size weighs 1¾ ounce or 1¼ oz. Some are larger & some smaller.

Eggs in France.

1853.

M 16.56. Eggs consumed in Paris yearly 19,140,000 lbs. or about 175,000,000 Eggs (about 9 eggs to the lb as I found here) The 175,000,000 stated by Husson in the Consumption of Paris, or 175 eggs to a person. All France consumed in 1835, 7,231,000,000 eggs besides those exported. Value of Eggs in Paris about 10 cents doz. a few years since; in 1856 only mean 10 cents. In 1847, Paris consumed only 21 millions; 1851, 130 millions; 1852, 160 millions; in 1853 175 millions. According to Statement, Eggs were 90 to 100 in 1848 & gradually fell to 80 & 100 in 1850. Are 77 cents 100 in 1852 (11 to doz. 9 p. 9¼ cts.

Eggs in 18 p. 434

Ed. Enc. VII. 188 } Croatian peasantry have huts of wood, with one apartment for the family & one for the cattle — the best are miserable hovels, without windows or chimneys. Their bed is the earth or boards with straw & sheepskins. Furniture is a table, trunk, kettle, 1 or 2 earthen pots, a few porringers & wooden spoons, & one or two hatchets & a knife.

The Croatian food is bread or preparations of grain, (but little wheat) milk, cheese, some fruit, — rarely do they have butchers' meat — The prevailing dishes are pottage the same as in Scotland [of oatmeal] but seasoned with butter and oil, & sometimes milk; vermicelli; choux-croute made of cabbage; oat bread is in general use.

The care of the family and many of the most laborious duties of agriculture devolve upon the females. The men are indolent & ignorant.

Ed. Enc. VII. 409 } The Morlachians in Dalmatia treat their females with much contempt, often with cruelty. They live on milk, thin cakes of barley, wheat, &c. Their cottages are mean, smoky & ill furnished. They sleep on the ground wrapt in a cloak. They are given to dancing &c.

Ed. Enc. VII. 576 509. & } Food of lower classes in Denmark — chiefly oat cakes, rye bread, fish, cheese, &c. Peasantry poor & dirty. Hair of Danes flaxen, yellow or red. Danes are addicted to drunkenness & excess. Peasantry were slaves or serfs 200 years ago, and mostly until 1788. January 1, 1800, all became free.

Ed. Enc. XVII. 618. &c } The Swedes eat principally salted flesh, fish, milk & hard bread, as the peasants. They indulge immoderately in the use of ardent spirits, & are addicted to bear. Their cottages are one story, of wood — being one above another. They are poor, but their cottages are far better than the miserable hovels of Russia & Poland. Nearly all can read.

Ed. Enc. XIV. 519 } Norway. Houses of wood, lined with plank [boards] inside, which are painted, & open spaces filled with pitch, tow & moss. Roofs covered with tiles, or more commonly with planks [boards] upon which is laid a layer of birch bark and a coat of green turf. Cottages are cleanly; with polished rows of pewter dishes & earthen plates along the walls; furnished saucepans & kettles, bright bedsteads, chairs & tables resembling English cottages in former times.

M. 7. 401. m. 2. 295.

They have rye bread, but much more hard oat bread, & pottage or gruel of barley or oatmeal, with dried fish, & sour milk; sweet milk is the food of the peasantry — and sometimes fresh fish, sweet milk, butter, cheese, salted meat and game — reindeer, moss & bark of the fir tree are sometimes mixed with flour for bread. They sleep naked as in Italy.

Weldin on the Danube is a genuine Turkish town, as is indicated by its mosques, cemeteries with cypress, "and the rows of low, tumbledown houses, and the long, crooked lanes, stony, despicable & filthy beyond all description."
Other Turkish towns on the Danube show numerous mosques, crooked rows of indescribable huts, & stony lanes, the receptacles of filth & wretchedness.
N.Y. Tribune, letter from an American on the Danube Sept 1854.

Normandy. The cottages are of wood & covered with thatch. Climate of Germany, much like England. The laboring population live on bread, a few vegetables, cider, coffee & treacle [molasses], Animal food is never or rarely used. Dress plain & antiquated. Agricultural implements primitive. harrows with wooden teeth. Apple orchards abundant. Raise flax & make much domestic linen. labors can 14¢ a year. Fine cattle in N.
Penny magazine 1835

Spain — has the finest & proudest peasantry of Europe: well made robust — frugal, patient; high spirited, taciturn — they dislike foreigners, have strong prejudices; are superstitious, and sometimes ferocious. He is so frugal, that fear of destitution does not trouble him (the peasant) — The peasant's food is bread, bacon, Spanish peas, beans, oil, garlic, onions and wine. They seldom eat fresh meat, have salt fish on fish days. Smoking is universal. — The Working days are 273, and 92 are Sundays, & other holidays. Laboring servants get from 6 to 10 a day & their board.
Mules with loads on their backs, are constantly coming Spain carrying corn, rice, flour, pulse, wine & oil, & skins, as well as goods from the seaports to the interior. muleteers are a conspicuous part of the population.
Penny magazine 1835

Quarrymen at Portland, Dorsetshire — support themselves with comfort, by their industry & frugality. They commit no crimes; heed no magistrates, observe the Sabbath strictly, use no oaths. These admirable people are mostly Wesleyan Methodists. They are 5.10 to 6 feet high, well formed, with black eyes — seem to be a race distinct.
Penny magazine 1838

Peasantry of Russia, about Petersburg. They have long beards, wear a sheepskin coat coming down almost to the knees, with wool turned inside. This is worn day & night till worn out, & never put off, or washed, except when the wearer takes a weekly vapor bath, it is put off & not washed. In a few months, its impurity and mal-odor may be imagined. The Russian has breeches, cap, huge boots, striped cotton drawers, & there is a little linen usually between body & sheepskin. He looks like a bandit. The Russian face is half Tartar — flat face, nose low, nostrils exposed, eyes small, light colored, & wide apart, & face wants expression. The moujik or sheepskin clad are noisy, good humored, courteous to strangers, full of jokes, — harder, wanton brutality than most European peasantry. He has a wonderful faculty of imitation, & can tumble hand to almost anything. But the Russian Peasant is dishonest & sadly given to intoxication. He is used to being beaten, & expects it & does not complain. He lives on cabbage, a little meat, butter & mead, and beer & home brandy.
Harper's Mag. 1854.

Turn over

Wallachia — has 250,000 Gypsies who are slaves to the boyards. An able-bodied man sells for 60 dollars. The peasants are but little better than serfs. Bucharest is said to be the most licentious city in Europe. The boyards are a sensual race. — The Gypsies & peasantry are the most poor & wretched, or many of them are, that can be found in Europe. There is no middle class. Society is a tremendous caricature, just as civilization always is by the side of slavery. They imitate the Chinese or Turks.

M. 2.295 M. 12.403 M. 11.250 The Greek Church in Wallachia in the hands of the priests is an instrument of oppression. The people are not destitute of some good qualities, but they are slaves of a system which prevents the diffusion of light & knowledge. From the highest to the lowest, they are ignorant & superstitious beyond description, & the priests are similar to the rest. The Greek priests do not admit that the Catholics or any others but themselves are Christians — all others are heretics. Their religion is rigid, unchanging & admits no light from abroad — it is an instrument of tyranny everywhere in Russia & Turkey.

Himalaya Mountains. On the lower mts. dwell the Lepchas, a harmless people, half Boodhists & half something else. They are abominably filthy and full of vermin; and eat every thing, but rice is their staple food. Their priests are fully Kabaveries, and they live well — Oranges, maize, bananas, buckwheat, sugar cane & barley grow here.

The Thibetans are on the same mountains — a larger more muscular race, with Mongolian faces. They live in filth and smoke — fond of tobacco & snuff, fond of backsheesh. They practice the kotow in saluting strangers, that is they prostrate themselves to the earth & bump the forehead three times upon the ground.

Ed Enc 18.99 98) The Turks in the Provinces, according to Dr Clarke are more filthy & wretched than any people among whom he had travelled; yet he found many virtues among the Turks, & mentions their cleanliness and frequent ablutions.

Valparaiso in Chili. Nine tenths of the people in this city are in as low a condition as the lowest negroes in New York & Philadelphia. They spend what they earn, and live from hand to mouth, from generation to generation — in no better condition than were their progenitors, the subjects of the Incas.

Valparaiso has a Spanish or Mediterranean aspect — the streets narrow & crooked, tile roofs, grated windows and heavy doors, and architecture generally clumsy.

Letter from V. 1856.

Peasantry, &c.

Blacks on St Croix Island.

There are about 12000 blacks on the island of St. Croix, who were emancipated by the Danish government in 1848. By the act of freeing them from slavery, they were compelled to work for pay 5 days in the week while they remain in the island, viz for 15 cents a day first class, 10 cents 2d class, and 5 cents 3d class. 1/3 of the wages is paid in provisions. Children to attend schools 3 hours in a day. The people have many privileges about the estate; have free houses, raise canes, fruit, poultry; sell wood, pigs, &c

These people are a comfortable, happy, careless set of people — the happiest peasantry in the world, the whites say, and as far as mere animal comfort is concerned, the sneak has some truth. They dress neatly holidays & Sundays; have decent houses, suitable clothing, plenty of food — They are contented, as comfortable as well provided animals are; but a degraded people. They have no intellectual, social and moral enjoyments, nor aspirations. They do improve a little, but do not look forward to any great betterment of their condition; do not save their wages when they get more as mechanics, do not seek to lay up any thing to improve their condition. They are more skillful as free laborers than they were as slaves. Emancipation has lifted them from a mindless existence, given them some personal consequence & interest to think upon, plan about, hope & strive for. Education & religion, the grand agents of human improvement, must apply to these people their warming and working energies.

Letter from St. Croix in N.Y. Tribune 1855.

m.16.119 Of intelligent, spiritual, personal religion there is none among the lower classes. They have no idea of religion but to "follow the church", not Christ. They think they are safe by being in the church. The Episcopal Church has been more instrumental in this state of things than any other. Even the Moravians do not give them the practical religion they need. The Methodists do much better in British & Dutch Islands.

Licentiousness is very common among these blacks as it was when they were slaves, & there is not much idea of its wickedness. Marriage is not common, but a growing desire for it.

Ibid.

Cirtiness

Mr Pomeroy, who resides in N.W. Illinois, where are Germans Norwegians & other foreigners, says these foreign peasantry are all dirty & filthy in their habits & houses — though some are very good people, especially Norwegians. He has seen some of the English poor that were not much better. Irish very few there. Some of the foreigners are growing rich. They live cheap & can easily make money. Some get drunk. Some of the old Germans from Penn-sylvania are there, & they are superior to those direct from Germany. German women work in the field here as in Germany, & can be hired sometimes as field laborers.

Canadian Villages

The French dwellings are generally one story, with a high roof, and windows opening on hinges, & all have a Canadian stove in the centre of the main range. Streets irregular, narrow, crooked, & the buildings jumbled together. Chimneys

[Cont. on page 426.

328 Cutting Desks, Benches, Pews, &c by Boys.

M. 2. 253. M. 2. 298c.
Some have said that such things were not done in Europe.
Tiro-cinium } They appear to be mistaken. Cowper, alluding to ~~the~~ his schoolboy days, mentions:-
The wall on which we tried our graving skill,
The very name we carved subsisting still;
The bench on which we sat while deep employed,
Tho' mangled, hacked and hew'd, not yet destroyed.
The same M. 18. 3806

M. 8. 321 — Benches & desks cut deep with names in a School house at Aberdeen. Walls also adorned with ink &c. Such things in other places.

Ed Enc. XVII. 623 } Dean Swift when six years old was sent to the school of Kilkenny, "where his name cut in school boy fashion, upon the desk or form, is still shown to strangers."

M. 18.

Herbert, Temple } The preacher particularizes now the younger, then the elder, now the poor, then the rich, "for particulars ever touch and awake more than generals".

p. 329 Generalities & Particulars.
Daniel Webster in one of his letters says — "a book might be written on this little question:- When is effect produced by generalization, & when by particularization?" At least a book might be filled with opposite instances of both kinds. An accurate writer should avoid generalities sometimes not always. A good rule is to use no word that does not suggest an idea, or modify an idea already suggested. Words should be signs of ideas. One of the best & most touching enumeration of particulars is the 12th verse of 7th Chapter of Luke, where we have a death; a funeral; the death of a young person; the death of an only son; the son of a living mother; that mother a widow.

Am. 2. Rev. "A disposition to generalize from slight premises is
I. 78. ever injurious to the human mind".

M. 1. 64. 2. 292 c. m. 11. 160

Lawsuits & Lawyers. [Cont. from M. 11. 161.

Courts of Conciliation have long existed in Denmark and Norway & Iceland. One of the first fruits of the French revolution, in 1790, was the establishment of Courts of Conciliation, to prevent lawsuits, & these courts still continue. In 1846 mean a million of cases were brought before these courts in France, and out of these over 700.000 were immediately settled by the care of the conciliating magistrate, (and so many lawsuits prevented.) Such Courts are proposed in the New York Legislature, in order to check litigation. The N.Y. Evangelist, Feb 15. 1855, says they will be opposed by a low class of lawyers who make a living by inflaming quarrels. But such courts, or those which conciliate persons about to quarrel, are truly christian.

See English County Courts. M. 16. p 23.

Am. Qu. Review 1828. IV. 529. } In Russia every person that has the least smattering of law, can practice as a lawyer. Such is the proneness of the people generally to chicanery & litigation, that all the pettifoggers find employment. In the course of the year 1826, upwards of 2.850.000 causes came before the different tribunals of the empire. [Could the 40 millions of serfs & laborers have been concerned in these lawsuits? Not the serfs, I think.

Lawyers & Clergymen.

There are 20,000 clergymen in England who preach; but the number of lawyers who ever open their mouths in any court is not over 500; and of these, 50 do all the business which requires much power. The speaking of third & fourth rate members of the bar is dismally tiresome, and quite as dull as the dullest sermons.

p. 328. M. 2. 271. A barrister has to deal with particulars, and a clergyman with generalities. He who deals with particulars is understood & appreciated, but he who deals with generalities is not understood, does not interest; he speaks of things not familiar — When a barrister has to deal with generalities, he is as dull as the dullest preacher, as when he gives an argument on the construction of a will, &c. But when he deals with particulars, as buying & selling, hiring, stealing sheep, forging banknotes, &c, all know what is meant.

The Presbyterian.

Lawsuits in Old Times.

"In neighborhoods, feuds, I am sorry to say,
Were sometimes long cherished by law;
Where rights of contested, and time some delay,
On, usurers did swiftly draw." (Andomonal, religion & poetry.)

[Cont in M. 19. p. 202.

330 Female Schools in Gt. Britain.

m. 2. 298c

History of Bristol p. 226 } Red maids School in Bristol was founded 1627, to maintain a matron & 56 girls, to be taught to read & sew, & do other work. The girls are apprenticed to the matron for 8 or 10 years, & she receives with each of them 12 £ a year for board & clothing, & allows for their earnings. They are are clothed in red cloth. Come at 8 to 10 years old

[This school is no better as to education than being put out in a New England family till 18.

H. of B. p. 229 } St Augustine's Charity School for clothing & educating 25 boys and 25 girls. Founded 1713.

At a late period, girls were taught to read & write, in some Charity Schools. Did they write in any of the early Charity Schools?

Herbert E. 356 } about 1632, mentions in a letter to his brother, three nieces "one of whom, the youngest, is least looked unto; having none to do it but her school-mistress, and you know what those mercenary creatures are!" —

[It seems that school mistresses were not in much better repute than schoolmasters — both were misrepresented & abused, or many were. I have no doubt.

"Unthankfulness of kindred bred up" is mentioned by Henry H.E. 357 Herbert; George H. says it is generally true, but he would do his duty. He says: "The best bred child hath the best portion".

Grist Mills. (Cont. from p. 249.

The Toll — see Con. & Misc. 1. p. 322

Mr. Smith, a miller all his days, says the toll has always been the same in his day, and probably more than a century — prescribed by law, 2 quarts of grain for grinding any grain, or 1/16th; and one pint for bolting a bushel — about 1/13th for grinding and bolting.

m. 2. 214 b.

English Inventories m. 1. 40.

Hist. of Bristol. page 11. &c. } A large, thick folio, bound in vellum, is the Book of Wills of Bristol from 1282 to 1479, written in Latin. Later wills (not in this book) seem written in English.

In old wills of Merchants are "cellaria" or cellars; shopae or shops; aula, or the hall; — parlura, (doubtless parlor) coquina (kitchen or cooking room, I think) camera, or chambers for the proprietors & his household – (perhaps these words are plural.). Solaria were upper rooms used for sleeping rooms, or for rich merchandize.
Parlura, coquina & camera were on one floor – aula below them was for goods.

Garments given by will – 1430. Camelenka de skarlett – that is a scarlet camelhair hood, cum furrera, with furs. Several kinds of fur are specified, martens, fitchew, grey badger. A toga of skarlett with fur & 3 bottyns (buttons of silver. A toga of blood color (sanguine) with marten fur. A sword with ivory haft; war doublet, war shoes, sword with silver; armour, poleax, lance, girdle for the sword, gowns with hanging sleeves; saddle, bridle, bow, arrows and buckler. Girdles embroidered with silver.

1385 to 1430. Merchants had plate, placed on the Cuppelorium (Bouffet) and cistas (chests) or upon a standing cupboard at the head of the table. — They had bowls, large cups for wine, saucers for drinking wine, broad plates & dishes for sweetmeats & confections, & small spoons, of silver. Gilt plate was rare. Silver jug [ollam argenti] for wine. Silver chalice. A gilt pelvis (ewer); cups with covers, of silver. A silver dish or charger for meat.
Cochlear is the word for spoon. Pota is used for cup or bowl. Olla for pot (Jug in the history). Pelvis, b. & b. means Basin and not ewer. Discus used for plate. Crater is some kind of silver vessel & has a cover. Cyphum is translated cup. Patella, a small plate – all these of silver.

Rich beds of cloth, silk & embroidery belonged only to men of higher rank; not mentioned in merchants wills, but some had a "best bed of tapestry work" with a tester. Linen sheets, coverlids, &c are mentioned.
"Lectum" used for bed; "Superlectulum" for coverlid; lodix is translated blanket, and lenthiaminum, sheet.

Men gave gifts by will to men servants, maid servants, to the lame, blind, poor, to maids about to be married, to mend the ways & bridges, to mendicant friars & churches, &c. They provided for their wives, but some forbad their wives marrying again, & directed that if they married, the property [real estate] should be sold & given to pious uses. 1385, 1388, &c.

English Wills.

See Pinney Wills in England Latin and of Lon. 11.

In "Walton's Lives" are three wills — viz. of Izaak Walton, Dr John Donne, & Sir Henry Wotton also a fourth — that of Robert Sanderson bishop of Lincoln.

Jan. 4 1662 Bp Sanderson commended his soul to God, relying upon his mercy through the merits of Jesus Christ — expressed his attachment to the Church of England, "as it stands by law established, to be both in doctrine & worship agreeable to the word of God." Bequeathed his body to the earth, &c.

1683. Isaac Waltons Will declared his religious belief in God & Jesus Christ; and "in all points of faith as the Church of England now professeth" &c.

1630. Dr. John Donne's will, gives body & soul to God and lives & dies in the religion now professed in the Church of England. Will short

1637. Sir Henry Wotton, bequeaths his soul to God, says he is one of Christ's elect, by his mere grace, &c. &c bequeathed his body to the earth, &c. does not mention the Church of England.

Analectic Mag. 3.11 } First item in Edmund Burke's Will. "I bequeath my soul to God, hoping for his mercy through the only merits of our Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ". This he says is "according to the ancient, good & laudable customs".

Masses for Souls. Chantries

m. 2. 294. b. m. 2. 241

Bequests in England as in other countries were often made for obituary masses and requiems [a sung mass] for the dead, for the rest of his soul. "There was a certain rate paid for them in point of number & duration. John Vielle of Bristol orders a thousand masses to be said at St Stephen's Church, Bristol, [for his soul or for others?] and gave to the church "a ring bearing a stone from the column or pillar to which Jesus Christ was bound". So he believed

History of Bristol.

Chantries – there were many in Bristol. They were churches or chapels, endowed with revenue, for priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors.

m. 11. 289. 35 chantries at St Paul's.

Hist of Liverpool. } St Nicholas's Church at Liverpool had 4 chantries.

1 one founded by Henry Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate masses for the souls of himself & ancestors, forever. about 1349

2 one founded by John, duke of Lancaster to celebrate for the souls of himself & ancestors – Grant is forever. about 1300

3. One founded by John of Liverpool, for the souls of himself and ancestors forever.

4 one founded by John le Crosse, for his soul – & to distribute 3/4 yearly to poor people – & to keep "a school of grammer" free for all children named Crosse, & poor children

These 4 Chantries had incumbents in 1533 when the Chantries were dissolved.

Prayers for the dead.

In March 1442, Sir James Standish of Duxbury Hall obtained a relick of St Laurence, and built the church of Chorley (4 miles from "Duxbury") which is in Rowland Stanley & his wife Jane, and brought out of Normandy & built a church to the intent that the said Rowland Stanley & his wife and the said James and his wife may in the said church be prayed for, &c.

St Laurence's head has disappeared, no mention of it since the dissolution of the abbey. Great bones which science pronounces to be the bones of a horse of a rare species. Baillie's Pilgrim Fathers p. 45.

Spectator No. 446. 1712 } The English stage is not half as virtuous as that of the Greeks & Romans. This one of the most unaccountable things in our age, that the lewdness of our theatre should be so much complained of, so well exposed, & so little redressed. "Cuckoldom is the basis of most of our modern plays," – not so with the ancients. The English writers are severe upon the cuckold, and contrive to have the two criminals favorites of the audience. "The truth is, the accomplished gentleman upon the English stage is a person that is familiar with other men's wives, and indifferent to his own; as the fine woman is generally a composition of sprightliness and falsehood" ——— "I have often wondered that our ordinary poets cannot frame to themselves the idea of a fine man who is not a whore-master, or a fine woman who is not a jilt."

M. 8. 204.

Shakspeare's Plays

Pat. Folio 1813. p. 594 } "That play upon words, those licentious equivocations, popular tales, & that string of proverbs, which are handed down from generation to generation, and are the patrimonial ideas of the common people: these are all applauded by the multitude and censured by reason!"

Shakspeare may be reproached with incoherent images, prolixity, and useless repetitions. Some of his scenes of horror are to be condemned, and he represented physical sufferings much too often; they may be recited but cannot be represented. There is a want of simplicity ~~in the~~ in the intervals of Shakspeare's sublime passages. When he is not exalted he is affected.

English Theatre.

"Vulgar grossness tainted the whole brilliant period from Fletcher to Congreve." (English Theatre.) Edinburgh Review 1814

Depravity of the Theatre

A writer in the London Weekly Miscellany, Dec 1733, says play houses may be tolerated at the gay end of the town, where people in upper life know not what to do with their time, but must be of pernicious consequence when set up where people of industry inhabit. Such is the shameful depravity of the stage, that it would debauch the morals & triumph over the innocence of the sons, daughters & apprentices of sober citizens and tradesmen.

M. 2. 279 Prynne's account of "Play Books, Arcadias & feigned Histories"

Quarterly Review 1823. p. 206 } Prynne's bitterest invectives were justified by the state of the theatre under Charles II.

Mysteries, or
M. 2. 294 and Church Theatricals, in Catholic times.
2 2. 0 c.

1470 July 4, the following stage furniture, for the exhibition of a "Mysterie" in Redcliffe Church, Bristol, was delivered to the vicar of the church & others:—

1 A newsepulchre well guilt, & a cover: "an image of God almighty rising out of the sepulchre", &c.
2 Heaven made of timber & stained clothes.
3 "Helle made of timbre & iron work, with devills, the number thirteen."
4 Four Knights keeping the sepulchre, with their weapons — two spears, two axes, two paves.
5 Four pair of angels' wings for four angels, made of timber and painted.
6 The fadre, the crown, the orysage, the ball with a cross on it well gilt
7 The Holy Ghost coming out of heaven, into the sepulchre.
8 Chevelers [or heads, & hairs or wigs] to the four angels

History of Bristol

M. 2. 288 Juries [See Misc. 15. 342 + 343. See Col. Laws p. 86.

Rec. III. 1. 154 } At County Courts, judges, juries & officers'
1653 } are to be paid by the actions arising in each county. Grand jurymen to be allowed for expenses 3/ a day and jury for trial of causes 4/ an action (4/ for the whole jury. Jury or Trials & Grand jury were required by law at County Courts.

Mass Rec. I. 159. Grand jury to have charges of 4/ & Petty jury to have
1635 3/ for every trial they pass upon

Ibid I. 110. 1633. 24 jurors to be summoned 14 days before court

" 158. 1634 jury to be summoned for all cases when life or banishment is concerned. Gen. 3 — it seemed to have power without jury

" III. 262. 1652. Civil actions to be tried by all Courts without jury, except plaintiff or defendant desire a jury: when a jury is desired, the party desiring to pay 20/ for every action in County Courts & Court of Assistants. The 20/ to be assessed on the party against whom judgment is given.

" IV. 320. 1653. Grand jurymen to be allowed 3/ a day for expenses and jury of trials 4/ per action for all the jury.

Cherman

M.2.250 General Court – Diet & Pay

Mass. Rec. I. 142. 1634-5 } The diet of Gov. Dep. Gov. Assistants & deputies during time of every court, to be paid out of the Treasury. And diet of Comis for martial discipline.

I. 183. Oct. 1636. Charge of deputies to be borne by the towns.

I. 187. 1636-7. Order reversed. Charge of deputies to be borne by the country as before last Oct.

I. 228. May 1638. Every town to bear the charges of their magistrates & deputies – to allow a magistrate 3/6 a day, & deputy 2/6 a day, for diet & lodging from that going to Court till their return.

II. 140. 1645. Each town to pay its deputies. Each shire to pay magistrates at Quarter Courts. General Courts to be kept in each shire town in turns – Boston, Cambridge, Salem (more provisions.) Boston 1646. Camb. 47. Sal. 48

III. 16. June 1645. He that provides for the Court to be paid out of next country rate. But for diet after this time, each town to pay in cattle, wheat, malt & Barley, for this court.

III. 122. May 1648. Two stewards to be chosen hereafter, first day of Session, from the deputies, to order & regulate the diet of the House. also to allow what is necessary for the expenses of deputies in coming & returning. Stewards when chosen some years.

III. 83. 1646. No person to take any tobacco within the room where the court is sitting. Forfeit 6d a pipe. 2d offence 1/.

III. 154. 1653. Magistrates hereafter to have some 30. some 20. & some 15£ a year and bear their own charges. Governor 120£. Secretary 45£. All towns to support their deputies, whole charge. Polls reduced to 1/8

One omitted.

I. 261. 1639 June. Diet of Magistrates & deputies to be paid out of the fines after this court.

Deputies down to (1668 & after) might be chosen for 1st session or for the whole year. (See old Printed Laws)

See Diet of Magistrates, Deputies, &c

Mass. 2. 330. 331. Mass. 3. 111. Con & Hist. 2. 342

III. 352. Oct. 1654. Deputies met. Magistrates not there & are censured. Deputies judged it best that the deputies should diet together especially at dinner. Ordered that in 1655 they should be provided for at the Ship Tavern, in respect of dinner. Dr Phillips, the keeper of the tavern, to be paid by Treasurer, who shall be repaid by the Towns, with their next country rate in the same party.

III. 353. 1654 Nov. 12. Agreement with Dr Philips for deputies at next Court of Election. He agreed to diet them with breakfast, dinner & supper, & wine & beer between meals, with fire & beer for 3/. a day. Those who only take dinner to pay 1/6 for that & wine & beer between meals. By wine is intended only a cup for each man at dinner & supper – These meals served up in great Court Chamber apparently.

Mass. 3. 111.

Mortality. [Continued from page 63.

m. 2.

Hist. of Liverpool. Deaths in Liverpool in 10 years, from 1825 to 1834 inc. were 44194. Of these, there were.

under 2 years		15.915
Between 2 & 5		3.460
" 5 & 10		2.160
" 10 & 20		2024
" 20 & 30		3402
" 30 & 40		39.04
" 40 & 50		36.04
" 50 & 60		32.21
" 60 & 70		3032
" 70 & 80		22.43
" 80 & 90		1036
" 90 & 100		171
above	100	16
		44194

Jany. & August are the most mortal months. Feb. April. May & June the least mortal — June the least of any.

In 1773 the deaths in Liverpool were 1 in 27¼.

In 1828 the deaths were 1 in about 40

In 1835 the deaths were		4.740
" the births	"	8.556
" the marriages	"	2.806.
In 1836 the deaths	"	5.266
" the births	"	8.759
" the marriages	"	2963

Deaths in Liverpool 1837.

Under 2 years	2483.
Between 2 & 5.	822
" 5 & 10.	312
10 & 20.	255
20 & 30.	563
30 & 40.	579
40 & 50,	534
50 & 60.	445
60 & 70.	435
70 & 80.	30[illegible]
80 & 90	12[illegible]
100 & upwards	3.
90 & 100	13
	6875.

Births same year 9388
Marriages 2781.

2917 births were Roman Catholics or almost 1/3 of the whole.

In 1834 over 70.000 Catholics resided in Liverpool & vicinity.

Morse's Geography 1805, page 313 } has the following calculations as to human life. — Of 1000 persons

23 die at their birth.
277 " cutting teeth, worms, convulsions. (young)
80 " of small pox
7 " of measles
8 " women in Childbirth
191 " of consumptions, asthma, & other breast complaints.
150 " of Fevers
12 " of apoplexy
41 " of dropsy
211 " arrive at advanced age, including casualties & diseases not named

1000 —

p 312 of Morse). Diseases in N. E most prevalent — Alvine fluxes Inflammatory, slow & nervous & mixed fevers. Pulmonary Consumption. St. Anthony's Fire, Asthma, Quinsy, Rheumatism, Atrophy Catarrh, Cholic — Consumption the most destructive.

Mortality.

M.1.120. There was no death in Longmeadow for 2 years and 4 months preceding the death of Benj. Cooley Sr. Nov. 29 1734 and no proper inhabitant had died for 3 years. There were 29 baptisms since any death.

Shattuck Genealogy p.45 } "It is frequently said that owing to the great improvements in medical science, mankind live longer now than formerly, but investigation leads us to the belief that this statement is erroneous. Numerous facts show that the average length of life is not now as great generally as it was 50 years since." L. Shattuck 1855

London Mortality Dec 12 1732 to Dec 11. 1733.
from London Magazine for 1733.
Christened 17.465. Buried 29.233, which is an increase over the preceding year of 5.875.

Ages of the deceased.

under 2 years	11.738	50 to 60 years	2196
2 to 5 years	2409	60 to 70 "	1871
5 to 10 "	957	70 to 80 "	1188
10 to 20 "	734	80 to 90 "	804
20 to 30 "	1857	90 to 100 "	198
30 to 40 "	2564	over 100	12
40 to 50 "	2685		
	22964		6269.

M.2.208. Suicides.

In New York the number of suicides is appalling, & reveals a great amount of misery & despair. Many wretched men & women are goaded to this desperate act by intensity of woe. But the greater number of suicides have no such excuse or palliation. A large part are heartless men of the world, worn out debauchees, men who have exhausted the pleasures of life, have drained the cup of pleasure to its dregs, & hurry out life when it becomes dull & tedious. Some commit suicide because they are poor & cannot bear the humiliation.

Many are in fact suicides & are guilty of self murder who do not lay violent hands on themselves; they bring on disease & death by their vices. Many young men do this. What numbers fall victims to intemperate habits!

N.Y. Evangelist Dec. 1856.

340 Birth Days of Sovereigns. (M. 2. 234

Hist. of Liverpool.

1576. Nov. 17. Queen Elizabeth began the 18th year of her reign

Thomas Bavande, mayor of Liverpool, caused in the evening a great bonfire to be made in the market place, near the high cross, and another opposite his own door, "geyving warninge yt everie householder should do the like the nyghte the tourne wch was done according to the. He then called together the Aldermen & divers burgesses and they went to the house of Ralphe Burscough, alderman where they banquetted a certain time; and then the mayor and a large number went to the mayors house, & he gave them sack and other white wine & sugar liberally, "all standing without ye dore, laudinge & praisinge God for the most prosperous raigne of our sad moste gracious soveraigne ladie, the quene's most excellent majestie whom God graunt longe over us to raigne wth great tranquillytie and victorious success over all her grace enemies."

The mayor then appointed his bailiffs & other officers to see the fires quenched, & departed. From Records of Liverpool

Weaving. [Cont. from page 253.

Continued from Samuel Gayton's Book.

1743. Weaving 9½ yds Linsey woolsey at 2/3. looming 2/ in bills
1744 do 26½ yds diaper. (.... table linen at (--
" do 6½ yds plain checked Cloth at 3/3. 19 yds fine linen and cotton at 4/.
1745 do. 11½ yds Bordeaux fine at 3/.
1746 do. 44 yds Tow & linen at 2/. — 20½ yds linen @ 6/. 1747
1748 do. 21½ yds fine cloth @ 7/. — 10½ yds Cotton check @ 5/2 looming 5/.
1757 do. 27 yds fine Cloth at 8d.
1770. do Coverlid always 6/8 lawful.
1755 do 33½ yds Tow Cloth @ 2/6.0.T. — 17½ yds fine linen at 5/6.0.T.
" do 10¾ " Drugget & Crape @ 4/4.0.T. & looming 4/.0.T.
1756 do 34 " towcloth streaked with 3 shuttles for 6 yds 9/
1765 do 33½ " fine Wale at 7/5d. 13½ yds Linsey woolsey, striped with divers colors at 8d lawful
1758 do. 27¾ " checked linen at 8d.
" do 42½ " linen tow & cotton, 11 yds of it streaked 22/1.
1768 do 36 " checked linen at 4/6.0.T. 18¼ yds fine linen check at 10d
1766 do 24 " fine wale @ 4/6.0.T. 8¾ yds Crape @ 8d looming 8d
1767 do. 12 " Diaper @ 6/.0.T. (must 10. Coverlids @ 6/8
1768 do 24 " checked linen at 8d. — 10¼ yds cotton check and looming at 9
1771 do 38 " do do at 8d.
1772 do 21 " do do @ 8d — 16 yds plain cloth @ 6⅔d
1772 do 9¼ " check plain cloth @ 8. looming 8d. 2 Coverlids 6/8 a
1772 do 12½ yds Table linen at 8¾d. — 13½ yds fine bedtick @ 9.
1757 do 8 yds Tow Cloth at 5½d. do. 5 14 yds @ 10½d. Coverlid 6/5.
1759 do 10½ " checked Cotton at 6/. 0.T. & looming 5/.0.T.
1761 do 14 " fine cotton cloth @ 5/6.0.T. 6½ yds fine Crash @ 5/10 O.T. looming 5/.

No charges for weaving on this book after 1772.

342. Produce of United States — by G. E. Waring Jr. N.Y. Trib. Jan 1853

m. 2. 251, m. 16. 187 Revised post Census of 1850 — not all to be relied on.

1. Indian Corn is the most important crop. The following 5 states raise the most — Ohio 59.678.695 bushels. Kentucky 58.672.591 Illinois 57.649.984 — Indiana 52.964.363 — Tennessee 52.276.223 Whole Crop of U States — 592.071.104 bushels — worth 296.035.552 Dolls. or 50 cents a bushel — this is price at sea ports. Average crop an acre 1850, about 25 bushels

2. Hay stands 2d in money value. Crop 1850, 13.838.642 tons at 12 dollars; makes - - - - - - $166.863.704
Census of 1850 called it 1½ ton per acre. N York raises the most, Pennsylvania is No 2. Ohio No 3. Vermont No 4. Maine No 5 for 691.358 tons

3. Wheat in census of 1850, 100.485.914 bushels — worth 100.485.914 or 1 dollar a bushel. Pennsylvania produces 15.367.691 bush. Ohio 14.498.351. N York 12.121.408, Virginia 11.242.616 Illinois 9.414.575.

4 Cotton is the fourth crop — 987.637.200 lbs @ 7.3 cts with 3 mills $72.699.508
7 cts 3 mills was average price 1845 to 1850.
Mississippi produces the most 193.411.577 lbs. Georgia 163.392.396 Louisiana 152.555.368 lbs — Alabama 117.138.823 lbs. S. Carolina 61.710.274

5. Oats is 5th crop 1850 — 146,584.179 bushels @ 30 cts — $43.975.253.
New York raises most; Pennsylvania next. Ohio No 3. Virginia No 4. Illinois No 5.

6. Potatoes 104.066.044 bushels, including 38.268.148 bushels sweet potatoes — all at 30 cents — $31.219.813

7. Sugar & Molasses — Cane Sugar 217.577.000 lbs @ 6 c. Maple Sugar 34.253.436 lbs @ 6 c. Molasses 12.700.991 Gals @ 30 c. } all $20.720.143

8 Tobacco is 8th crop in value. 199.752.655 lbs @ 10 c. 19.975.265

9 Rye is 9th — 14.188.813 bushels @ 75 cts — 10.641.610

10. Hemp — 34.871 tons @ $100 — $3.487.100
(or 11th) Flax — 7.709.676 lbs @ 10 c. 770.968
Flaxseed 562.312 bush @ 1.25 — 702.890 } 4.960.958

11 Barley — 5.167.015 bushels @ 75 cents — 3.876.762

12 Buckwheat 8.956.912 " @ 35 cents — 3.134.919

Peas & Beans 9.219.901 bushels — 5.280.000
Market Garden Products — valued at — 7.723.186
Orchard Products — do —
Cloverseed, bushels, 468.978
Grass seed — do — 416.831
Wine, gallons. — 221.249.

Rice, omitted, seems to belong after Rye & to be No 10. Hemp & so call 11

Live Stock — from Census of 1850 — all valued at $544.180.576.

Neat Cattle 18.378.907 in number, average less than $20 per head [say $16

New York had 1.377.639: Ohio 1.358.947. Pennsylvania 1.153.946
Georgia " 1.097.528; Virginia 1.076.269.

Neat Cattle were Milch cows — 6.385.094
Working Oxen 1.700.744
Calves, Steers, Heifers, Fat Cattle, &c 10.293.069

Horses in number 4.336.719. supposed value $60 ea.
Mules & Asses " 559.331 mules supposed $100 ea.
Very few mules in ~~United~~ States before 1783.
New York has the most horses, mules & asses: Ohio is next, Kentucky is No. 3. Pennsylvania No 4. Indiana No 5.

Sheep 21.723.220 in number — worth about $45.000.000
Ohio 3.942.929. N. York 3.453.241. Pennsylvania 1.822.357
Virginia 1.310.004. Indiana 1.122.493. [Goats many — they not enumerated

Swine 30.254.213 in number — estimated value $150.000.000
Tennessee had the most 3.104.800; Kentucky 2.891.163.
Indiana 2.163.776; Georgia 1.964.770: Ohio 1.168.617

Poultry in US. was valued at 12 millions Dollars in 1840
maybe estimated in 1850 at 20 millions dollars —

Slaughtered Animals in 1850, valued at $111.703.142.
Butter 313.345.306 lbs. Cheese 105.535.893 lbs. Milk sold not given
Beeswax & Honey 14.853.790 lbs. — Wool 52.516.957 lbs
Silk Cocoons 10.843 lbs — Eggs, perhaps 200 million dozens
Other Articles, not enumerated — Broomcorn, Millet, Rape, pumpkins, Onions, &c. Feathers,

Lands in US.

Land in use 1750, 293.560.614 acres { viz. Improved 113.032.614 acres
" " unimproved 180.578.000.

or about 1/5 of the whole US. The middle states have the greatest proportion in use — land in use is in 1.449.075 Farms

Average Value of land in use, or occupied land is as follows:— (land & buildings.)

In New England $20.27 per acre; Middle States $28.07 per acre
Southern States 5.34 " S.W. States 6.26 "
N.W. States 11.39 " California & Territories 6.26 "
Texas 1.89 " — Whole country 11.14 "

Proportion of improved land to the whole area in each division
New England 27.79 per cent. Middle States 35.72 per cent. Southern 16.07
S.W. States 10.17 " N.W. States 12.30 per cent. California & Ter. 6 per cent.

Size of farms
New England 109½ acres — Middle States 121 acres; Southern S. 399 acres
S.W. States 273½ acres — N.W. States 155 acres. Cal. & Org. Ter. 683 acres
Texas 342 acres —

Land in Hay in US. estimated at 13.000.000 acres
Land in Pasture in do " at 20.000.000 acres

Value of all farms $3.271.575.426
Value of Stock. 544.180.576
Value of Implements 151.587.638
Ag. Capital $3.966.486.375

Capital invested in manufactures, Mines, mechanic arts & Fisheries 527.299.193
Capital invested in Commerce. Trade, &c.
Population, Town & Village 5.797.969. rural population 17.393.904 or 3/4 of all.

344
M.2.263

Exhaustion of Soils.

No soil is inexhaustible. Those fertile materials in the soil, which enter the structure of the plant & are employed in its formation, when the plant is consumed by fire, decay, or digested as food, are mostly lost; some go into the atmosphere, but few are returned to the soil. These are mineral matters — as Potash, Phosphoric acid, &c — go to 10 kinds of mineral matter. A bushel of wheat has 1⅕ lb of mineral matter; a bushel of corn 9/10 of a lb. The crops of wheat & corn in 1850 took up from the soil 891.335.046 lbs Potash and 328.907.862 lbs phosphoric acid in the grain contained so much of these two ingredients, & much more of other mineral matters. Some of this is returned to the soil but much is not.

The wastes of fertilizing matter in our cities & towns are enormous. The fertilizing matter wasted in N.Y. city is worth over 5 millions of dollars a year. The animal matter contained in the food of human beings may be considered as entirely lost to the soil, as a very small part of it finds its way back to the field.

The grain, meat, milk, butter, cheese, potatoes, fruit, & garden vegetables consumed in the U States annually, contain as much fertilizing matter as 600,000,000 bushels of corn, & but little is returned to the soil. This is over & above the articles exported. Not more than ⅓ of the manure of domestic animals is returned to the soil. Here is a great loss.

This state of things cannot continue. The virgin soil will last a long time, but the end will come. It is only a question of time. We are each year losing the essence of our vitality. If our present system continues, the time will come when we shall stand among the ruins of the past, like Greece & Rome.

Paper of G. E. Spring, read before the Am. Geog. and Statistical Society, Jan. 11. 1854.

Exhaustion of Soil.

"Whole counties become poorer every year. So great has been this impoverishment, that it is estimated that a thousand million of dollars are now needed to bring back the soil of the free states to the high fertility it possessed when the woodman's axe first felled the forests and let in the sun, and the same process goes on."

Correspondent of N.E. Farmer Nov. 1856. He attributes much of this impoverishment to large farms — to men's attempting to cultivate, or to possess too much land.

"The productive power of nearly all the land in the United States, which has been ten years in cultivation, is fearfully lessening every season, from the desolating effects of a pernicious system of pres-landry; in consequence of this the rural population of the older States is at a standstill or is falling off, or it increases very slowly in proportion to the population of those cities & towns largely engaged in commercial pursuits" Downing, 1851.

"The press and the more active minds of the country at large are strikingly ignorant of the condition of agriculture in all the older States."

"The evil is the miserable system of farming steadily pursued by eight tenths of all the farmers of this country, since its first settlement — a system which proceeds upon the principle of taking as many crops from the land with as little manure as possible, until its productive powers are exhausted, and then emigrating to some part of the country where they can apply the same practice to a new soil." It is easier to wear out a soil than to maintain its productive powers, unimpaired — The greater part of the land in the state of New York is becoming poor, & Ohio will be considered a worn out soil before 50 years, if the present system continues. 1851. Downing.

Exhaustion in Massachusetts.

N.E. Farmer apr. 1857 p. 171 } Mr Fay of Lynn said at a legislative Agricultural Meeting in Boston March 1857 — "We sometimes speak of the way in which the soil of Virginia has been reduced. But here, no State has reduced its land more than Massachusetts. Farming lands are not so valuable in this state now as they were 50 years ago."

Yet Gov. Boutwell in an Agricultural address in Ilra 155, 1856, undertook to show that sterile New England, or Massachusetts & Vermont, raised annually, per head, more for the support of life than Ohio, Indiana or Illinois raised per head. A reply has been made in Wisconsin.

346 Poets & Poetry

M. 2. 296. b. M. 11. 32. 380. M. 8. 322.

Milton. "Addison was the first to popularize the great poet, by his critiques on Paradise Lost in the Spectator." Harper's Mag. May 1854

[It is evident that Milton was not much read in England, till some years after 1700. Part of this neglect was owing to his being a puritan. It is my impression that he was not much read in New England till long after 1700.

M. 8. 322 2. 158. Addison. A writer in Harper, May 1854, writes on the subject of Addison's intemperance; says it is acknowledged by his best friends, that the gentle moralist whose bodily temperament was a sorry one, had been tempted to stimulate it with wine, until he became intemperate. Probably other stimulants crept in; in his last hours he may have taken stimulus by order of the physician. "See in what peace a Christian can die", were some of his last words to the young earl of Warwick, according to Young, who had it from Tickell, he said. Yet Walpole says "he died of brandy" — The writer in Harper thinks we ought not to think the worst, instead of the best, of a man whose Christianity, at all events was superior to vulgar intolerance — "Good words are good things, but good deeds are better."

M. 4. 165 1735 A writer in the Boston Weekly Rehearsal, 1735 says, "I confess that poetry does not look very well in a newspaper, nor would I recommend it but upon some extraordinary occasion."

He sent a poem on Health against hard drinking

M. 4. 167. A poem is published in a handbill, of 3 columns on a young woman who died at N. Yarmouth, Sept 27. 1733.

M. 1. 149 1734 Pieces of poetry are more frequent in Newspapers nearly one in a month, in N. E. Weekly Journal.

Early Poetry in New England.

Am. 2. Review Vol. II. 493 Morrell's Poem.
Psalms in Metre 1640. Remarks
Mrs Anne Bradstreet's Poems, 1642.

Many of the scholars & divines of N. E. wrote poetry now & then. Rev John Norton. Rev John Cotton, Rev Peter Bulkley, Rev Nath. Ward Gov. Bradford, Rev Benj. Woodbridge, Rev Jonas Mitchell, Rev J. Wilson Gov. Oakes, Peter Folger, & many more

P. 506 - Phillis Wheatley 1773.
American Poets. Am. 2 Review VI. 240 to 262

Poets & Poetry of England.

A. 2. Review II
1827. The early Poetry of England had but little to do
24 with politics. The early poets, as Chaucer, & others
attacked the vices of the clergy, & the corruptions of
religion, not royal abuses.
With James I, commenced a different era, when
political parties began to be formed. But few
people read books, however, in time of James I.
John Milton, the republican poet of England,
25. was a republican to the last; he never in old age
m. 2. 294.6 belied the generous sentiments of his youth; never wrote
a line in favor of despotic power.
26. Shakspeare was not learned like Milton; and he
was no republican. He utters some detached passages
u. 2. 298 c in favor of liberty, but "no writer, ancient or modern,
even treated the majesty of the people with such utter
disrespect." He lived in a reign that exacted abject
servility from all, & he bowed to the earth at the feet
Same of p. 119 & this 122 of majesty. He has scarcely ever introduced a character
in an inferior station of life, except with a view to
make it ridiculous. Persons of this class have no
honorable agency in his plays, nor are they permitted
to perform any heroic action. The people are always
designated as a mob, or a rabble, & treated with contemptuous sarcasm, except in a single case; or what is more
mischievous, they are made to debase themselves
by uttering the most bad & ridiculous absurdities.
For this, the age, not Shakspeare, is answerable.
p. 26. 27. Sir Walter Scott, 2 centuries later, is not a republican
p. 122 & this and has a decided predilection for the higher ranks,
yet he pays deference to those who are his ~~inferiors~~ superiors,
the or~~dinary~~ & even lowest orders of society. The present
dramatists & Romance writers do the same.

A. 2. R. II. 27 & after. Other Poets & writers of England
1827 29. Voluptuousness & sensuality of some recent poets.
United States imitators of the English.

Shakspeare.

Am. 2. Review VI. p. 22 to 55 "Nearly 100 years elapsed after the first publication of his plays, before a single explanatory note, or one incident or anecdote relative to his life, his writings or his lot, was given to the world." First edition published 1623. "His name is scarcely noticed by the wits & dramatists of the 17th century." Dryden speaks of him as obsolete; Shaftsbury complains of the rudeness of his style & his antiquated phrases; others as Tate, Steel & others knew but little of him. Rowe & Betterton's edition with memorials of the author appeared 1709, 86 years after the first edition. [Was not first edition repeated in the mean time?] Shakspeare was not much read when Pope's edition came out. The edition followed & Hanmer & Warburton. In 1768 Dr. Johnson. Steevens 1773. 1778. Capell 1783. Malone 1790. Stevens again
"Shakspeare is greatly more read in U. States than in England
aim in proportion to the population."
Poetry. "Grades of Society strongly marked, may be bad for the people, but are good for the poet." Am. 2. Rev. VI 36.

Received at Chicago, 1854—

Pine Lumber	252,330,200 feet	Oak lumber	178,374 feet
Black Walnut	42,277 "	Cedar posts	450,066 in No
Pine Lath, pieces	36,827,323 "	Staves & heading	No. 1,397,695
Pine Shingles	No. 113,354,651 "	Spokes	No. 125,000
Tenbit, square feet	3,438,859 "		

— Chicago Tribune.

Pines.
In Allegany County, N.Y. on the borders of Pennsylvania, are pine forests & there is an extensive lumbering region; they send off great quantities of pine boards & timber; some is rafted down to Pittsburgh in Spring freshets, & much is carried to Erie Railroad & by that to New York, &c. A man who has lived there more than 50 years, says he has measured a good many pine trees two hundred feet high; & he is a man of veracity. Rochester Rural New Yorker, March 3, 1855.

Hemlock Boards & Others.
These Hemlock in Northampton, Spring of 1855, are worth from 10 to 12 dollars a thousand feet — in general about 11 dollars — Coarse, knotty Pine Boards are worth 14 dollars for the cheapest kind, — a little better, 15 and 16 dollars — I suppose clear stuff from abroad is worth 40 dollars a M. at least.

p. 38. Minnesota.
A letter of Pritchard, April 1855, says Minnesota in its primitive condition, is thus divided: —

1 Smooth Prairie, the prairies seldom large, resembling smooth fields. Prairie predominates in some parts; timber in some.
2 Oak Openings, with oaks stunted by annual fires; they resemble orchards.
3 Forest-land, or covered with hazel bushes 2 to 5 feet high.

Most of the lakes & streams are skirted with woodlands.

Hard Timber — is sugar maple, butternut, hickory, elm, oak, ash, basswood, ironwood, &c. A large body of this timber on W. side of Mississippi.

The Pine Region is an extensive region on the head waters of the Mississippi, Rum, St. Croix, & Wisconsin rivers.

Tamarack Swamps are numerous & good for fence & fuel.

Not many berries except Strawberries & Cranberries. Wild Rice.

Soil consists of Sand, mixed with black loam or mold, & some lime and other elements — one to 3 feet deep, subsoil of prairies & openings coarse sand or gravel; of the timber land, stiff clay. Much of the soil has a sandy appearance; is light, loose & easily tilled. Heavy rains soon soak away.

Coffins Newbury 1686. p. 144 } Timber—the commons was granted to make "long shingle to cover houses" for "pales" & for "clapboards" & for "posts & rayles" — for buildings of various kinds, & for wheelwrights and coopers' use. White oak trees and red oak trees taken without leave, were seized.

On Ordinary inclined, when the wood is cut off, 30 cords will grow per acre in from 27 to 30 years.
Annal New yorker.

Albany Prices. June 11. 1856

Pine clear, m. 38 to 40$: 4th quality 28 to 30$: 7/8 clear 33 to 35$: 4th quality 19 to 20$.
Pine, box m. 23 to 25$: 16 to 17$: 13 to 15$: 11 to 12$
Pine, floorplank. 1 1/4 inch each 22 to 25c: 2d quality. 17 to 20c: culls 9 to 13c
Spruce floorplank " each. 12 to 16. Spruce 2 inch 20 to 22c a
Pine tally boards — each. 16 to 17c: 11 to 14c: 9 to 10c
Hemlock boards — " 9 to 10c — do joist 3 by 4. 9 1/2 to 10c a
do wall strips 2 by 4. ea 6 1/2 to 7c — do " 4 by 6. 19 to 21c a
Clapboards pine clear m. $22 to 23$. 2d quality 15 to 17$
Ash good m. 28 to 30$: 2d rate 15 to 18$
Oak m. 28 to 30. — Maple joists 16 to 17$ m.
Black Walnut m. $40 to 45. 2d quality 25 to 28c: 5/8 inch 35 to 40$
Sycamore m. 1 inch 21 to 22. 5/8 inch 16 to 17$
Cherry m. 40 to 45$. 2d quality 20 to 30$.
White Wood, Chair plank. m. 40 to 42$; 23 to 25$ 1 inch: 16 to 17$ 1 1/2 inch com. 2 to 3$
Shingles, pine, shaved. m. 5.75 to 6$. 2d qual. 4. to 5$
do " sawed m. 4.25 to 4.50. 2d qual. 3.50 to 4: com. 2 to 3$
do hemlock sawed m. 2.25 to 2.50.

St Anthony at the Falls has 4000 inhabitants 1856, Sept. Opposite to it on west side of River is Minneapolis, with 2000 people, connected by a bridge just above the Falls. St Paul is below St Anthony 9 miles by land & 18 by water or mean that large boats cannot ascend to St. A. except in high water, but must stop at St Paul's. St Paul's has 10,000 population, 1856, & is the head of navigation for the most part — St Anthony has immense water power, & all the Mississippi may be used to drive machinery. Saw mills & other mills & machinery are erected & others going up. Logs delivered at St Anthony cost $6.50 to 8.00 for 1000 feet of boards, I concluded. Lumber sells all the way from 10 dollars to 25 dollars a thousand. (at the Falls I suppose)
Letter in N.Y. Evangelist. Oct 9. 1856.

Lumbering.

Wealth of forest and mine have ever had a retarding influence upon agriculture. The prospect of more speedy and larger returns, added to greater excitement, draw men from the farm in Maine to lumbering. Lumbering is hurtful to agriculture, & to manners and morals. Farmers who engaged in lumbering 40 or 50 years generally grew poor. Lumbering lasts not more than half the year, & the rest of the year is often wasted or worse than wasted.

Large income, in mining, lumbering, or other enterprise is detrimental to farming.

Report of Secretary of Maine Board of Agriculture, 1856

Fences — (Continued from Misc. 12 97 & 225

Dorchester voted 1634. that the new burial place be "impaled with double rail pale, 5 rods square" — [This probably means that the upright pales should be fastened to two horizontal rails. Hist. Dorchester.

Fences at Charlestown were generally called pales in early days — "garden pales" — "Mr Symms his pales" — "Mr Allens pales" &c

The Farm Fence.

This is the heading of a piece of Poetry in Headley's Home Annual for 1854.

Pure waters flow beside the farm fence; birds give their notes among the green bushes along the farm fence. Then an tree by the fence where the reaper reposes. Then we sit on the top of the farm fence to view objects around. The squirrel nibbles his acorn on the fence; birds alight on the fence, & boys love to wander by woods & brooks near the sunny farm fence.

[There is not much poetry about the farm fence after all. Those long lines of Virginia fence running for or 1/2 mile, a mile or similar, on an old division line, were interesting however, running over hills & across valleys among fields of grass & grain; among trees, rocks, swamps &c. In the winter these long fences were very distinct when the earth was covered with snow & trees destitute of leaves. Some long fences remain.

Red Cedar Posts at Rochester cost 25¢ to 37½¢ each. Too expensive for common fence. Yellow Cedar is cheaper. [What does he mean? White Cedar is sold lower but not so good as red or yellow. Red Cedar (Juniperus Virginiana) makes the best posts or most durable of any wood. The Locust (Pseudo acacia) is one of the most durable woods. Does not succeed in Western N.Y. White Oak of two species comes next, & puts the swamp white Oak first (Q. bicolor) and the common White Oak next (Q. alba)

A split post will last much longer than a sawed one just as a riven & shaved shingle will endure much longer than a sawed one (some third longer or more) [On the same principle split rails will last much longer than sawed ones — probably will]

Pine boards are commonly used for board fences; other woods used — granite used by some for posts in N.E. too expensive for a farmer. — Wire fence may be pronounced a failure — Iron net work is manufactured for fence in N.E, but iron fence is as yet too dear except for yards, pleasure grounds, &c.

The log fence gave way to the rail; and the rail to the board, picket & wall. Perhaps the board &c. will in time be displaced by iron — whenever a barrier is thrown across the path of human progress, human ingenuity finds means to remove or overleap it.

Rural New-Yorker July 1855.

Fences.

M 16.66. The Rural New Yorker in same article (in bottom of last page) says anyone can see that wood will fail for fences. Fences, buildings, ships, rail roads, and ten thousand other things "are eating a clean way through our forests with fearful rapidity." It requires over 5000 ties, 6 feet long or more, for every mile of a rail road, laid 3 feet apart. [P.S. He is wrong. It requires only 1760 ties in a mile for one in a yard; and the whole length of ties will be 1760 X 6. - 10.560 feet.] They must be renewed every few years. Fuel for rail roads is immense.

Same M. 16. 244 Kinds of Fences in Deane's N. E. Farmer 1790.

1st Log fences in new plantations. Best wood in Maine, white pine

2d Stone walls, after the ground is subdued & stumps out.

3d Board fences where boards are plenty. 2 kinds, built with boards & posts; and with boards & withes.

4th. Rail fence. Rails 12 feet & posts 6½ feet. [This is commonly called post & rail fence. Cedar, Chestnut, white pine, cedar]

5. Hedge fences - 2 kinds. - 1st sort is Deerdiver. 9c. Stakes 6 feet long are set in the ground on the line of the fence about 18 feet apart. Then interlace bushes & young trees and limbs of trees. must be repaired yearly

2d sort Quickset hedge of willow, hawthorn, prim, pear tree, &c (no such fence here when he wrote.

6. "Virginia fence" so called from its being much used in Virginia" Takes up much room. must be staked.

7 Bush fences. made by piling bushes or small trees with limbs with cross stakes & riders. It settles, & must be made higher yearly. A poor fence

8. Stone walls for lower part & two or three rails above with posts.

9 Stumps & roots of white pine trees, make a durable fence.

10 Ditch fences. Ditches 4 feet wide at top, & earth laid on one side.

[Ditch & post & rails on the side of the ditch, so common formerly in Connecticut valley, he does not notice.

M 12.97. Com. 1. 137 146 } Rhode Island fences 1666. were

1. Hedge with ditch. Stakes to be bound at top: 1½ feet apart. Filled
2 Hedge without ditch, 4 feet high, staked, bound & filled.
3 Post & rails with ditch.
4 Post & rails without ditch. 5. 1725 Stone walls.

These Hedges with stakes thick, "bound together at tops & well filled" were then not two lines of stakes, filled in with brush & these stakes fastened at the tops by withes, &c?

Old Fences.

English aided Indians to build stone walls at Nonantum in 1646 or 47 - seem low walls on the top of the bank by a ditch. M 4. 326 But stone walls were already known in New England. They also had a fence made of a ditch with 2 rails on the top of the bank 1649. They intended to stone the banks of the ditch

Cont. on M 16 p. 244.

354 Division of lands among the early Settlers — See distribution in lands m. 16.100 m. 11. 201.
m. 2. 258. Rule of Division.

Charlestown divisions. See Brotherhams History p. 55 to 58. Page 65

Dorchester Divisions. See Hist. of Dorchester. No 1. p. 30

Charlestown History, p. 151 } A Division of land made in Feb 1657-58 on the Mystick side the river, between Malden & Medford & Reading

same m. 14 226 } Principles of the division — Every head rated in the country rate to be valued at £20. Women, children & servants not valued in the country rate as to their heads, to be valued at 10£ each or two to be 40£ —

Estates valued at 100£ to defray country charges, to be valued the same in this division, or 5 times as much as a rateable head, or 10 times as much as women & children. — in same proportion for more or less than 100£ — The poor not rated were to draw for their heads as others, men women & children.

[A poor family — say man & wife, a rateable son & 5 other children, would be valued at 100£. & draw as much land as 100£ estate & no more.

1658 C. Hist. p. 152. 185 + 17 = 202 families drew lots. Each had a portion of woodland in acres, and a number of commons — about one common to 6 acres of woodland. The poorest had 4 acres of woodland & one common — probably poor single men, or men who had only a house.

p. 56. In the early divisions in Charlestown, the following considerations governed — the number of persons in the family; number of cattle & other stock the person was able to use; some regard to men of eminent quality, in regard to their great disbursements of public charges. In 1629 each inhabitant was to have 2 acres of planting ground. In 1630 each to have 2 acres of house plot, 2 acres to plant to each man able to plant — In 1634 each had 10 acres on Mystick side, but 29 relinquished 5 acres on to new comers, 1635 — In 1635 there was a division of pay grounds very unequal 23½ lots to 63 inhabitants — from half a lot each to 15 lots, each not to be disposed of but to town inhabitants, & not to them till the man has built and planted. In 1638 an allotment was made in Medford, & the largest share was 260 acres; the smallest 10 acres. New inhabitants had a grant of land on being admitted generally

Con. 2. In Waterbury, Con. the lands were divided according to
p. 133 140. Pounds against men's names — and the two extremes were 50£ & 100£; so the richest had only twice as much as the poorest. There were two exceptions before 1715, viz the two first ministers Peck & Southmayd, whose sum for division is 150£. In 1715 there was a distribution to 52 young men called bachelors. 40£ each — all equal, perfectly agrarian.

Hist. of Woodbury p. 39. 40. 41. } Woodbury divided their homelots to 6 classes each to have respectively 25, 20, 18, 16, 12 & 10 acres, and meadows & other lands in proportion. The poorest had 2/5 as much land as the richest. There were some bachelor divisions in Woodbury — almost all rights were 100 & 12 acres. Very few others. 167 proprietors in 1751

p. 161.

Division of lands

M. 3. 239. Each of the settlers of Bridgewater seems to have had an equal share of the land. (This may be erroneous

History of Newbury p. 19. 287 } At Newbury the division was very unequal. The grants seem to have been according to property "to him that hath shall be given". No doubt some other things were considered besides estate, but Coffin has not stated them. He thinks they divided according to the rule in England of the Company, viz. at the rate of 200 acres for 50£ put into the common stock; & 50 acres to each one that transported himself and family to N.E. [This does no agree with a division according to wealth. —

The extremes are 10 acres and 1080 acres! Many seem to have had 80 acres & less.

Hist. of N. p. 291. The proprietors or landholders in Newbury, 1642 were 91. 16 or over 1/6 of all have Mr. before their names. These Ministers or 1/2 of them had the most land. Besides the 91, town, ferry, & 50 ministers lots in Brighton the commons.

p. 30

Hist. of N. p. 144 & 145 } 1686. A way of dividing the commons was agreed upon, after much difficulty. 6000 acres to be divided — one half equally to all freeholders "or a like share" to each — the other half to all inhabitants and freeholders according to ministers rate of 1685. 1100 acres elsewhere to be laid out according to the same rule. Rest of commons to be divided by same rule. Names were to be put in bags, & a committee to draw each mans name — home division to freeholders only, each freeholder was "to draw his lot as his name was entered on the town book." The large freeholders had the advantage after all.

Inter. App.

p. 36. They had Cow Common, Ox Common, Heifer Common & young Cattle Common.
31. 56 cattle allowed to each of the 3 commons and 13 lots many to young cattle Com. There was land for sheep & goats

Worcester Mag. II. 370 } When the English resettled Oxford (the French had left it three before) they made the first division 60 acres to each man equally, 1714-15. Succeeding divisions not given.

Mss Cauthens 61 Cor. 3. 8 } New London made divisions on the East side 1649 in shares of 20. 30 and 40 acres. Mss C. In a late division (Cor. 3.8) the shares are 20 and 30 acres — John Winthrop in all the divisions had a much larger share.

Lancaster. Begun 1643.

Worcester Mag. II. 11 } Q. Court 1645 ordered that the "great lot should be proportionable to mens estates & charges". (Home lots, it seems, might be equal. 1653. "20 acres of upland besides interval" were laid out to each proprietor. These seem home lots. Was the interval equal? Doubtful. In "the first division of land was made on the principle of equality to rich & poor". "But the 2 second & subsequent divisions were according to the value of each man's estate." Each person was put down at £10 & the value of his estate, for the outlots & great lots. [illegible]

Wor. mag. II. 184 134 Marlborough granted 38 houselots Nov. 26. 1660. varying from 15 to 50 acres. Only 1 of 15 acres: 5 of 16 acres: 3 of 18 acres: 4 of 20 acres &c. only 3 of 50 acres. Mr Willard says "they were according to the interest of the several proprietors". But on what principle did they become thus interested?

Hist. of Groton 1659 (16) Houselots in Groton were 20 acres and 10 acres - none less. Largest lots or those given to men having 150£ estate - to be for each 20 acres houselot, 10 acres meadow, 10 acres of interval 10 acres of other upland - 50 acres in all [what was the difference between interval & meadow?] None to have less than 10 acres houselot, 5 acres meadow, 2½ acres of interval, and 2½ acres of other land for planting - this all in first division of lands. All to exchange to be borne accordingly for 7 years, "excepting only such whose stocks of cattle shall exceed 150£ estate".

In 1717 the "rights of original proprietors" reported by a Com. are one 60 acre right, one 50 acre right, one 30, 15 of 20 acres: 2 of 18, 4 of 15 acres: 7, 10 a. right, & some 9, 8, 7, 6 & 5 acres. - With 3 exceptions 20 acres is the highest right; & the rights are less than 5 acres but this differs much from the rights in 1659.

p. 28. Each proprietor had many lots in this 1st division. James Parker, who had a 50 acre right, had 50 lots of upland & 28 of meadow. All the meadows were divided into small lots, & each proprietor had a lot in several meadows. (The Historian seems not to understand why they did this. It is plain enough. Each wanted as good land as his neighbor, so the good lands must be divided among all; the middling among all, the poor among all.

p. 29 Each proprietor had houselot, meadow, interval & upland.

29 In 1721, Each proprietor to have 2 acres of upland or meadow at least, laid out to every acre right of his in undivided lands. To have more of mean land so as to be equal.

31. In 1727 Another division in similar manner. No poor land to be estimed less than 6 for 1 of good.

31. In 1741 3d division of common lands - ½ acre of best to a one acre right; poor land, 4 acres, not more, to be estimed equal to ½ acre of best.

31 In 1748 4th division, ¾ acre of best and 3 acres of poorest to each acre right.

31. In 1760 5th & last division: ¾ acre of best - equal to 3 acres poorest.

Newhaven.

Prof. Kingsley. p. 31 As to the division of lands, it was ordered, after each planter had made a representation of his property, that "every planter in the town shall have a proportion of land according to the proportion of estate which he hath given in, and number of heads in his family".

See The principles of the divisions in N.H. Com. 8. 49.

Division of Lands

Guilford, Con. The lands were deeded by the Indians to 6 persons in trust; the 6 conveyed them to the church after that was organized April 1643. The ~~church~~ planters divided the lands according to an agreement, giving to each his share - having reference to stock put in, & to ages and number in each family (servants excepted). No planter was to put in over 500 £ in stock without leave, and no one might sell his share, or buy another's share without leave from the community - a rule that was observed. This prevented the engrossing of too much land. The freemen or church members managed important matters, but the non church members or planters seem to have had their full share of land; and voted in town meetings, & had in most things the same power as the others. The church had power over the lands only for a short time; they did not claim the lands nor dispose of them. They seem to have been disposed of in town meetings.

Watertown. (From Bond.

Homesteads or Homestalls were of 14. 10. 12. 6. 13. 16. 5. 5. 8. 7. 4. 11. 15, 9. acres. Rare ones 60 acres, 24. 22, 40. 28. 21. 3. 18. 2. acres. " " 28 acres. 24. 40. 50. 26.

Homestalls contained mostly 4 acres, all the way up to 18 acres. not many less than 4, nor more than 18. A large number were of 6, 7 or 8 acres, & a considerable number of 10 12. 14 ~~or~~ 16 acres - some 18. Called Small Lots.

Now" p. 1020. It does not appear, in the colonial or town records, by what tenure, or on what terms the freemen of the town held the lands, or were authorized to grant them". They were granted by the freemen.

p. 1021 Great Dividends, or Great Lots, granted 1636 & after - contained 20. 25. 30. 35. 40. 45 or 50 acres. A few larger, 60. 70 or 80 acres. Average say 35 acres. — Granted to freeman and all townsmen (inhabitants of the town) 120 in number

p. 1024 Beaver Brook Plowland granted to all townsmen. 1636-7. called 106. Beyond Wear, having Great Lots N. Charles River S. 741 acres. Contained 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. acres & a few larger ones, generally 3 to 7 acres. There was allowed one acre for a person (or poll) and also for cattle valued at 20 £ the head.

p. 1026. West Pine meadows, granted 1637 June to 114 townsmen - one acre for a person, & likewise for cattle valued at 20 £. Had same number of acres as in Beaver Brook land. There in Weston

p. 1027. Farms or Farm Lands Granted. 1638 - near Dedham. To have 20 acres meadow to 150 acres upland or in that proportion To all Townsmen. 1642 some added - "to have 13 acres of upland to every head of persons or estates" (meaning probably 13 acres to a poll rated at 20 £. & to 20 £ estate.) 92 Farms in 1638 (or 1642) containing 7694 acres. Generally from 64 to 150 acres - some more & some less. 12 more farms were laid out making 104 seminal meadows.

[Cont. with 18. p. 226

Insanity.

M.2.286.

Ed Enc XI. 327 } "Tyrannical principle, aided by the same passion for the extraordinary which in former ages led to a harsh treatment of almost all diseases, have been in some measure the causes of the cruel severities often practised with the insane." "In more enlightened times, iron fetters, tight ropes, cruel flogging & blows have given place to the straight waistcoat, which is milder & more efficacious

Harper's Mag. Oct. 1854 } There was a mad house at Bagdad in the 12th century, and the patients were chained.

The oldest lunatic Asylum in England is Bedlam, first occupied by the insane in 1547. It was an old monastery. It has been twice rebuilt. many other asylums in Europe were originally churches or monasteries.

In France the first attempt made to change the harsh and sometimes cruel treatment of lunatics, was made by M. Pinel in 1792. It had previously been supposed that insanity was produced by spiritual agencies; also that the moon had power to produce lunacy. He rejected these opinions. In the Bicetre asylum at Paris, where M. Pinel was the physician, the patients were generally loaded with chains all their lifetime, & immured in dark, unwarmed unventilated cells. Pinel unchained them, brought them to the light, put some in straight waistcoats, &c. His efforts proved that kindness was the most efficient course in treating the insane —

The writer supposes that Bedlam in England was as bad as the Bicetre in 1792.

Bn.9.268. Madmen were caged & whipped in Shakspeare's time.

Asylum for the Insane in Northampton was commenced in 1856. Not completed. Workmen ceased mostly in winter of 1856.57 — Began again in Spring of 1857

Old treatment of the Insane.

"For many centuries the insane have been treated like criminals, or shunned like beasts of prey; or if visited, it has been only for the purpose of inhuman curiosity or amusement. Even the ties of consanguinity have been disdained by a madhouse, & sons & brothers have spent their lives within it without once hearing the accents of a kindred voice. These times of cruelty & insensibility are passing away." The clanking of chains & the noise of the whip are no longer heard in their cells. Dr Rush on the Diseases of the Mind in Port Folio, April 1813. p. 343.

Montesquieu says countries are not cultivated in proportion to their population but in proportion to their freedom. [Is this always correct?

Harper's Mag. July. 1855 } Agriculture brought man that first blessing of all, a home! It brought industry, comfort, wealth.

The Redman of our continent and the natives of all countries to whom agriculture is unknown, must be gradually, but surely exterminished.

It increases one's sense of importance wonderfully to become a proprietor of the soil — a joint owner for a term of years with the first great Proprietor. V. 7. Ind.

Farmwork in Winter. by L. Durant of Derby, Conn. In N.E. Farmer for Feb. 1856.

He says very little or no practical farm labor can be done in New England between Dec. 1. & April 1st. or for 4 months. Many kinds of work may be done in November. Sometimes mild weather holds out to the middle or 20th of December, but these are exceptions not rules. In this climate winter farming, in general is of no use — Farmers can sled home wood & cut it up, & cut fence timber & carry it where it is wanted, & carry sawlogs to the mill, & convey wood to market, in the winter.

See M.10.142. Note Book E. Feb 27. March 28 } The winter at Derby, Conn. in 1835-6 set in with snow Nov. 20. & that snow did not go off till April. There were over 100 days sleighing about Derby, and more farther north.

Note Book T. Jan. Feb. & M. 1840 } In winter of 1839.40., farm work could be done till the 15th of December. Snow came about Dec. 15. from Saturday evening to Monday P.M. from 2 to 3 feet on a level, and that snow did not show bare ground till last of Feb. [February was not a cold month except 5 first days. Only 6 or [7 weeks sleigh were say Nov 15 to Feb. 5.

Agricultural Books.

Loudon, p.1178. says Agricultural Books can be published only in Britain & Germany in Europe, for indigenous readers. In no other countries is education & reading general enough among middling & lower orders, for an agricultural book to pay for its cost by its sale within the country. In France the mass of people do not read, but books printed there pay because the language is understood throughout Europe by the educated. Italian books pay because inquired for in south of France, Spain & Spanish & Portuguese books are hardly known; scarcely half a doz. in 250 years. Flemish & Dutch scarcely any; languages are limited; and readers understand French or German. Swedish & Danish books on Agriculture are very few; the languages limited. Polish & Russian still fewer; the reading class read French or German.

Agriculture.

M.13.208. Massachusetts endeavored to promote Agriculture after the passage of the Stamp act and other acts. A "Society for promoting Arts, Agriculture and Economy" was formed, and
1765. Jan. 21. they offered premiums of £5, 10£ & 15£ &c. on several kinds of produce — on Flax, Hemp, Hempseed; on bog meadow cleared; on young apple trees in a nursery (for greatest number — natural fruit — & for quantity for best & largest cheese, & 2d & 3d quality; greatest no. of mules in 1767; on hops; preparing land for grass and sowing it with Clover, Timothy, Lucern or other useful grass seed; on Barley; on thorn hedge.

[It may be inferred that these articles, as then raised, were inferior in quality or quantity.

1767 Oct. The Boston vote to discourage the use of many imported articles, included malt liquors & cheese & linsed oil.
M.13.213. No other products of agriculture. yes starch & glue, snuff and mustard.

P.120. Agriculture 1790. — in Deane's N.E. Farmer.

Deane mentions in his Introduction that agriculture was slighted & neglected; and was considered, "even by the enlightened people of New England, as below the attention of any persons, except those who are in the lowest walks of life"; and "that persons of a liberal or polite education ~~should~~ think it intolerably degrading to them to attend to practical agriculture for their support." — He thinks this strange and unaccountable, but supposes one cause of this low esteem of husbandry is the poor success which has commonly attended the labors of husbandmen. [He writes to prevent this evil] He thinks the day may be at hand "when the employment of the farmer shall no more be treated with contempt" [refers to Washington's example] "and when instead of being ashamed of their employment, our laborious farmers shall, as a great writer says, 'toss about their dung with an air of majesty'!"

Exhausting or not Exhausting Land.

M.2.263 Must land naturally wear out without manure from abroad; or may such soil be kept forever fertile? Some maintain that its fertility may be kept up by deep tillage, fine pulverization, and rotation of crops, and ploughing in some green; it being understood that the principal crops shall be consumed by domestic animals on the farm, & the fertilizing products of these crops be saved and returned to the soil.

N.Y. Tribune April 4. 1857.

[Con in M.18.p.470

Whole number published yearly in the U.States, according to census of 1850 — religious, political, literary, scientific, &c
Number copies printed. — N.Y. Tribune Feb'y. 1855

16 Free States	copies	15 Slave States	
New York	115.385.473	Maryland	19.612.724
Pennsylvania	84.898.672	Louisiana	12.416.224
Massachusetts	64.820.564	Virginia	9.223.068
Ohio	30.473.407	South Carolina	7.145.930
Illinois	5.102.016	Tennessee	6.949.750
Indiana	4.316.828	Kentucky	6.582.838
Connecticut	4.267.932	Missouri	6.195.560
Maine	4.203.064	Georgia	4.070.866
New Jersey	4.098.678	Alabama	2.662.749
Michigan	3.147.736	N. Carolina	2.020.564
New Hampshire	3.067.532	Mississippi	1.752.504
Rhode Island	2.756.950	Texas	1.246.924
Wisconsin	2.665.487	Delaware	421.200
Vermont	2.567.662	Arkansas	377.000
Iowa	1.512.800	Florida	319.000
California	761.200		
Total	333.997.082	Total	78.738.693.

Number of Whites in Free States 13.330.650
do do in Slave States 6.222.418.

Publications in Free States about double to those of Slave States, for same white population.

Large commercial cities much increase the number of publications in all the states — New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans, Charlestown, St Louis &c. make a great addition to the states in which they are situated.

The Illiterate

M.2 284 In the Slave states 17.23 per cent of the native whites over 20 years of age cannot read & write, ie, they are returned as "illiterate", or more than 17 persons in a hundred. In the free states, including New Mexico, California, &c. 4.12 per cent are returned as illiterate, or 4⅛ persons in a hundred. Slaves & foreigners are not included. North Carolina has the most ignorance, 30⅓ persons in 100 of native whites being returned as illiterate. Virginia & Kentucky have 20 per cent of illiterate (wanting a small fraction) Georgia 18.82. South Carolina 12.73. In New England only one in 400 of natives over 20 years of age are illiterate. Illinois & Iowa have about 9 per cent of illiterate natives over 20 years of age. Why so many?

Of children attending School, the per cent in the free states is about double what it is in the Slave states.

Newspapers &c

Religious Papers in London 1855 – Weeklies.

Record, writes against Episcopal Church, not very sound in orthodoxy. has a circulation of 7,700.

Guardian, organ of Puseyites & Gladstonites. circ. 4000

Nonconformist, paper of dissenters. somewhat political, Circ. 3,600

British Banner – Liberal Circ. 3,300

Watchman – organ of Wesleyan Methodists. Circ 3,300

Wesleyan Times, organ of radical Wesleyans. Circ. 2400

Patriot. writes against Church taxes & Episcopal authority circulation 2400

English Churchman. defends established church. Cir 1800.

Catholic Standard. ultramontane Catholic Circ. 1500.

From a Newspaper.

English Newspapers.

Censorship ceased 1693, & there was no stamp; & newspapers thrived about 18 years, though prosecuted for censorious allusions to members of parliament, &c. The Tatler, Spectator, &c were begun. In 1712 the tories laid a stamp duty of one penny on every sheet, and laid a tax of 1/ on every advertisement, and a tax on pamphlets. In 1757 the stamp duty was raised to 1½d each sheet, & advertisement tax was raised to 2/. In 1776 Lord North thought newspapers might be suspended a curse & raised the stamp to 2d; & in 1780 advertisements were raised to 2/6. In 1789 stamp on newspaper tax was made 2½d, & in 1797 it was raised to 4d each paper, and newspapers began to be sold at 7d each. Advertisement tax raised to 3/6 some years later & tax on pamphlets much increased – & many prosecutions.

In 1833 tax on pamphlets repealed & tax on advertisement reduced to 1/6. In 1836, the stamp duty was reduced from 4d to one penny & postage was free. Newspapers reduced to 6d when sold, for daily ones, and weekly reduced from 9d to 6d. Great increase of newspapers under the 1d stamp. In 1835, 32 millions of stamps were issued; in 1854, 111 millions of stamps. In 1853 the advertisement duty was repealed, & size of sheet enlarged and double sheet to pay only 1½d, & in 1855 the one penny stamp duty was repealed, though opposed by the tories. The repeals of 1836 & 1855 are all owing to the people, who have had to fight a battle in every case; in 1836 the battle had lasted 4 years. – British civilization is steadily progressive! The stamp had been on 144 years. N.Y. Tribune July 9. 1855

The stamp act of 1711 stopped Addisons Spectator.

Commen 16.316

364

M. 2: 208.c
M. 2. 197.

Streams, Rills, Brooks.

Irving, in his description of Sleepy Hollow, in papers pub. long after the "Legend of S.H." describes the Pocantico as winding among the mazes of the Hollow, sometimes running darkly in woodland "beneath balancing sprays of beech & chestnut"; sometimes "sparkling between grassy borders in fresh green intervals"; "here & there receiving the tribute of silver rills, which came whispering down the hillsides from their patent springs."

Another "wild brook came babbling down the ravine".

Putnam 1857 Jan. p. 32. — Mountain brooks, far up in the forest, "find their way over rocks with lapses of smooth flowing, and intervals of sudden cataract" [They are back on Mt. Tom.

Shadows in the water.

Not. Book VII. 545 / M. 2 298b — The Connecticut in crossing it at Hockanum ferry just after sunset often reflects trees & other objects on its still waters beautifully — as Miss Roberts says of Objects near the Ganges, they "are softly mirrored in the stream beneath". See Select Journal 1833. p. 131

Bayard Taylor says of the narrow fiords of Norway — "the dark green water was a perfect mirror of the mountains on each side, and of the strip of sky between them."

In one place, "a faint line, as if drawn with a pencil, along the base of the mountain, divided it from the equally perfect mountain inverted below. Mean ly, it was impossible to detect the boundary between the substance and its phantom counterpart."

Ores. Mines. Iron Works [Cont from P. 243

Suffield Iron Works.

Deeds 214 } These were continued down to 1750 & after
" 378 }

1750 July 24. Asaph Leavitt of Suffield, conveyed by deed to Maj. Seth Pomeroy of Northampton, for £53.6.8 lawful money one eighth part of the Iron Works that are erected at the place where the Iron works called the old Iron Works in Suffield formerly stood &c. See details of Deed in Deed Book p. 378

Sheffield Iron Works

Deeds 196 } Sheffield Iron work river runs from near 12 mile pond to ..... 1735.

Deeds 190 } E. Ashley of Sheffield. 1733 sold to 5 persons 6 acres in Sheffield, East of Housatonnic, in falls of Little river (Iron work river above — runs into equal river a little above Colony line — comes falls on Little river, one cent. 3/4 of stream, Dam, Iron works, buildings, forges & materials, & Iron ore brought there. Consideration £350. works not completed.

Deeds 204. Josiah Sheldon sold his quarter in 1740.

Deeds 202 } Enfield Iron Works on Scantic river. Samuel Dwight of Sturbury 3/8 of Iron Works in Enfield, 3/8 of 40 acres, 3/8 of house, stream, tools, &c for 120 £. June 1742 (Equal to 320 £ for the whole about 80 £ in good money

Old Rural Manners & Customs mt.E.

[Cont. from M 12.19. 237.
see M. 15.420

Alice Carey's account of an old village Inn and Huckster's Shop – in N.Y. Evangelist, March 8. 1855

The widow kept it, & sold apples, cider, cakes, & she entertained travellers, but seldom lodged any one. The house was of logs & had three rooms – kitchen large with a huge fire place (10 feet from jamb to jamb she thinks) & great logs blazed in the fire place. Ceilings were low, & easily reached by the hand; walls rough with the chinks plastered – floors of planks, a few homely unpainted chairs & a table. Barrels of meat & flour stood in the corners; boards laid on pegs driven into the wall were the cupboard, containing spoons, platters, plates, &c. Gourd vines over the windows in summer. Towards the garden, a dozen steps from the door, was a mossy well curb and a tall grey sweep, & a trough near by to water horses. Travellers & others partook of beer & ginger cakes in the front porch; the pillars of the porch were wound with blue morning glories & the roof was green with moss. The floor was white & sanded, benches & chairs white, the pine table white, (such people used no paint in those days) apples, pears, watermelons, grapes, mugs of beer & cider, & ginger cakes were displayed on the white table. The garden had a row of currant bushes & raspberry bushes on the outside. There were in the garden in the season cabbages, beets, turnips, strawberries, pumpkins, corn, beans, peppers, sage, hollihocks, sunflowers, &c.

The widow had flocks of chickens, geese & turkeys, to feed & keep from mischief, she weeded garden beds, had baking & washing days; baked pies in a great outdoor oven. She had a painted bee-hive & a tree; the front windows were shaded with flowering vines, & had white muslin curtains within: the room had a looking glass with its appendages of scissors & thimble; limbs of flowers or apples, a cherry bureau, & a white bed.

Such old rustic retreats have been swept away by the advance of "improvement" as it is called.

Rural Sounds, on a farm.

Lowing of herds, bleating of sheep, neighing of horses, cackling of hens, screaming of geese, singing of birds, humming of bees, barking of dogs, murmuring of waterfalls. Rural Intel.

on next page are the noise of crickets, grasshoppers, cocks.

Rural scene [Rural New-yorker 1855

And when I rap with gentle sound,
I hear the obsolete "come in"
And pull the latch string, and draw round
The hearth, as one of nearest kin.

Rural Manners & Customs.

A small house in N. Brookfield is described & the manners of the inmates, in poetry, in North Brookfield Intelligencer, Oct. 1855. It is a cot with two rooms below, and an attic [chamber under the roof] over head, with no partition. The stairs were in the middle and parted left and right, & the boys & girls went up there every night to sleep, & neither went up and tucked them in, and heard each repeat an evening prayer. When rain fell they heard it very plainly on the shingles as they lay in bed. All slept sweetly, they rose early in the morning & had bread & milk for breakfast. The children then worked at setting cards; and in late years at braiding hats; and next came stitching boots. All had to earn their milk and meal, or received the rod. When the tasks were done they played about the farm at goal, or tag, or at "I spy" about the barn, under the walnut tree by the garden & fences bloomed & fruit ripened; there father & mother still live, now gray with age.

A quiet farming village, in Con. [Woodstock] by Rev H.W. Beecher. It has a blacksmith, but few trades appear. No houses are building. We hear no clinking trowel, no hammer strokes; there is no mortar making, no piles of brick & lumber. The town was finished long ago. Travellers find & leave a solitude. There is no tavern; there are two little stores before which the grass grows. Once in a while a farmer's wagon comes along, & brings people to the windows. Some 20 houses, painted white, with enclosed yards, stand a good distance apart, & back from the village green. This green is of no regular shape, is some like a flat-iron. For a week, I saw no people in the street, no one going in or coming out of the doors, — saw neither babies, boys nor girls. I found people in the meeting house on Sunday, but rather sleepy, & keeping themselves awake by nibbling fennel or caraway. I have found that there are people here & there are many signs of life, but the habit is to be quiet.

Another Country Scene. [by H.W. Beecher.

Birds, crickets, grasshoppers & chanticleer are the only players upon instruments, unless we include the lowing of the cow. There is silence in the air & in the mountains, & in the forest. Vast heaps of granite rock are flung up here & there in the woods & in the cleared land, their sides moss-grown, and bushes there growing in their clefts. A brook rushes down the mountain, & carries an mill. The woods are fully hemlock & spruce & pine, of flannel & ground ivy, of various leaves & flowers, and of beautiful ferns: there is a spring under the rock; a school-house & children on the border of the wood; a huge rock that seems balanced & ready to fall.

[Con. on Page 428

Inconsistencies in Religion

M.2.285.

Among us, there is often great zeal for religion, or some moral reform, existing with glaring defects of private character. Sometimes there is a dwarfed common honesty, or a morose, or censorious temper, or a coarse rough manner, or lack of christian refinement & spirit.

These defects of christian character in those calling themselves christians, proceed from an overlooking of private & home duties. Public professions, public acts are with them the standard of piety, not the secret heart & life. Private duties are shoved aside. The religion of the day is more the religion of the Pharisees than of the good Samaritan.

N.Y. Evangelist. Feb. 1855

M.2.283. Hypocrisy.

"Hypocrisy hath been a prevailing vice in every age and the growth of every clime. The science of religion is not more exposed to impostors than politics; the best test to finite minds, of the sincerity of its professors, is their corresponding actions."

Writer against Tea 1774.

Divorces in Mass.

1735. M.4.165. The Council divorced David Ingersol of Brookfield from his wife, Jan. 2 1735. She eloped long since with another man.

[Divorce in Massachusetts was very rare. The Courts seem not to have had the power of divorcing.

Mass. 2. 328. Aug. 1695 Mary Stebbins of Northampton, petioned for divorce from her husband, Samuel Stebbins (see reasons. Mass. 2. 328.) .. She died before petition was granted.

Mass. 2. 328 Ralph Way of Hadley petitioned for divorce from his wife Lois Way, Oct. 1751. for adultery. Divorce was granted by the Council Jan. 10 1752.

Mass. 2. 328. Lydia Kellogg of Sunderland petitioned for divorce from her husband Ephraim Kellogg, Dec. 27. 1756. for adultery, neglect, &c divorce granted April 1757. (by Council doubtless – not said by whom in my minutes

1774 Jan. 26. Governor Hutchinson, in his speech to the General Court, refers to the Gov.r & Council "as the Supreme Court of Probate, & as the Court for determining in cases of marriage & divorce." The Governor on such questions sometimes differed from the Council, & claimed that their decision was not valid without his consent: they claimed the contrary. The question was referred to the Lords of the Privy Council in 1771. & it was determined that the votes of a majority of the Council are decisive, though the Governor should differ. Gov. H. acquiesced, but said all the governors since the charter, had given a construction to the charter different from the late decision in England – that is, all had agreed with him, that the governors consent was necessary.

Boston Evening Post, Jan 31. 1774

Fish & Fishing (Cont. from p. 103. 207. 267

M. 4. 165. 5 hhds Smelts were caught at a draught in Mystic River. Jan. y. 1735. Sold at 3d a doz (the Govr.? Were plenty in other places

Ed. Enc. XVIII. 3-4 } Exports from English Colonies, 1770, include Dried Fish. 660,000 quintals, valued at Custom house at 11/6 a quintal, sterling (15/4. N.E. currency.) about 2/3 sent to Southern Europe, and 1/3 to W. Indies.
Pickled Fish. 30,068 barrels were exported, valued at 15/ a barrel sterling (20/ N.E.) as valued at custom house. Almost all sent to W. Indies.
[Many of these caught in present British Colonies, I think.

Fish in Vermont

Cont. Misc. 1. 267 } Thompson's Vermont says. Salmon were formerly plentiful in all large streams. They came up the Connecticut about April 25th & soon after appeared in Champlain & its streams. Taken from first gulley to the middle of June. Largest weighed 30 or 40 lbs. They returned lean in Sept.
Shad formerly plenty in the Connecticut; especially about Bellows Falls. No accounts of any in Lake Champlain. The White Fish of Champlain are called Shad.
Brook Trout common every where. Fishing for them with earth-worms, called dogs-worms, a favorite amusement.

M. 1. 302. Belknap says Salmon go over the Falls at Walpole, N.H. (Bellows Falls) but Shad do not. Many Shad & Salmon caught in dipping nets above these Falls.

Williams Vermont p. 121, 122 } Thompson's acct of Salmon ~~which~~ derived from Williams. Williams says some weigh 35 or 40 pounds.
Salmon Trout. Williams has in Lake Champlain, and connecting streams. Many weigh 7 to 10 lbs.
Brook Trout. he says also — some weigh 2 lbs or more.
Other kinds. — [Are not Thompson's White Fish the same as Williams's Salmon Trout?

Coffins Newbury p. 113 } Sturgeon were formerly valued as an article of diet in Eastern Massachusetts & many exported. To preserve sturgeon, it was boiled, & then pickled & packed in kegs and firkins. Was sold at 10/ or 12/ a keg.
[Sturgeon are still eaten.

Early Fishing

Miss Caulkins p. 58 } p. 58 John Winthrop had liberty to set up a "Were" and make use of Poquanuck river, at upper end of Plain [Now in Groton] to take fish; to him, his heirs & assigns. January 1648-9.
p. 57. Other regulations about fishing weirs. 1648 & 1649. Two
p. 59 overseers of the weirs were chosen yearly.
p. 82. A weir ordered to be left open 2 nights a week "for the coming up of the alewives." Alewives to be taken at school place, or sold at the weir at 20 for a penny.

Fish & Fishing.

Shad 1855. [See 1853 & 54 pages 204-205

One or more was caught at Savannah in January.
March 18. 1855. The first shad caught near New York was taken off Staten Island. Weighed 5 lbs. — It was expected that shad would be plenty in a few days. The fishermen of Jersey city were wide awake.
April 28. 1855 Savannah Shad in N.Y. 50 to 62½ c a
Hudson river shad, few or none taken.
Hudson river shad sold in N.Y. before end of April at 25 to 31c
Connecticut River shad — first taken about April 10. First brought to Northampton April 18, & sold at from 50 to 62½ cents each. — before the end of April shad reduced to from 35 to 50 cents. — Flounders, Herrings and other small fish for sale here in April. Lobsters as used in May were sold here 25 to 37½ cents.
Were caught at South Hadley Falls about the middle of May — about 1000 per day. Were sold by the 100 some days at 20 cents each — May 25. brought by 100, 25 cents each.

Price of Fish in N York, May 23. 1855. Wholesale
Dry cod $3.87 to 4.20 cwt; scalefish dry $3½; Pickled Cod 4.50 bbl.
Mackerel per barrel from 4 to 8. 9. 10$ for No 3 & 2 & No 2 large 16.
do — No. 1. large 20$. bbl.
Salmon pickled 20$ bbl. No 1. Shad Connecticut 9½ to 10½. ½ bbl.
Herring pickled $3 bbl. Herring by box 37½ to 40c.

Fresh Fish in N.Y. market
Salmon from Kennebeck 50 to 62½ cts per lb
Shad N. River 28c. Shad Con. River 31¼c a. large higher
Halibut 8 to 10c. Bass 8. to 10c. lb. Sea Bass, same; Mackerel 15 ea
Flounders 6c lb. Porgies 4c lb. Eels 10 to 12½c lb: Lobsters 6c lb
Turtle 12½ to 15c lb. Terrapin $9 per doz.

Shad 1855 continued.
The shad season ended about New York city June 1 or a day or two before, & the fishermen took up their poles & nets May 30 or began to do it then. Many more shad than usual have been taken this season. The first hauls brought 45 dollars per 100: but at the close of the season they sold at $20 per 100. During most of the season the price was 25 to 30$ per 100.
Shad from Saybrook, June 2. 1855, are retailed in Northampton from 20 to 33 cents each. Those at 20 cents are small and those at 33 cents are not the largest.
June 5. Shad higher. None less than 25 cents.
Shad continued for sale through most of June.
1856. Shad been brought up & sold at N.H. about the middle of April. at 50 cents & some higher. May 3. they were more plenty and 33 to 37½ cents from Saybrook. Began to catch near Springfield May 1. Continued through may 30 to 37½c. Not many below 33c. Continued down to June.

Note Book. p. 465. 479. 481

 Fish & Fishing.

Shad — were caught & barreled on Connecticut river, before 1683. John Pynchon had a net. In his account book, he says: —

"1683. May 2. Sold to John Clarke, Miles Morgan, and Nicholas Rust my Net for two barrels of good shad fish, well salted up, and full packs for market, I finding salt & barrels; and also they are to allow me some shad for my family spending at times, to the quantity of 50 shads, and also provide me two good scoop nets".

M. 18. p. 60

He adds — "Twas reckoned that what they were to give me for the net was better than 30 shillings. Though the net cost me near 5 pounds, yet I agreed they should have it so".

[Here were about 3 barrels of shad, or 150 large shad sold for 30/. with scoop nets. Perhaps the shad were not considered more than 20/ or 22/. From 1½d to 2d each salted. 2 bbl. of salt would be 6/. to 8/. Pynchon Account Book]

6 Suckers are credited in Pynchons Book 1½d. 9d — to Thos Cooper. 1653
"Fish 2/9" are also credited to Cooper. 1652.

This are the only notices of fishing & fish on the Pynchon Books — 1645 to 1685. He neither bought nor sold shad, nor salmon — at least none appear on the books.

1856. Oct. 11. Fishes from Hadley. They drew off the pond at Hadley upper mills or North Hadley, and kept in the fishes by a seine or net. Some bushels were brought to Northampton, and sold at a cent a piece. They were about 6 inches long & may have weighed 1/4 pound each. They called them Bullheads, but these are salt water fish. They appeared to me to be the Horned Pout (Pimelodus nebulosus. Gill. Fishes, p. 102.) Had the cirrhi. Have spiny fins or spines not fins. A few perches were with them — the common Perch or Perca flavescens.

M. 9. 16 Cochituate Pond, at Natick.

Under Gov. Shirley, the Indians petitioned Gen Court — say that care was taken of them & they had been supplied with plenty of fish, especially alewives, from ponds in Natick, "whereby our families have been in a great measure supported; yet some English inhabitants of Natick, without our consent, have of late encroached upon our privileges, & taken possession of our best fishing ground, where we set our weirs [weirs] being the neck of Cochituate Pond & have agreed to provide a seine, &c. They (the Indians) pray for relief." [Exact date, I have not.

Guilford. Conn. "There are many fish in the streams, but the inhabitants are more inclined to husbandry than fishing and generally much prefer good beef & pork to fish of any kind."
Rugg's History of Guilford. 1769

Fish & Fishing

1856. Oct 15. Fish in N York Prices
Dry Cod $3.37½ to 3.95 — Dry Scale 2.50 per Cwt
Cod Pickled 3¾ to 4$ barrel. Salmon pickled 22½ to 24$ bbl
Shad pickled Cinn. 9½ to 10½ $ half barrel. Herring 3¾ to 4$ bbl
Mackerel No 1. small & large 11½ to 20½ $ bbl. No 2. s&l. 8 to 11.50
other Mackerel 5½ to 6¼ $ per barrel
Prices not very different from 1855.

Watertown Fishery (from Bond 1036 page

Johnson says they caught at Watertown Mass. shad, alewives, frostfish & smelts. Wood mentions shad & alewives as caught in great abundance, by the aid of a wear, just below the falls. 1634. G Court ordered that none should fish with a net near the wear — might fish at the island but not cross the river wholly with a net except at high water. Town granted a strip of land each side of river for use of the wear, and 150 acres of land S. of river "to the wear": mill at Falls, Wear below, & 150 acres became private property. Edward How had the wears of Dudly for £5 1644. & privileges. His sons in law sold the "wears on Charles river, near the com mill" to Nathaniel Coolidge 1662 & 1663, & the right in the river. Wears were purchased by the town about 1671, and have been rented at the highest price ever since.

1742-3. Some of Waltham had liberty to make a wear in Charles river, provided they leave ⅓ of river for fish to pass. Towns S. of the river claimed part of the fishery. Finally divided after litigation, Watertown 7/10, Brighton 3/10. The number of fish have greatly diminished.

Francis' Watertown p 10 } Bass now (1830) so rare were inexhaustibly abundant when our fathers came hither. Higginson says the fishermen take more Bass in their nets than they can hale to land (1629). Wood says they take 2000 or 3000 "at a set" — at a time. — Bass were evidently much more highly valued than shad.

do p. 83. In 1738 people of Newton, Needham, Weston, Medfield, Sherborne & Indians in Natick petitioned G. Court against Watertown inhabitants, for stopping the course of the fish in Charles river. Such petitions have been frequent since.

Bridges from Boston.

do p 85. A bridge from Boston to Charlestown was projected in 1720. In 1741, one from Boston to Cambridge was proposed. Watertown voted not to encourage it.

[This is misplaced here. See M. 12. 301

[Cont. in No 18. p 750

 Americans false to Liberty

See Misc. 2. 230. 284. Misc 6. 333. M 11. 426. M. 12. 78. Con. 9. 4. 4.

"We trample on the rights of man at home, and so are in no condition and have no heart to stand up for them abroad. Everybody sees that we are recreant to our fundamental principle. The simple truth is that we are faithless to liberty abroad, because we have betrayed and crucified her at home"
N.Y. Tribune March 1. 1855.

Americans who visit Europe are anxious to walk through the abodes of royalty, & to be introduced to Sovereigns & others in power. The greater part seek this privilege, in order to astonish their friends at home with the fact that they have been introduced to royalty & have trod the halls of royal palaces, in company with princes, dukes & lords.
Paris Correspondent of N.Y. Tribune Feb. 1855.

P. 13. of this. Many Americans favor despotic principles

M. 15. 22. Americans have a fondness for display, for making a great show.

M. 12. 21. Our "best society" so called are enamored of foreign splendors, & long for greater social distinctions.

Ed. Enc. XVIII. 353 } "The original individual dispositions of men in the US States are much the same as in Europe".
"The amelioration of mans social & political condition in US. must be founded on causes not operative in Europe"
"A few important maxims in politics, & the wide and general diffusion of intelligence constitute the main differences between the people of US. & those of Europe"
[This is by an US. writer — but not entirely correct. There are parts of Europe, where people are better educated & have more knowledge than in some parts of the US. but they have not the right kinds of knowledge — have not the political maxims, &c. These political maxims are disregarded by many in US.

N.Y. Tribune 1855 } Where Americans have been admitted to the English circles of royalty or rank, they have, with some noble exceptions, surpassed all others in adulatory adoration. Few things have excited more contempt of the English.

M. 16. 3. Americans scout the declaration of Independence.

Americans false to liberty or
Faults of Conservatism in America.

An hour's conversation with a respectable family circle will tell one how rife & how deep rooted are most of the errors, falsities, social evils wrong institutions, which philanthropists and patriots deplore. If the family circle is called a pious one, it will be found that the tone of sentiment is low, that they talk very much like irreligious people about business, smart men, good marriages & political matters. The intellect and conscience are subject to conventional standards.

N.Y. Christian Inquirer 1856

Letter from Paris. April 30. 1857 in N.Y. Tribune, says;—
"I have frequent occasion to remark that few subjects are so interesting to republican Americans, as European Royalties and their accessories". A man of distinction from America had a most ardent desire to see the emperor; so ardent that he took off his hat with great respect when the carriage of a common gentleman passed him, supposing it contained the emperor.— "If the Americans in Paris to day, there will be five times as many to see the passage of Duke Constantine of Russia, as have been for a week to see Delaroche's paintings".

376.
m.2.281

Home (Continued from Cong. 408, 425, 426.

Look in at a window upon a family circle in a winter evening. Outside are moonlight & frost-pictures, & all is cold. Inside there is warmth and a look of comfort. The light of the fire flickers, & that of the lamp burns steadily. By the ruddy both, we see a household group intent upon their evening employments. We see picture frames, books, lounge & carpet. All looks comfortable, plentiful, tasteful, homelike. But we know not whether this is really a Home until we hear their voices, & know their thoughts. Tenderness, gentleness, repose, content modulate the tones, if it be a true Home, & confidence and trust shine in the eyes of children & others.

Sandusky Register 1855

The Mountain Home.

It was by a mountain side; a pearly stream flowed near it. Beautiful wild flowers were plenty around, & the music of birds was heard. The mountain air was pure, & the skies overhead were bright. Green hills rose above the spot. There was a low cottage where the fond mother pressed good night kisses on her children when they went to rest. There the group of children gathered at eventide & played about the door stone. & in a sunny day they played under the shade of an aged oak, beside the clear stream; a native grape vine covered a part of the house.

Now these parents & children are dead, or scattered abroad; the old oak stands but no children play under it; and the cottage is in a state of decay; & the vine has run to ruin.

"The old oak stands with its pleasant shade;
But where are the children that round it played?"

Dews Rural Intelligencer 1855

Our Social well being rests on our homes, and the corner stone of our homes is woman. Our hearthstones are guarded by conjugal, filial & parental love, the corner stones of Church & State. In the relations established and fostered in our homes, we find the chief solace & joy of existence.

In Dews Rural, from the "Reflector."

Of all the names to memory dear,
One name absolute to me is dearest,
Tis deeper graved than any other,
The loved, the honored name of mother.

It is a sure sign of a mind not poised as it ought to be, if it be insensible to the pleasures of home, to the little joys & endearments of a family, to the affections of relations, to the fidelity of domestics.

Newspaper

"And I turn with a sigh to those gay green fields,
The home where my childhood played".

Mrs Norton

"The domestic virtues are far more important to human happiness than all others."

Wilson's Sermons

Agriculture is connected with independence, with the domestic relations, with the recognition of Providence, and its tendency is to give strength to home associations and influences. The divine institution of the family is the basis of all communities; it is the place where the influence of woman is felt and recognized. Mother is the sweetest word in all languages: it is her mission to impress on the young mind, lessons of truth, virtue, wisdom & courage. The welfare of the larger communities depends on the right regulation of households. Almost all good & great men have been indebted to the early teaching of parents & the genial nurture of home. All homes should be pleasant & all family relations paternal, kind & pure. Gov. Wright of Indiana. Address 1855

M. 15. 443. The Family — & Home. Derived from the old Testament, H. W. Beecher

Home. [H. W. Beechers Thanksgiving Sermon 1855. L. Drews Pa.

1 The House is an important part of the home. It becomes sacred. Every room hath a memory & ruthousand of them every door & window is clustered with associations. I should be glad to live in the house that my ancestors lived in, but my fathers house is in the hands of strangers. The room where I was born, where my mother rocked my cradle, or where she died, where all my boyish follies began and live, spread out its golden dreams — they are all overlaid by other histories. The educating power of a house cannot be overestimated. A family without a house is a camp merely; a family in a house of their own has a permanent fortification & has a household.

2 The Table. Man is an eating animal, and eating is a gross operation for a spiritual being. The mouth is but a shell. Within go perpetual gusts for grinding. A man eating, grinding & swallowing would be disgusting, unclothed by associations. But the Table is universally significant of love peace refinement, social amenity, friendship, pure society, joy. The heart can clothe the most unseemly things with sweet odors & pregnant flowers. It is not food but society we enjoy. The table is cleared from grossness and is a center of social joy.

3. The Chamber where we sleep.

4 The Kitchen. This is not the mere manufactory of cakes and pottage. It is the symbol of charitable hospitality. The old Kitchen with its ample hearth, never cooled, is the place where the family & the poor are fed. Children throng the kitchen. The Kitchen brings back to my mind the long winter nights where in the great fireplace coals, brands & sparks made wonderful pictures, the great settee furnished scenes of roaring mirth, and children & servants & kind blend, man's life. Blessed be the Kitchen. All the house's old age on a level in the Kitchen

V. Cradle & Arm Chair — a babe & a grand father. Sorrows as well as Joys are in the House. Death as well as birth.

VI. ——

[Cont on page 431.

Psalmody. Singing, &c. (Cont. from p. 107.

Congregational Singing

The N.Y. Christian Inquirer, March 3, 1855, says the religious press of various denominations denounces "opera singing in churches", and the whole system of choir singing, and advocates congregational singing (or singing by the whole congregation.) Singing is a part of worship as well as prayer, & the Inquirer thinks frivolity & profligacy ought to disqualify one from being a singer, as well as from praying in public.

The religious service on Sunday is a kind of religious pageantry, adapted to please the eye or tickle the ear; an excellent choir is provided to attract young people & strangers, just as a preacher is obtained for his showy qualities in some churches. A fashionable congregation go to church to hear the singing, & listen to the other services with no interest, but as a matter of necessity.

The Protestants of France & Germany appreciate good music, but they do not go to church for that; they feel that Protestantism is simple, & that its power & its great efficiency is in preaching, & that the rest is accessory. He likes the music in a Catholic church, but does not want this in his own church, because it is opposed to the whole genius of his faith, to the simplicity of Protestantism.

Congregational Singing.

A letter from Glasgow, Scotland, in N.Y. Independent, April 1855 says, in Scotch churches, the music is led by a precentor or chorister, but whether there be a choir or not, all the congregation join, young & old, rich & poor, learned & unlearned, minister and people, in one hearty, sublime strain, which flows naturally, spontaneously & melodiously, though not always refined or artistic. It is not performed to tickle the ears of the hearers, but is considered a part of public worship, in which it is the duty of all to engage. This music seems to swell up from the bottom of the heart & has an appalling power upon many.

This writer had been in the U.States & disliked our sitting in prayer, our permitting the choir to monopolize all the music, & to use a namby-pamby, pippant style of music: — meager, trashy airs — He says in Scotland the old tunes are, now in use, & the same psalms, that resounded through the heather-clad hills, & in the wild glens to animate the faith & cheer the hearts of the persecuted covenanters.

The bp. of Ohio (see opposite) says that "in some places of worship where there are neither choirs nor organs, we are far exceeded". That is, we episcopalians with organs, &c are far exceeded.

Psalmody

Winsor's Ed. South p. 99 — His account of the old Bay Psalm Book of 1640 — first book printed in North America.

Another edition 1647.

Same Psalm book revised by Pres. Dunster.

Neal's opinion of it. All had Psalms & Scripture Songs. They kept close to the original, but Neal says it was barbarous verse.

Mr. Prince collected about 30 English versions in metre, and made a revisal 1757. Had 50 hymns.

Old South church & congregation, 1758 Oct. voted "that these Psalms be sung without reading line by line as has been usual, except on evening lectures and on extraordinary occasions, when the assembly cannot be generally furnished with books." [This is probably some of the first singing in N.E. without reading line by line. The reading in this manner was on account of the want of books originally.

Church Music, by bishop of Ohio, in Pastoral Letter 1855.

Voluntaries which introduce the chants & hymns, and especially which are played between the verses of the psalms & hymns, "at the discretion of the organist are often a great detriment of the worship of the congregation. "Why must a whole congregation be kept standing, in silence & weariness, to listen simply to an organ? I have never known a congregation that did not complain of them. We have not time for them." He says 5 minutes, often 10, and sometimes 15 or 20 are taken up by "such useless things" when "we are inquiring on all sides how our services may be abridged without impairing our integrity." He evidently considers mere sounds as not worship, as useless. He says the organ should be "the accompaniment instead of being ever the suspension of the worship." He calls their long sermons "a weariness of the flesh", that is, certain parts of them.

He dislikes "singing to the congregation." He would have "singing of the praises of God in and by the congregation. For the absence of this, as a matter of devotion the best music can make no amends. We give up all to the organ & choir & the congregation merely listens to a mere performance of sacred music. We have departed from our duty, pleasure & profit." Congregational singing with or without the aid of an organ & choir is the only singing that answers the end of public worship." This is dead in many of our churches, almost dead in many. We listen to performances by a choir, instead of worshipping with voice & heart. We should have familiar, simple tunes and chants. We want not display of voices, not exhibition of art, but the devotional feelings & thoughts of the people should be consulted.

Church Music by Bp. of Ohio — continued.

He says that in singing, the language of the Psalms and Hymns should be intelligible, as easily understood by the unlettered as the prayers we read and the sermons we deliver. Music merely for the exhibition of musical art on the part of a few, so executed that it requires a very nice ear to ascertain any of the words sung, just enough to catch them so as to join in them — such music is as much worshipping in an unknown tongue as ever Romish mass could be, & cannot be worship to the congregation in any degree. He intimates that this is as bad as to read prayers or preach in such a way as not to be heard and understood. He goes for old tunes used for generations, because the people can sing these, with a few additions of such as the people may reasonably be expected to learn.

Reading the Psalms

M. 4. 9. Ruling Elders had read the Psalms at Dorchester but in 1665 wish to be excused (owing to infirmity) & to have Deac. Capen read the Psalms in the public assembly.

"Church music is now little more than artistic display, & devotional exercise as solemn as the heavenly accents of prayer is transformed into the spiritless, mechanical melody of the public orchestras. The exalted praises of the Hebrew Psalmist are now mere lifeless metres, useful only as articulate quides in the elaborate orchestral overture".

"It were much better to dispense entirely with this part of public devotion than to permit its continuance in its present form & character."

Baptist. Watchman & Reflector 1855

Opposition to New way of singing.

Westfield Journal Aug. 19. 1834 | April 21. 1773. Mr Ballantine preached at Turkey Hills on a fast day — "The new way of singing is opposed, hardly any singing. A meeting of the singers at Brother Gay's. Singing is performed pretty well where there are good singers in the place". (Was not the opposition in Suffield? or was it in both Suffield & Turkey Hills?

W.J. Aug. 12. 1834 | There was some difficulty in Westfield with singers. 1772

W.J. June 12. 1834 | 1770 Dec. 6. Sung at Westfield 4 times thanksgiving day

Zechariah ~~Sing~~ is much offended at our present mode of singing.

1764. Feb. 8. At a lecture in Westfield, the singers sat in seats by themselves — [was this the first of such setting?

Church Music, Psalmody.

Music has been employed in all ages to express religious feeling. It has great powers to excite that feeling. Strong religious feelings incline men to sing. — Religious Reformations have always developed singing. Under Luther & Calvin, singing became so general & characteristic that psalm singing & heretics were synonymous terms. So in the reformation of the Puritans, & of the Wesleys, and in the revivals in N. England, there was as marked a revival in singing as in religion. [The writer has not in his list the old Puritans, but they were great psalm singers.] Rev. Edwards justified the practice of singing in the streets when the young converts went to & returned from the church. Revivals of religion produce new zeal for singing; the heart feels after hymns of deep emotion, & after tunes born of the heart, & not of the head. Revival melodies express strong feeling. In times of spiritual coldness & musical propriety, the choir sings as clocks strike, with mechanical accuracy, & with the warmth & enthusiasm of a clock. But when there is strong religious feeling, away go cold & formal tunes, & wild airs, plaintive melodies, & passionate & inspiring tunes take their place.

Music is the most troublesome thing in public worship. Choirs make difficulty in churches. When got rid of and a few singers, or quartette employed, the church gets rid of discord & religious feeling together. The few are professional & exhibit skill, but not religious truth. Trained singers, musically gifted, seldom have a religious heart. — Congregational singing does not remedy evils, unless there is warmth and life in the church. In some churches, music has lost every vestige of sanctity & is regarded as a moral amusement, & professional singers are employed. This music is not a heavenly bird, but a peacock strutting in gaudy plumes for admiration. N.Y. Independent. Jan 1856

The Scotch version of the Psalms of David, so called, & in every bible printed in Scotland, is not Scotch but English. It was imported into Scotland with the Westminster Confession & Catechisms & Directory for public worship. Francis Rouse, a member of Long Parliament, was the author & it was approved by Westminster Assembly of Divines. It was not generally acceptable in England, but in Scotland it came into universal use & has continued to this day; & is printed & bound with every bible printed in Scotland, & good people admire its diction & versification. They are opposed to all improved versions.

Ibid.

Cent. Lit. No. 16. p 310.

In N.E. M.3.252. Continued from Con.G. 342

M.7.59. Trades of London, 1376 — about 45 kinds named including those that sold articles, as well as those that made or manufactured articles. Among sellers who were not makers, were Grocers, ironmongers, mercers, drapers, fishmongers, vintners, haberdashers, leathersellers woodmongers, skinners, Salters.

M.7.60. Trades of Colchester 1376. There were 29 trades carried on there, including several sellers, as glass sellers, linen drapers, mercers, mustard & vinegar sellers, old clothes seller, spice seller, Furriers

The manufacturing Trades at London 1376, or workers, were

Masons
Brewers
Tanners
Fletchers (Arrows makers
Armorers (makers of armor, &c
Leather dressers
Bakers
Butchers
Goldsmiths
Com. 1.225 Cutlers (makers of Knives, swords, &c
Girdlers (makers of Girdles
Spurriers (makers of Spurs
Tailors
Stainers & (dyers
Webbers (weavers
Barbers
Tapestry-weavers
Plumbers (workers in Lead
Saddlers
Com. 1.223. Wax-chandlers (makers of Wax Candles, or sellers
Braziers (workers in Brass
Painters
Cloth measurers
Pewterers
Joiners
Cappers (maker or seller of caps.
Hatters (same as Hatmakers
Pouch-makers
Chandlers (makers of candles
Fullers
Smiths
Pinners (what? see p. 385
Currriers
Horners. (workers in horn
In Colchester (not in London preceding
Bowyers (makers of Bows.
Carpenters
Carters
Cobbler
Cook
Dyer
Fisherman
Furriers & See above.
Glover
Miller
Tiler
Weaver
Wood cutter
Wool Combers
Blacksmiths

Trades in England.
There were not above 100 distinct Trades in England when in the time of Eliza Beth the law passed regulating Apprenticeships. In 1815 there were between 600 & 700 distinct trades.
Ed Enc. XIII. 578.

Trades, &c

The London Companies

The 12 Companies [The Blackmsh should be filled up some below S. Mark

1st Mercers. Incorporated 1393 motto. "Honor deo". Hall a Hall 1611
2d. Grocers. Incorporated 1344. formerly Pepperers. 108 Lord Mayors. "Gold great Grace" Hall 1611
3d
4 Fishmongers. Formerly Stockfish & Salt fish mongers, 2 Cos united 1536 Hall 1611
5 — Goldsmiths. Incorporated 1322. St Dunstan patron Hall 1611.
Crm. p. 225 6 — Skinners. Incorporated 1325. 29 Lord Mayors. Motto "To God alone be Glory" Hall 1611
7
8
Crm. p. 225 9 — Tailors. Incor. by Henry VIII. 10 Lord Mayors — Motto "Sal sapit omnia" Hall 1611
10
11
12 — Cloth Workers. Incor. 1530 — motto "My trust is in God alone" Hall 1611
13 + Dyers, Incorp by Henry VI. 3 madder bags, arms Mot. Da Gloriam Deo. Hall 1611
14.
15 Leathersellers Incorporated 1382. motto. "Soli Deo Honor & Gloria" Hall 1611
16. Pewterers. Incorporated 1482. motto. "In God is all my trust. Hall 1611

Bricklayers. Incorporated 1586. Their arms, brickaxes, bundles of laths, &c Hall 1611
Joiners. Incorporated 1570 Hall 1611
Carpenters. Incorporated 1476 3 compasses on Arms
Blacksmiths. Incorporated 1577. Existed long before . . . . Hall 1611.
Crm. p. 225 Cutlers Incorporated 1413 Hall 1611
Currriers Incorporated 1438. motto. "Spes nostra deus"
Brewers Incorporated 1424. Hall 1611
Masons Incorporated 1419. (Ad Free Masons Hall 1611
Tallow Chandlers. Incorporated 1461. Hall 1611
Armourers. Incorporated by Henry VI. 1422. motto. "make all sure". Hall 1611
Iron Mongers Incorporated 1462. motto. "God is our strength" Hall 1611
Drapers Incorporated 1438. motto. Sumus Leather sellers. Hall 1611
Haberdashers. Incorporated 1447. Patroness, St Catharine. Hall 1611
Saddlers — Incor. by Edward I. Very ancient. motto. "Our trust is in God" Hall 1611
Plumbers — Incor. 1611 motto. "In God is all our hope" Hall 1611
Painters & Painter Stainers. Incorp. 1580. an much older Hall 1611
Cordwainers — In France Cordonniers. Patron St Crispin & Crispinian Hall 1611
Fruiterers. Incorp. 1604. their arms, Adam & Eve, with a tree between Hall 1611
Weavers (formerly) Incorp. by Henry II. Shuttle on crest. Mot. "Weave truth with trust" Hall 1611
Watermen Incorp. by Philip & Mary
Upholders Incorp. with master, &c. arms. Hall. (Upholderers?
Plasterers Incorp. about 1500
Merchant Tailors Incorp. 1480 + 1501. Formerly Tailors & Linen Armorers Hall 1611
Crm. Misc. p. 223 Wax Chandlers Incorp . . . . . Company flourished in days of Separation. Hall 1611

White Bakers — was a company 1. Edward II } Both have Sheaves
Brown Bakers. Incorporated by James I. } on arms "Baker Hall 1611
Butchers. Incorp. by James I. Exists long before arms & bull's heads arms 1. Hall 1611
Coopers — Incorporated 1530. 3 hoops on arms. Hall 1611
Cooks (or Pastelers) Incorporated 1481. on arms, a buck & doe wounded motto "Vulnerati non Victi." Hall 1611
Bowyers — Incorporated 1622. Exists long before — in time of long-bow Hall 1611
Cm. 1. 225 Barber Chirurgeons. Inc. by Ed. IV. 1461. Hall. 1611
Apothecaries. Incorp. by James I. separated from Grocers.
Arms Apollo, on a Python or Dragon; with bow & arrow
Their motto "Opifer per orbem dicor."
Turners. Incorporated 1603. Catharine Wheel on arms
E Cm. 223 Stationers. Inc. . . . . 3 bibles on arms. Hall 1611
Silk Throwers Inc. 1629. 3 bundles of Silk on arms
Shipwrights. Inc. by James I. In arms, Noah's Ark
Scriveners. Inc. 1616. on arms, an Eagle, with a book, pennes & inkhorn
Poulterers. Inc. 1503 — Storks, Swans & Pelicans on arms
Pavoirs — an ancient Co. of Pavers.
Musicians — Co. composed of Music Masters, Dancing masters &c
Lorimers. Incorporated 1488. Bridle makers.
Innholders Incorporated 1505. Oat Sheaves & horses on arms
Cm. 1. 385 Hatmakers — an ancient Company. Hat, &c. on arms
Glaziers. Incorp. by Elizabeth. Motto. "Lucem tuam da nobis, O Deus." Hall 1611
Cm. 1. 323, Girdlers Incorp. 1448. Gridirons on arms. "Give thanks to God" Hall 1611. Cm. 1
Frame-work-Knitters Inc. 1664
Fletchers — a very old Incorporation. Arrows on arms. Hall 160
Farriers — Incorporated very early — Three horse-shoes on arms
Embroiderers. Incorp. 1561. Hall 1611
Distillers — Incorp. not given — on arms, still, worms, barly sheaf and vine branch.
Coachmakers — a late Incorporation. 3 Coaches on arms
Clerks or Parish Clerks. Incor. by Henry III. Ceremony are 2 books, & a singing book, leopards head, &c Hall 1611
Founders. Incor. 1614. Master, 2 wardens. 24 assistants 96 on living.

Cm. 1. 223. Many tradesmen became rich; some gave largesses to the poor, schools, churches, priests, &c. much given to pray for souls.
Cm. 1. 178, 179 } Working Tradesmen were called Artificers under Elizabeth

The Companies generally perhaps all, had a Hall where they met. Some of their Halls were burnt in the great fire, & they subsequently met in another place. All had Armorial Ensigns or Coats of arms, with a motto. The Companies generally had a master, wardens & assistants, and a large number of "the Livery". Example. Mercers Co. had 4 wardens, about 40 assistants and 283 on the living

Trades, &c.

Many in England are not mentioned in the preceding pages - viz.

Wheelwright } In Barley 2d Vol. not in first Vol.
Wheelwrights. — } In Corn. 4. 179 - 150 3

Cartwright. — not in Barley, in Webster

Glover — not in Barley Vol. but in 2.

Shoemaker. in B. (see Cordwainers)

Upholsterer — see Upholders
one who deals in Chamber Furniture B.

Millener. Barley Vol. 1. A selling Ribbons gloves, &c. B. see Webster

Harness-maker not in B. nor W. nor Wilson

Tinman. a worker in Tin - not in Barley. In Walker, Webster, &c not in old books.

Pinners — had a Hall. 1611

Feltmakers — had a Hall 1611
prob. same as Hatmakers

Shoemakers — same as Cordwainers.

Painters & Printer Stainers seem the same.

Woodmongers had a Hall 1611

Stockfish mongers } 2 companies
Saltfish mongers } become one
ver. Fishmongers.

No date.
Other named Cor + Misc. 1. 151. 152

Carver
Coaler
or Coal Burner
Glazier
Joiner
Mason (same as preceding)
Milner, & Miller
Plumber
Potter
Shipwright
Blacksmith (same as Smith)
Bowyer
Fuirer
Halter, same as Feltmaker

Those with this mark ✓ in 2 preceding columns are in this list without date.

Latter - Boyle mentions M. 2. 287. -
Blacksmiths
Locksmiths
Gunsmiths
Cutlers
Clock-makers
Iron mongers.
1610 Horse Collar makers Cor. 1. 221
1610 Slater. " "
1610 Kurdle maker. " "

NoC. 1. 178 179

✓ Clothier — Merchants — Carver
Woollen-weaver — Mercers
✓ Fucker { a Fuller & Walker
Fuller
Cloth Worker
✓ Shearman
✓ Dyer.
✓ Hosier
✓ Taylor
✓ Shoemaker
✓ Tanner
✓ Pewterer
✓ Baker
✓ Brewer
✓ Glover
✓ Cutler
Smith
✓ Farrier
✓ Carrier
✓ Saddler
✓ Spurrier
✓ Turner
Capper

Drapers
Goldsmiths
Ironmongers
Embroiderers
Smiths
Wheelwright
Plough wright
✓ Millwrights
✓ Carpenters
Rough masons
✓ Plaisterers
✓ Sawyers
Limeburners
Brickmakers
✓ Bricklayers
✓ Tilers
Slaters
Helyers { Tilers or Slaters
or Hellers }
✓ Telemakers
Linen Weavers
Turners
✓ Coopers
Woodburners
✓ Thatchers
Shinglers
Earthen Potters
Worsted Makers.

Corn. 1. 173. Hat or Feltmaker
✓ Fletcher
✓ Arrowhead maker
✓ Bitteller
✓ Cook
✓ Miller

Confectioners are not among tradesmen
A. Munday in his accounts London 1611 names only a part of the Companies. All that he names had Halls. Sup. 383, 384
"Weavers of Drapery, Taperie & Napperie" mentioned in 1611 as having existed, perhaps not a Company.

Traders. Artificers, &c

M. 2. 298c. Coffin Newbury p. 366. The first settlers of New England were of the following classes.

1. The rich & educated gentlemen, who by birth or profession [or by wealth] were entitled to the appellation of Mr.

2. Artificers or mechanics, mostly from the large towns of England, or populous villages.

3. The yeomen, or small landholders, who were not Mr. and the farmers or tenants, who had property.

4. The laborers and servants. These had not money to pay their passage, & must have come over in the families of those who had property, at their expense, & they paid for their passage by their services.

Of the Misters there were too many for the population; they were not all needed as public officers, traders, &c

Of the Artificers or Mechanics, there was an undue proportion, for Puritanism had made its converts in the large places among intelligent citizens, rather than among the peasantry. But these mechanics very easily became farmers, or in many cases were both farmers and mechanics.

M. 2. 244. Clothiers & Clothworkers are spoken of as two trades formerly in England. It is the same on preceding page. Apparently the Clothier carded, spun & wove the cloth or had it done. The cloth was fulled, dyed, & dressed by the cloth worker. But this distinction, I think, seldom appears. The Clothier & Clothworker are Clothmakers.

M. 16. 115. 116. 16. 360. 361. Gov & M. 1. 151. In fixing wages in England for centuries mechanics are called artificers, sometimes handicraftsmen. Never artisans, nor tradesmen.

The freemason or mason & carpenter have the highest wages. but the ship carpenter sometimes higher than either. The cawer, joiner, Plumber are sometimes as high as the mason & carpenter. Millwright as high as Shipwright. The Tailor when named is as low as any, & sometimes lowest. Shoemaker ~~[illegible]~~ low.

Best Journeymen artificers (before 1745) were those of the dyer the highest 12s. a year. next came the Clothier 11s. a year and the tanner marketman 10s. and the Brewer 10s. Best Servant not artificer 10s. Best do. Glover (Waltman) 10s.

Best or head servants or foremen

Best Servant Baker, Cook, 9s. a year. 2 Servant of Clothier 9s.

Best Servant Blacksmith, Bowyer, Butcher, Cooper, Sherman, Turner, Lime burner, Hosier, Milliner, Potter, Saddler, Pewterer. 8s. yr

Best servant Currier, Cutler, Shoemaker, Tailor 7s. yr.

The common servants or 2d servants in most trades 6s. a year. The Tailor's sewer. 6s. Tucker 4s. Arrowhead maker 6s. Spinners 6s.

Trades, Artificers.

The Freemason or Mason was formerly one who worked in stone. He who worked in brick was a brickleyer, not a mason.
Freemason & Roughmason — were two sorts.

Harness maker alluded to in no act. There were saddlers.

M.15 362 "Horse collar makers" are in act of 1610. There was not much leather in harness besides the collar. Must have been some hold back.
Harness were exported 1682. See p. 136.

Lord Mayors of London.
First chosen 1189. Henry FitzAlwin. Goldsmith was first. For two centuries or more, some were Lord mayors who did not belong to any of the Companies. For two centuries before 1611, almost all belonged to one of the companies. From 1189 to 1611, those of the Companies who were Lord Mayors were Mercers 57; Grocers (Hippers) 46 Drapers 38, Fishmongers 21. Goldsmiths 20, Haberdashers 13. Skinners 13, Merchant Taylors 10, Clothworkers 8. Vintners or Vintners 8, Ironmongers 7 Salters 7 — None of the common artificers became Lord Mayors; and indeed very few of any who worked with their hands at any trade. — they were mostly from the country — came from various counties all over England, at least after 1483. But place not given before.
A. Munday, in 1611, spells the word, now mayor, and maire or Maior. He usually spells it Maior. says it is the same as the French Maire.

Deeds p. 258. "Old Turner" was a New England Artificer. 1704

Ed. Enc. XVI 58 } Remarks on the Statutes of Corporations or regulations of apprenticeships in England. All self-sis, in order to exercise a kind of monopoly on the part of the Companies.
See p. 232

Ward, Cobler of Agawam, in his address to London Tradesmen turned preacher, 1648, names the Confectioner, the Porter, Box-maker, Mealman, Chicken man, Button-maker — of the common tradesmen he only mentions, the Right & Left Shoemaker, the Tailor, the Saddler, the Glover, & Soap-boiler.

Chron 5. 206. A Council at Bourges 1280. forbid to the clergy, "vile trades" [the clergy considered all trades vile.
Ibid, Page 121. Bp. of Limoges forb. 1510 to priests all mechanic arts: 1689
Chron 5. 141. Smith 1565, calls retailers, artificers, labourers — "low & base persons"
3. 18. 19. Tradesman among Anglo Saxons —
see Trades p. 4056

[Cont on Misc 18. 356

Middle Class, or Rank

Cont. from Con. q. 350

M. 2. 294.6. M 7. 395: M 11. 252.

Ed Enc. XVIII 98 } It is in the middle ranks of society that a nations character is best discovered. The Turks of this class are the best — Those Turkish villages are the most simple & innocent where there is no admixture of Greeks.

"The Bourgeoisie [citizens, inhabitants of cities or traders & mechanics] have fostered absolutism in more instances than they have counteracted it." N. Independent, July 1855. He seems to refer to the higher classes in cities including however the higher classes of workmen — merchants, manufacturers, artisans, &c.

The Bourgeoisie in France, it is said, have favored the absolutism of Napoleon III. The middle class are not always favorable to freedom — in France or in England.

The Middle Class of England, as a body, are undoubtedly as corrupt as the higher, without being redeemed by a sort of showy chivalry which the latter have. N. Tribune 1855.

[If the middle classes are corrupt, what possibility is there for a reformation, in either country?

London p. 26 } Brown of the Farmer's Magazine, said, "the middle ranks are the strength & support of every nation"

"In former times, what we now call middling classes were not known. If the trade was introduced & agriculture improved, the feudal system was overturned & proprietors were estimated according to their merits, like other men."

Morse's Geog. 1805 p. 312 } In Europe men are divided into three classes according to their wealth or indigence; viz. the opulent, the middling, & the poor. The idleness, luxuries and debaucheries of the first, and the misery and too frequent intemperance of the last, destroy the greater portion of these two. The middling class is below those indulgences that prove fatal to the rich, and above those sufferings to which the unfortunate poor fall victims. — In Connecticut and New England there is a much smaller proportion of the rich and poor, than in any other part of the world.

Dr. Foolke's Discourse.

Harper's Mag. Aug. 1859. p. 408 } English Puritans, Scotch Presbyterians, French Huguenots and Dutch Calvinists, were the middle classes of Europe. The liberty, toleration & general intelligence which are, in Europe, have come from their labor, courage & endurance of the middle classes. They have the virtues & vices in America that they had in Europe. They are no more selfish & greedy here than they were there.

Spectator No. 464. 1712 } says the middle condition is the most eligible to the man who would improve himself in virtue or knowledge. He repeats Agur's prayer. The virtues & vices of wealth are humanity, good nature, magnanimity, sense of honor — arrogance, pride, luxury, foolish elation of heart, too great fondness for this world. The Virtues & vices of Poverty are — humility, patience, industry, temperance — envy, fraud, vicious compliance, repining, murmur, discontent.

Am. Ju. Rep. VI. 36. Middle Ranks of England in Shakspeare's Time, "had made themselves of consequence by the wealth they had amassed in commerce, by the reliance the great were forced to place in them, their assertion of their privileges & the pride they felt ~~in maintaining~~ in maintaining in dress & manner their separate & acknowledged rank," in the middle of 16th century or before 1600.

VI. 35 Upper Class in time of Elizabeth & Shakspeare.

"The nobles were haughty & retained the splendor and distinction which rank & power conferred. In their style of living, they preserved much of the condescending benevolence of the old feudal princes. Some patronized learning

VI. 36 Lower Classes at same time 1560 to 1620.

VI. 2. 296. c. "The lower classes, the uninformed, who resided in the interior of the country, with little intercourse among each other, still nourished the habits & superstitions of past ages; the law altered their religion, but they only changed the same observance & belief from the breviary to the prayer book, from the mass to the communion. The fairies still appeared; unholy spirits still feared to violate Christmas; witches were still seen in crones who dwelt in miserable cabins; fairies still carried on their nightly revels around the old oak trees; old traditions were believed in preference to true history; sports now forgotten, enlivened the village meadows; and the morris dancer, the mountebank and the conjurer were yet admired at every fair."

Am. Ju. Review VI, p. 36.

Middle Class in England

"Between opulent persons and the laboring classes, there is an intermediate rank, whom in general we consider as the most virtuous members of society, being neither exposed to the temptations of poverty, nor the allurements of wealth, or the lower degrees of the learned professions, half pay officers & persons in the receipt of moderate annuities, tradesmen, unmarried women, widows & minors in these ranks."

Lon. Jur. Review Vol. 31, p. 133

In Prussia

"There can be no free state without a middle class. In Prussia a great step has been taken towards forming a middle rank in 1807 & 8. Other than nobles were first allowed to purchase land, & nobles were first subject to taxes, and the [illegible] made equal [illegible]."

39d. Appetites, Gluttony

m. 2. 273. Belly cheering – Excess.
2.210.214.234; m. 7.178; m 11.276.285.315; Lon. 9.429

Horace Mann: The Providence of God is not responsible when a man by improper indulgence becomes a subject of disease. The man who does not control his appetites is in the situation of barbarians; he lets the brutish part predominate. One who lays the foundation of disease by turtle soup, lobster salad, or by ~~any~~ improper indulgencies, commits suicide as much as he houses the rope or pistol. – Not only lying lips, but a dyspeptic stomach is an abomination to the Lord. The man that is physically wicked does not live out half his days. However gracious God may be to the heart, he never pardons the stomach.

Eating & Drinking in the Cunard Steamers. 1855.

The managers of the steamship lines have a wasteful, irrational, injurious mode of feeding their customers. They provide four regular meals a day and give a fifth to those who call for it. This is monstrous & needs reform. Many are permanently injured. Breakfast at 8½ (April). Luncheon at 12. Dinner at 4 or 4½ which takes an hour's time for many. Tea at 7½ or 8 (These he calls 4 regular meals) about 9 some call for supper – eggs, toast, grilled fowl, pickled salmon, &c with hot whisky, cherry bounce, brandy & water, champagne, ale. Some ladies partake freely of these edibles and potables. – One dish of eatables at this 9 o'clock meal is melted cheese on toasted bread, called Welsh rabbit. Horace Greeley's letter. Liverpool, April 1855.

Am. 2. Gluttony or Gastronomy of the Romans & others
Review 11.422 to 458 are described in this Review.

same 427. Vomiting in order to eat more. [m. 2. 212c

Some Romans were such excessive eaters that they left the table once or twice in a meal, & after having unloaded the stomach, returned again to the charge. It was not uncommon to take an emetic before meals to sharpen the appetite. For the same reason, Roman females, after bathing before supper, drank wine & threw it up again, and the same after meals to obviate the effects of their gluttony. A writer says – "Vomant ut edant, edunt ut vomant." (They vomit that they may eat, and eat that they may vomit.) [See Port Folio. Jan. 1816. p. 54.

(m. 9. 429 The English formerly – "many saved their lives by sparing up
m. 2. 212c their debauch". "We cram in too much & then use purgations & vomits" to get rid of it.

The pampered stomach, more than well sufficed,
Cast up the surfeit, lately gormandized. Dryden

Appetites, Gluttony

Hard Study.

Hard Study hurts nobody, but hard eating does. It is common to attribute the premature disability or death of students & eminent men to too close application to their studies. This is a mischievous error. Students and professional men are not so much injured by hard study as by hard eating; and severe study for life is not incompatible with mental & bodily vigor. Look at Prof. Silliman, the elder, Thomas H. Benton, John Q. Adams, President Stott, & others.

Halls N.Y. Journal of Health 1856.

Indulgences of the palate, highly seasoned viands, luxurious diet, unsparing potations, bring men to death's door: such has been the case in all ages. Intemperance of one kind & another has been the foe of man's life & health from time immemorial.

To add to the difficulty, medicines are adulterated, and death attacks us through our medicines as well as through our diseases.

A. A. Review 1823. p. 369

Danes.

The Danes have always had the credit of introducing hard drinking & hard eating into England.

Am. Qu. Review II. p. 426.

Barbarity

in fattening animals & in killing them — beasts & fowls, to pamper the appetite — in ancient & more modern times.

Am. Qu. Review. II. 429. 430. 443. &c.

Barbecues

or dressing a wild boar whole, among the Romans, dates back to 63 years before Christ. The common hog was also barbecued, stuffed with venison & fowl.

Honesty & Dishonesty.

M. 2. 257. 281.
Cons 9. 324. 405. Misc. 7. 388. 398. M. 4. 297. 290.

From Lecture by George W. Curtis — reported in Boston Traveller 1855

"Honesty is the best policy", means that in the long run you will lose if you cheat — virtue produced by this motive is not essential virtue. This maxim, "honesty is the best policy" prevails in a society where honesty is at a discount. Lie men should be honest from principle, not from mere policy. The maxim is not always true, in acquiring wealth. Wealth & reputation do not always, nor necessarily reward virtuous industry. The majority of men who prosper in most professions may be the honest, but many prosper without honesty; he could count 20 prosperous men, of whom 18 were knaves.

The maxims of trade, wholesale & retail, are anything far from being honest. The golden rule is entirely rejected. Many of the transactions of trade may be honest by a conventional standard, but by no other.

The man whose principle is to buy cheap & sell dear, who is determined to be rich, may become rich, but he knows nothing of what is generous or true, beautiful or pious or heroic; he goes to church, but his head is bald & shiny and all the sermons glance off. When he dies his conventional virtues are told over in the newspapers. He has been successful as a merchant, but entirely unsuccessful as a man. He did not work for wealth as a means, but as an end. Thriving knavery builds as fine a house & drives as much a carriage as honest thrift. Men should be estimated not by what they have, but by what they are.

A man may be a bad man and yet a rich one, an ignorant man and yet a rich one, a roguish man and yet a rich one; but such a man is not successful as a man; the man is subjected to the merchant, neither fortune nor fame are evidence of honesty. Subscription to charities is not always charity. The old divines were right — who insisted on faith & scouted works. It is harder to feel right than to do right. If the heart is right, the hand will follow. It is better to be a good man than a prosperous merchant or lawyer, or shoemaker, or any other.

1738. M. 4. 103. A writer in a Boston newspaper says moral honesty or fair dealing is very much on the decline. "What fraudulent as puffing tricks, cruelty and oppression are daily practised, and even pleaded for?" Some maintain that a man may get a thousand pounds for what is worth only a shilling if he can. Boston Evening Post.

394. Change of Climate (Cont from M. 11. 374. 292

Prof. C. Dewey, in a communication in the Rural New Yorker, at Rochester, N.Y., thinks it probable that the climate of that section of the state of New York "is becoming colder at times", & he thinks it is owing to clearing the lands and destroying the forests. He suggests that this may make the summer hotter, continue the autumn longer before winter sets in, and make the winter extend farther into the spring. The removal of forests, he says, admits the cold wind to the earth & exposes the earth to greater degrees of cold, than if the earth were protected by forests.

He thinks the climate of New England does not grow colder, but that of western New York does, because of the destruction of forests.

Another writer thinks the climate of Western N. York is becoming colder. — February 1855 was very cold there, 20° below 0, at one time or more. Prof D. says February's mean temperature was 17°.8; and for 18 years it has averaged 26°.4. In 1838 it was 15°.2 and in 1843, 17 degrees.

Prof. D. says the cold of Feb. 24 to 26, with a strong wind, & temperature above 0, was more intolerable than Feb. 6 & 7, when the air was still & temperature 20 degrees or more below 0.

Winthrop's History Vol. 1. p. 142 } Mr. Savage's remarks about the supposed change of climate.

Long's Expedition Vol II. p. 419. } Remarks on the supposed change of climate. Mr Keating thinks the mean annual temperature is about the same it was centuries ago, but the winters are not so cold nor the summers so hot as they once were; the heat being more equally distributed. The causes of this change he supposes to be clearing of the country & cultivation of the soil.

The report of Commissioner of Patents (1855 or 6) refutes the idea that the climate of the eastern states has undergone a gradual change during 2 centuries. The blossoming of fruit trees & the continued hostility of climate to the growth of tender plants, bear no testimony in favor of the position. Boston Journal says, one reason for the notion that the climate has been growing milder is that our people are better clothed & have warmer houses, & snows do not obstruct travel as they did when the country was sparsely settled.

Boston Journal 1856

A writer in N.E. Farmer, Mass. April 1857, says —
When forests are destroyed, streams are dried up or much diminished, & droughts are more severe. To the decrease of forests he attributes the diminished bulk of the streams, compared with their fulness a century ago; & the increased frequency and severity of droughts. These things he considers unquestionable.

Change of Climate.

Moses Greenleaf, Esq. in his "Statistical View of the District of Maine", 1816. has a chapter on the Climate. He mentions various speculations as to the causes of the greater coldness of our climate, compared with other countries in the same latitude. He disproves Dr. Holyoke's theory, that the greater coldness of our climate is owing in a great measure to the uncommon number of evergreens in our woods. Gov. Sullivan & Dr. Morse adopted his idea as "very satisfactory" especially as applied to Maine. They are all incorrect. The evergreens abound in most near the seacoast, where the climate is the mildest.

Greenleaf says Maine, at first settlement, when it was a continued forest, was thought to be too cold for plants & fruits now cultivated there; & he believes this opinion was not formed without foundation. He supposes the temperature has been favorably changed by clearing the surface, & opening it to the sun. Says this change has taken place in other parts of the U. States, & will continue to change the climate of Maine still more.

He has the old ideas on the subject; adduces the great changes that have taken place in France, Italy, north of the Black Sea, &c — & he attributes these changes in a great degree to the clearing of the surface of the earth. Thinks Maine & other parts of New England, &c. will continue to ameliorate, as the forests are cleared, till they arrive at the temperature of countries in the same latitude in Europe. He is in error — his blessed time will never come.

Destruction of forests produces cold in winter, heat in summer. A writer in N.Y. Tribune, July 10. 1858. says our climate is constantly changing on the seaboard and in the interior, by the destruction of our forests, & has been for 70 years. The winters are colder & there is less snow, and the summers are hotter and more dry. — Winter wheat was covered with snow next to a forest; but after the forest was cut off winter wheat could not be raised; and the springs diminished.

Exports from New England, + British Colonies

Cont. from ill. q. 111

See Commerce. Pm. 15. 220.

E.E. XVIII. 275 | The exports from the British continental Colonies, with Newfoundland, Bahama + Bermuda are given in the 18th or last Vol. of Edinb. Encyclop. for the year 1770.

The following articles, I judge were furnished, in whole or in part by New England; much from other Colonies

	Value at Custom House		Value at Custom House Sterling
Potashes	30£ per ton Sterling	Beef & Pork	£21 per ton "
Pearl Ashes	14 10£ " "	Butter	at 6d lb. "
Spermaceti	1/3 lb "	Cheese	4d. lb "
Tallow do	5d " "	W.I. Rum	1/3 gal "
Fish, dried	11/6 qu. "	Am. Loaf Sugar	8d lb "
Fish, pickled	15/. bbl. "	Soap	6d lb "
Flaxseed	2/. bush. "	Shoes	2/6 pr. "
Indian corn	1/6 " "	Onions	whole value 6.495£
Oats	1/. " "	Masts, Yards	£5½ ton " £
Wheat	3/2 " "	Walnut wood	value per all 114
Peas & Beans	4/. " "	Pine, Oak & Cedar Boards	27/6 m. Stg
Ginseng	30/. cwt. "	Pine Timber	7/4 ton St.
Whale Oil	£14.10 ton "	Oak Timber	18/. ton "
Whale Fins	3/5 lb. "	Staves & head	60/ m. do
Bread & flour	£11. ton "	Hoops	4/5/. m. do
Meal	2/. bush. "	Shooks for Hhds	2/6. ea. hhd.
Potatoes	9 "	Cattle	98/ ea St.
Furs	whole value 94.485£	Horses	9£ ea St.
Deerskins	1/5 lb. "	Sheep & hogs	7/. ea St.
Tallow & lard	5d lb "	Poultry	4/. doz St.
Beeswax	4/. lb "		

Many articles not from New England, as Pig, Bar, cast and wrought Iron; Indigo, 4/6 St. Rice, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Oil of Turpentine, Tobacco — also some Castor, hemp, Copper & lead Ore, Bread & flour, Raw silk, Shipstuff, framed houses, Linseed Oil 53/ ton St. (error.)

The Total Exports of domestic produce was £3.356.159. sterling
Some exports of foreign produce, mostly from W.I. 81.554. "

The exports of greatest amount were 1st Tobacco; 2d Bread & Flour; 3 Dried Fish; 4th Rice; 5th Indigo; 6th Wheat; 7th Furs; 8th Whale Oil; 9th Beef & Pork; 10th Staves & Heading; 11th Horses; 12th Boards; 13th Deerskins; 14 Indian corn; 15 Bar Iron 16 Potashes; 17 Flaxseed; 18 pig Iron; 19 Pearl Ashes.

About ½ of the whole were exported to Great Britain; 1/4 of all to the W. Indies. 1/5 of all to Southern Europe; Rest to Ireland & Africa. The Rum went to Africa, Flaxseed to Ireland, Fish to S. of Europe and W. Indies; Wheat to S. of Europe & Ireland; Flour to S. of Europe & W. Indies Rice to S. of Europe & E. Indies; Soap to W. Indies; Beef, Pork, Butter and Cheese to W. Indies & Sperm Candles & Tallow Candles; Oats to W.I. Indian corn to S. of Europe & W. Indies; Peas & Beans to W.I. & meal; Potatoes to W.I.; Loaf Sugar, Shoes, Onions, Shook Hhds, Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs to W.I. and Poultry and Tallow & lard. Boards to W.I. Staves & heading to W.I. Home to England. Hoops to W.I. — Most of the rest to Great Britain.

In 1770, there were no exports from the Colonies to any European Country on the Continent, North of Spain, nor to France, Holland, Germany, Denmark, &c.

M.8.82 Ed. Enc. Brit. 363-367. } By an act of 1765 & 66, Americans might not export to any Country of Europe, N. of Cape Finisterre, except England.

Previous to this, they seem to have had liberty at times to export to other parts of Europe — but they could not import from those countries only by way of England, & of course did not export armies. They might import directly Salt, Wines, & servants.

New York.

Con. Misc. 1. 251 } New York Exports 1720, and 1731, said to be Provisions (viz grain & meats) Lumber (boards, staves, &c) Whale Oil & Whalebone (from Whales caught by Long Islanders) Pitch & Tar (they continued, it seems, to make these things) Horses, Furs, &c

M. 3. 83. Kalm calls the exports of New York 1748, Flour, Corn, biscuit, timber, boards, flesh, fish, butter, (some of these obtained from Boston as fish) &c). Flaxseed. They carry corn & flour to Boston & bring back flesh, fish, butter, timber N.E. Rum, &c. Flaxseed 18 dollars a bushel. Also N.Y. exports Furs & skins obtained of the Indians. Obtains grain &c from New Jersey. Boards come from Albany. Timber already made lumber from both sides of Hudson river. Has Peltries from Albany. N York has no manufactures of note.

Coffin's Newbury p. 393 } Edmund Greenleaf, some years before 1668, sent mackerel, cider, bread & pease to his wife's son at Barbadoes, to amount of 20£. He lived at Newbury & then at Boston.

Articles brought to N.E. and re-exported to England.

M. 3. 174. Answers to Queries, 1680, say that N.E. merchants, with our commodities, procure elsewhere Sugar, rum, indigo, cotton wool, tobacco, &c. which they

M. 3. 176 send to England. In another part of the answers, rum is omitted, & only sugar, rum, indigo, tobacco named.

M. 14. 111. Our re-exports in 1700 are said to be Sugar, Molasses, Cotton Wool, Logwood, Braziletto wood — these from W.I. [Whale & other fish oil and whalebone were among our exports to England in 1700 — Not mentioned in 1780 Logwood long continued a re-export.

Con. 5. 152. Cocoa was procured in W.I. & sent to England

M. 9. 172. There was much trade to Newfoundland — provisions sent there 1659 Capt. Thomas Fitch sent Rum, Molasses, &c there, & had codfish. Exports of Sugar — see M. 9. 172, 175.

turn over.

M.2.292 **Mast Ships & Ballast Trade**

They seem to have sailed regularly every year from Portsmouth & Ports in Maine. Called the Mast Fleet.

1705. M.4.120. Mention of the arrival & sailing of the mast ships. The N.E. fleet under convoy arrived in England the latter part of June

1707. M.4.71 The mast fleet sailed in February 1707

1712. M.4.125. Mast fleet about to sail from Piscataqua Jan. 7.

1713. M.4.127. Mast Ships about to sail from Piscataqua, Jan. 13 there were 5 vessels. [Why did they sail in winter?

1727. M.4.83. "Mast Business" carried on in N.H. & Maine

M.1.298. Belknap's remarks on the mast trade. This was formerly confined to England. The contractors and agents made great fortunes; the laborers in the woods were in a state of poverty & dependence. The Brit. navy was supplied with masts from America, of white pine, from 1695 till 1775, 80 years

Con. 5.190 } masts were sent down Connecticut river for
" 5.148 } the Navy. The kings contractor at Boston agreed
M. 1.143 } with a company in Con. & Mass. for masts yards & bowsprits. They cut them in the forests above Northfield, & floated them down the river 1732 to 1739, & conveyed them to New London — some some seem to have been shipped at Saybrook

M.4.156 1733 } Pine logs cut by individuals, seized Nov. 1732

M.4.159 1737 } The great pine above Nutfield, 7 2/3 feet diameter.

Exports of N. Hampshire before Revolution, besides masts & spars

M.1.299. Belknap Foreign Trade. 2 or 3 vessels carried lumber, fish, oil and provisions to French & Dutch W. Indies & brought home Molasses to make N.E. Rum. One vessel yearly carried staves fish & provisions to the Azores or Canaries & brought back wine. Now & then a ship went to Cadiz or Lisbon & brought back salt & fruit. The rest of trade was with England & her Colonies. Ships were built for sale. Lumber, fish, oil & livestock were sent to W. Indies. Timber & spars were carried to England. W.I. Goods were carried to Southern colonies & exchanged for corn, rice, flour, pork & naval stores; some of these were re-exported to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia & produced bills on England. — Entries at Piscataqua 1764 to 1773 were 92 to 124 yearly. 2-7 years. Entries averaged 110 yearly, not including coasting vessels & fishing vessels.

1792. Exports, Ships, lumber, pork, beef, butter, cheese, live animals, fish, horses, pot & pearl ashes, flaxseed.

[Cont. in M.19.226

Trade &c

Trade with the South 1835 & 1856.

The commercial editor of N.Y. Independent, thinks that since 1835, the commercial transactions of the north with the South have resulted in a positive loss — say for 20 years. At least 25 millions of dollars were sunk in two years 1835–6. Since that time, more than half who have sought the trade of that section of the country have been utterly ruined. No man can seek exclusively southern trade respect to make money. Yet there are many sound merchants at the South.

N.Y. Ind. March 13. 1856.

M. 4. 75
M. 4. 14

Our Trade just previous to the Revolution.

The arrivals at the port of Boston from Nov 22. 1773 to ~~December~~ 16th, 1774 were from the following places, so far as they are reported in the newspapers which I have — many are missing; perhaps 2/3 are reported — not more than that. The Boston port was shut after June 1. 1774 and the arrivals were at Salem and Marblehead ~~but~~ I consider them the same as if they arrived at Boston.

Arrivals — from —

New Haven	37	West Indies		Europe	
New London	34	St Lucia	31	London	26
Rhode Island	5	Cape St Nicholas (in St Domingo)	35	Bristol	4
New York	11	Turks Island	19	Newcastle	2
Philadelphia	32	Guadaloupe	17	Greenock	6
Maryland	33	Jamaica	13	Wales	1
Baltimore	1	St Eustatia	12	Gibraltar	1
Perth Amboy	1	Martinico	10	Cadiz	15
Virginia	18	Barbadoes	8	Madeira	1
North Carolina	37	Surinam	8	Fayal	1
Georgia	1	Demarara	4	Jersey	1
Falmouth (Me)	14	St Croix	8	Alicant	2
Halifax	10	Dominica	5	Lisbon	3
Nova Scotia	10	Grenada	7	Swansey?	1 brought Coal &c
Canso	14	Saturdas	3	Kimatt?	1
Gulf of St Lawrence	2	Hispaniola	3		65
Quebec	14	Anguilla	4		
Island of St Johns	2	Essequibo	3		
Canada	1	St Kitts	2		
Newfoundland	20	St Martins	3		
Lockisburg	1	Port au Prince	1		
Annapolis Royal	2	Tortola	1		
South Carolina	4	St Vincent	2		
		Bahama	1		
		New Providence	1		
		Honduras	1		
		Cayenne	1		
	304		203		

All 572 — for about 2/3 of a year when Commerce was much interrupted. Connecticut river is under New Haven or New London. All Maine is under Falmouth & perhaps Portsmouth. When are the other ports of Mass.? Are they included in Boston?

[Cont. in M. 19. 227

Indigo & Coloring materials (Cont. from P. 261

Ed. Encyc. XVIII. 365.375 } The Carolinians began to cultivate Indigo about 1741. — In 1770. 584.672 lbs of Indigo were exported to England from the English continental Colonies (S. Carolina, ~~[illegible]~~ the only such Colony (or perhaps part of Georgia) that produced Indigo.) The Indigo is valued at 4/6 sterling per lb. (Cl. No.) — (From the amount & price, I think Indigo from the W. Indies must be included.)

M. 16. 382. Logwood vanished from England — not to be used. 1581.

Indigo in N.Y. Jan. 30. 1856
Bengal $1.10 to 1.30 per lb — Madras 70c to 1.05
Manilla 80 to 1.15 " — Caracas 1.00 to 1.10
Guatemala 1.00 to 1.15 " — Cuba 75 to 1.00. Manilla 85 to 1.05
Same Oct. 18 Bengal 1.08 to 1.40: Madras 75 to 1.00. Manilla 85 to 1.05
Caracas. 95 to 1.05. Guatemala. not [illegible]

M. 17. 94 Coloring Articles sold by John Pynchon in early days, & Wm Pynchon

Alum at 6d
Copperas at 3d
Blockwood, i.e. Logwood at 10 } were sold in small quantities by Wm Pynchon 1645 to 1650
John Pynchon sold the same — alum at 6d 7d used to dress skins by some, Copperas at 4d. Blockwood, rarely, 1/. 16. 4 to 1661
B. Eggleston a dresser of skins, bought 40 lbs. 66 lbs & 25 lbs alum. (Then at 10. 1666
John Bissell bought 135 lbs. and 58 lbs — 1654 & 55. alum at 6d. 4
J. Gilbert bought 3 cwt Alum @ 5/1/6. 1659.
N. Ely bought 14 lbs. do @ 7d. 1661.
Red Lead Pynchon sold to Thomas Cooper a barrel of red lead. 93 lbs at 1/. 9d. Nov. 1653. [Was not this to sell to Indians to paint with? Could not have been used by whites.
Pynchon did not sell coloring articles after 1660 except alum in large quantities
D Wilton 1660 bought of P. 3 Cwt Alum at P. at 5d. £7. 16

1856. Dyewoods in New York.
Oct Sandalwood 22 to 25 $ ton. Cumwood 125 to 135 $ ton
Fustic from 3 places $19 to 29 $ ton, Logwood. 4 places 17 to 31 $ ton
Nicaragua wood, some 26 & some 75 to 80 $ 20 to 22½ & 75 to 80
Sapan wood 60 $ ton.
Other dyeing materials
Madder 12½ to 13 cts per lb. Cochineal 85c to $1.25 per lb
Nutgalls 18 to 20 cts lb. — Alum 2½ cts lb Copperas 1¼ cts lb.
Cochineal. a pound contains 70.000 insects boiled to death. From 600.000 to 700.000 lbs are brought to Europe yearly for scarlet & crimson dyes. Natural History.

Indigo & Coloring materials

1774. The kinds of Indigo advertised this year were almost entirely French Indigo and Spanish Indigo. South Carolina Indigo is very rarely advertised, if at all, in Boston.

1774 Other Coloring materials advertised – Copperas, Alum, madder, Ground Redwood, Logwood, Brazilletto per ton

Dye Woods & Dyes, in N. York Feb 11. 1857

Brazilwood $22 to 25 per ton.	Camwood 110 to 120 per ton
Fustic Cuba $27 to 28 "	Logwood S. Domingo 14.75 to 75 ton
do. Savanilla 17 to 18.	do Honduras 21. to 22 "
do Tampico 20 to 21.	do Laguna 28 to 29 "
B. Nicaragua Wood 20. to 22.50	do Jamaica 14 to 14½ "
L. do do 80. to 85	Sapanwood $60 to 65 ton
Extract of Fustic 12c per lb	
" of Logwood 9c "	
" of Quercitron 10½ "	
Madder lb. 12½ to 13c	Cochineal lb 1.15 to 1.17
Nutgalls " 27 to 30c	do London 80 to 85
Alum " 2½c	Copperas 100 lb. 1.12½ to 1.25

Indigo in New England Families.

When did our forefathers begin to color blue with indigo, in the dye tub? Very little, I think, in the 17th Century.

M.8.297. About 1695. two persons in Northampton sent to Boston by Jos. Hawley for Indigo. One wanted 2 ounces; the other was Hawley's wife.

Some indigo appears in inventories & accounts before 1700,

M.9.212 but very little seems to have been used in N.E. & not much till some years after 1700. Dye tubs in inventories do not appear in Hampshire till after 1700.

Indigo in Hadley & N.H.

Had.3.123. Enos Smith bought about 1780. 3½ lbs Indigo at different times at 17/ lb

3.143. Joseph Pierce 1 lb Indigo 13/4. 1770. 5/4 for Indigo 1765

3.66. Eleazar Porter 1758 had Indigo £10.13.4.

3.64. James Kellogg 1764 had a Dye tub 6/.

Prices 245. People began to buy Indigo of Jos. Hawley 1724 & 1725.

258. one ounce at a time at 1/4. & so continued down to 1728.

A few bought 2 or 3 ounces – all at 1/4 oz. In 1731, some had 4 oz

478. – Not many dye tubs till after 1725 – a few earlier.

Chickering's was probably made as soon as indigo was used

P. 203 } Timo. Dwight sold more indigo than Hawley, but not very much.

210 } – 1 ounce often & sometimes 4 oz. Rarely 6 or 8 oz. It was at first 10/8 to 14/. lb.

afterwards, 1 ounce was 1/33 & 20/ lb – 1762 to 1768.

Prices 289. Indigo 1757, was 13/4 lb. 1756. 1/4 lb Indigo 3/4

191 Indigo 1773. Breck & Hunt 8½ lbs @ 12/.

Prices 134. S. & Hunt. 1782. Indigo 16/ – 1783 Indigo 12/. Pr. 149. 1782, Indigo 16/

402

Presbyterian Spirit in New England.

M. 2. 296. 6

Newbury Hist. p. 72 &c } Mess Parker & Noyes, ministers of Newbury were inclined to presbyterianism, & unwilling to give the people power.

Misc. 7. 281 — Rev Solomon Stoddard of N.H. was more inclined to clerical power — had no confidence in the people. He disliked the Cambridge platform

M. 4. 96. Dr Increase Mather agreed with Stoddard — held that all government belonged to the elders.

Coffin Newbury p. 39. 1643 } An assembly at Cambridge, Aug. 4. 1643. of all the elders. Because some elders went about to set up things according to the Presbytery, as Newbury &c. The Assembly concluded against some parts of the Presbyterial way, and the Newbury ministers took time to consider.

M. 16. 161. Presbyterian party at Windsor, and at Hartford.

Arms & military affairs. Cont. from p. 283

From Fairholt's Costumes of England.

The old armor or steel casing would allow much battering, and men might fight for hours & did, without much damage. But if a warrior was once thrown, he was at the mercy of his opponent; as he could not rise without assistance, & the vanquisher could choose the best chink in the junctions of the armor to thrust in his sword or dagger. James I said truly of the armor before his day, that "it was an admirable invention, as it hindered a man from being hurt himself, or of hurting others from its cumbrousness." The heavy plate armor was gradually abandoned under the Stuarts, & the soldier acquired some lightness & freedom. Back & breast plates with overlapping tuilles to protect the thighs, & helmets, were retained longer, sometimes entire armor was worn. Bullets became formidable & armor was not a safeguard; under Charles I soldiers appear in buff coats, which were proof against a sword cut, worn with a cuirass & gorget and helmet, & stout leather boots. Bowmen had ceased to be the strong hope of the English army.

Bowmen formerly were taught to shoot at butts or target; butts were mounds of earth with a mark in the centre, set up in the fields for practitioners. Newington Butts, a parish in Southwark takes its name from butts there erected — The bowstring was formerly the height of the bowman; if he was 6 feet, the bowstring was 6 feet, and the arrow half as long, or 3 feet. When a man's arms are extended, they say, the distance from the ends of his middle fingers are the same as his height. [much variation in this, I think.]

Artillery about 1600 or a little after, was an extensive word. They then had under this term — Cannon, basilisk, culverins, jakes, faulcons, minions, fowlers, chambers, harquebusses, calivers, petronils, pistols, dags — divided into great ordinance, and into shot or guns. [Was the division between minions & fowlers?

Infantry in time of James I & Charles I consisted of pikemen & musketeers.

Pikemen had a pike 18 feet long, and he wore a straight sword; & his armor was termed corselet, a light body armor, or covering parts of the body.

Musketeers carried the heavy muskets on the shoulder, 1645, holding in the same hand the musket rest, for the musket was too heavy to hold while pointing at an enemy; it had a fork at the top, and a sharp point at the bottom, to stick into the ground.

Cavalry in 1645 — were Lancers, carefully armed with some kinds of armor; weapons, lance, sword & pistols. 2 Cuirassiers wore buff coat & cuirass over it — weapons, sword & pistols. 3 Harquebusiers like the cuirassiers, with a harquebus in addition. 4 Dragoons wore buff coats with deep skirts, open helmets & plates for the breasts. In 1632 they had short muskets, hung at their back by a strap; in 1645 a shorter piece called a dragon, hooked on a swivel to a belt over left shoulder & under right arm; in 1649, a caliver. They had sword, powder flask & touchbox, bullet bag, &c

(over)

Arms & Military Matters.

Fairhold pictures—

1. Dragon, a short species of Carbine, carried by dragoons in early part of reign of James I. Fairholt says a Carbine has a wide bore, & was first used under Elizabeth.
[Con. 9. 275]

2. Wheellock Caliver of same date — is longer than dragon. Caliver was introduced under Elizabeth — named from calibre or width of bore. Wheellock made sparks by the wheel revolving against a piece of pyrites or sulphuret of iron, fixed with the cock.
[Con. 9. 275] [Con. 9. 275]

3. Wheellock Petronel of same period — was fired from the chest (poitrine). Is longer than caliver or about same.
[Con. 9. 275]

4. Wheellock Dag — or a short pocket pistol — clumsy-looking of days of Elizabeth. Seems to have been fired with a flint — or was in 1616 — in Jack Drums Entertainment
"He would shew me how to hold the dagge
To draw the cock, to charge and set the flint."
[Con. 9. 275] [1616]

5. Long Wheellock pistol.

6. A dagger that could be screwed or pushed into a gun. — but closed the mouth. Was changed into bayonet under Wm. III.
[Con. 9. 274]

Flint lock and Firelock are the same with him. The Match lock he never calls Firelock.

[Con. 9. 275] The Flint or Firelock was introduced from Spain in time of Charles I. & he says the Snaphaunce
[Con. 9. 275] a Dutch firelock was introduced in time of Charles I.
[m. 2. 269] the Fusil, a lighter firelock than the musket in t. of Ch. II.

Hand guns or Hand cannons so called were portable, & were in use in Lucca soon after 1400 — were used in
[Con. 9. 274] England before 1450, made of brass & of small dimensions. Had no stock, no lock — were fired by a match. Hand guns and gone powder were bought in England 1446. Stock was afterwards contrived, and a match lock moved by a trigger. Then the wheel lock followed, invented in Italy in early part of 16th Century (after 1500) which was wound up like a watch.

Musket was a long heavy gun introduced from Spain
[Con. 9. 274] which displaced arcubus and hackbut. Fired by help of a rest, and match & match lock.

Arcubus was an improvement of hand cannon — had
[Con. 9. 274] a stock & trigger; invented in Italy before 1500. Before this the match had been applied to the touch hole by the hand; but now a cock held the match & was moved by the trigger.

[C. 9. 274] Hackbut was an arquebus with a hooked stock.

"Firelock. The musket fired by flint & steel; invented in France about the year 1630." Meyrick

"The Pike ceased to be carried by soldiers during wars of Anne, and Armour was discarded; the Cartouch box took the place of bandolier, & the red & white feathers appeared in the hats. The Black Cockade came in under George II, probably to oppose the
[m. 2. 245] Pretender's white cockade."
Fairholt p 376

[Cont. on page 407

M 2.234. Black Letter. 1611.

"A Briefe Chronicle of the Successe of Times, from the Creation of the World to this instant". By A. Mundy. Printed in London 1611. Addressed to the "Honorable company of Merchant-Tailors", but dedicated to the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. of London. Pages 613, 12 mo.

It is printed in black letter, but proper names of men & places, references or notes on the margin, title page, and dedicatory epistle, & epistle to the Merchant Tailors, and Contents at the beginning of Chapters, are in Roman letters, with a few Italics. — Many nouns do not begin with a capital letter, and many do; no regular system in this matter.

M 2.294 The Orthography is like that of other books of that age — as, spee, heere, yeare, clearke, tearm, seaven, ye, hir, neece, childe, sonne, yong, supplye, sixe, maister, poore, gro[illegible], cleaven, Schollers, revennews, cuppe, fift and sixt for 5th & 6th, citty, toyl, claie, hee, soveraigne, Divell, saynte, fayre, sayde, pitty, owne, woorthie, neere, & abundance more. These & other words are variously spelled, often in two or three ways on the same page.

U and V are always u — there is no V except a capital V at the beginning of proper names. (a few other VS) I and J or i and j are always I or i.

The periods, semicolons, commas, &c. are plenty enough.

M 18.24. Is a notice of the Bible in black letter, with the spelling, &c. as in 1561

404.6
M.2.295. Oatmeal — [Cont. from Con. 9.362.

see Misc. 3.29; M.6.271; Con 9 336: M.10.30;
Misc 15.118; M.11.63.64.103.

Coffins Newbury p.134 } A man in Newbury 1681. had a grant of "two rods of land over against his house to set up a Mill to make Oatmeal." The mill was set in operation till 1810. The last proprietor from 1763 to 1810 made 37,560 bushels of Oatmeal. (about 800 bushels a year on an average of 47 years) Was it a water mill?

[What was the operation? To make oatmeal seemed to require a peculiar mill. Was it only hulled by the mill or hulled and then ground?

Pynchon Books. Oatmeal.
Misc 17.11. Oatmeal was used in Springfield some. 1658. 1667. &c was bought in Windsor, Hartford, &c. & cost 8/6. bushel, and sold 8/. 1662. 8/. 1660. Barrels held 4 bushels or 3 3/4 bushels.

Misc 13.273 Wm Pardoe of London sent Oatmeal to 1663. Nevis; he died and it came to Boston, and was appraised — 5 bushels at 6/8 per bushel — 33/4

M.13.343. Great Oatmeal was oats after the hulls are off — or groats. Worlidge 1681.

m.2.2126. Shopkeepers, Traders

South mentions "a cozening, lying shopkeeper, who will curse himself into hell 40 times over to gain two pence or three pence in the pound extraordinary: lands it retailing away heaven & salvation for pence and half pence, and seldom vends any commodity but he sells his soul with it like brown paper into the bargain!"

Port Folio April 1813 p 408 } Says that "Trade debases the mind. Its only recommendation is, that it furnishes the means of subsistence".

Ibid Jan. 1816. p 33 } Commerce introduces great corruptions; and an inordinate participation in foreign luxuries.

M. 13.341. Formerly traders in Philadelphia, nearly all, had shop & house under the same roof.

Select Journal 1823. p 35 } I believe it was the same in London, as to retailers. London 1640 was inhabited by 300.000 persons, to whom it was a place of business & of residence, i.e. the city proper. This part is now filled with warehouses & counting houses, where traders & clerks frequent during the day only, & it is almost a solitude at night.

In Newfoundland, the shop & house were commonly or frequently under the same roof.

M. 13.341. Wives & daughters assisted to sell goods formerly in Philadelphia; & much of the retail dry goods trade was in the hands of widows & maiden ladies.

M. 19.83. London papers 1857, ridicule clerks who show & sell dry goods for women, men milliners, tailors. The selling of dry goods to women, & millinery, are called "degrading occupations for a man — proper for females."

Pigeons

[Continued from M 11. p 89. 291
M. 9. 127.

M 2. 296

March first week, 1855, and after. Around Terre Haute Indiana, pigeons were innumerable. On the 9th a flock said to be near a mile in length and 60 feet deep passed over Terre Haute, making a great noise. They are said to pass northward in the morning & southward in the evening. They pass "by the acre". Newspapers

1856. September. Some pigeons were sold in Northampton, unpicked, at 1.25 and 1.50 per doz by Kingsley. He did not give so much. They were not plenty. Some these caught in Westfield

M. 14. 134. Pigeons innumerable in North Carolina, when Brickell wrote; Indians got hundreds of gallons of pigeon oil, which they used as we do butter

1857. June 23. The N. H. Courier says Ozro C. Wright of West Farms, has caught in his net this season 100 doz Pigeons, & sold them for 100 dollars. I have seen no pigeons this season, alive or dead.

May 1858. Pigeons in immense flocks are in several places. West Pa. They are abundant in Oswego, Jefferson and Lewis Counties, N.Y. about 30 barrels have been sent to New York, where they bring 62 to 87 cents a dozen.

S. Hadley p. 102 } Levi Moody's account of Pigeons for nearly in Granby and S. H. at times so plenty, they could not be eaten nor sold, & were given to hogs after being plucked.

April 21 1859 June 1 } Thaddeus Birge of Northampton was told by his father, that pigeons were sometimes so plenty in N. H. that many were given away after being plucked — could not be sold. They were sometimes salted down in barrels. He T. B. did not shoot pigeons, he says

died 36

M. 15. 440. Medad Strong used to give pigeons to his neighbors, on condition they would pick them & let him have the feathers.

Arms and Military matters [Cont. from p. 404.

In Indian war. 1675 Oct. General Court 8 day Oct. 13. (Rec. V. 47.
"It is found by experience that troopers and pikemen are of little use in the present war with the Indians." Troopers to be furnished with carbines, & to be liable to be impressed as foot soldiers, except 1/4 of troopers in each town to be reserved as such. All pikemen to be furnished with fire arms, & the necessary ammunition.

Rec. V. 47 "The great necessity of a supply of fire arms, muskets and carbines". [Do they mean flint locks, match locks & short guns?

V. 48. 1000 fire arms to be procured as speedily as convenient; to be distributed to the several towns, and the towns to pay the Treasurer. [These seem flint locks.

V. 48. Inhabitants to provide such fortifications as the towns shall agree upon. Each man to labor.

V. 49. Troopers to pay head money & rates for horses as others do during this war, except for one rate in the year.

V. 49. "Laws & Ordinances of war", numbered from No. 1. to 20. Death the punishment for many things.

408 Paupers in N.E.

331.2.2966.

Custom of vendueing Paupers to the lowest bidder, very properly censured in the History of Shrewsbury. — See Worcester Magazine II. p. 26

m.2.286, Insolvent Estates. & Bankrupts m.14.324 m.2.232

1737. Dec. m.4.101 } Commissioners on Insolvent Estates. Their notices begin. [Were there none before?

1715. Jan. m.4.129 } Commissioners of Bankruptcy, or something similar advertise to have accounts presented: [Was the bankrupt dead or alive?

1715. Feb. 4.129 } 2d "Commission of Bankrupt" adv.
3d "Commission of Bankrupt". adv. March 1715

1716. Jan. m.4.130 } Advertisements of Commissioners on Insolvent estates. Were all of this kind?

1717. 4.132. "Commissions of Bankrupt" adv. now & then.

1741. 4.183. Com'rs advertisements on Insolvent estates, not uncommon

1760 m.4.204 Many advertisements appear on insolvent estates.

1746. 1747 m.13.144 } Many Commissioners' notices on insolvent estates appear.

m.13.142 Aug. 1757 } Bankrupt Law passed. distressing times. many failed.
m.13.184 m.13.189 } Many commissions of Bankruptcy Jan. 1758. Law continued till 1759 when it was made void by the British government — 1758 was full of bankrupts — merchants, shopkeepers, mechanics, &c in Boston & other towns. Furniture, Goods, &c belonging to them were sold in abundance yet Lotteries went on increasing to help others to become insolvent.

U.S. Bankrupt Law of 1841

This law discharged some 33,000 men, who owed over a million of creditors, in all 440,934,615 dollars as admitted. They returned only 48,687,307$ of assets or about 1/9 amount of debts. more often concealed debtors. In Pennsylvania, & all south of that state, not a cent in a dollar was realized from the assets. In Illinois 2/3 of one per cent was realized or 6⅔ cents to 100$. Massachusetts produced but 4 cents to 100$; Connecticut 6/10 of a cent to 100 Michigan & Iowa 1/4 of a cent to 100$. Kentucky yielded the highest, 86 cents to 100$ — Not so much of debts paid but so much of assets realized. — So says N.Y. Tribune Oct. 17. 1857 — The correctness may be doubtful.

Authority, generally relaxed.

The sentiment of freedom in the human bosom increases, & it announces itself chiefly in the form of a relaxation of the bonds of authority, which is felt in every sphere of human action. This is felt by all men. The parent of to-day is not the parent of 50 years ago; the old parent commanded; the present one coaxes his child. The child of the latter is more energetic, more inclined to dissipation than the child of the former was. The husband of to-day is not the husband his grandfather was. His grandmother had an awful hegira for her husband but what wife at this day feels any awe for her husband? Womens rights are understood better than some imagine.

As to public men, nobody reverences the Governor or the President, except office seekers — The boys used to step from the sidewalk when Dr Rogers or Dr Mason passed, but no one does reverence to Dr Spring or bishop Potter. These signs indicate a relaxation or denial of established authority; democracy has
M.2.285 avouched the supremacy of individualism. In religion, Protestantism has vindicated the claims of the individual and our ecclesiastical dignitaries have declined to a level of the laity in popular regard. Democracy pronounces every man his own King, in its ultimate analysis, and Protestantism, in its last analysis, pronounces every man his own priest.

We do not abhor the evil man as we used to do. We do not reverence the good man as we used to do. Our magistrate & judges, whether they have any discretionary power, are lenient to the criminal — almost all recognize the sacredness of humanity, even under its criminal guise; and there is danger that we shall eventually bestow a premium upon crime. The only remedy seems to us, to be a greatly improved human society and fellowship — the only remedy for evils is a growing spirit of equality, of human brotherhood. We want institutions where every man will find his own advantage only in promoting the common welfare. Ky. Pailadium March 29. 1855,

The Worcester Magazine Vol. 1. p. . . in Life of Judge Sedgwick mentions that the judges before Sedgwick kept the lawyers at a distance & allowed no familiarity. Sedgwick first encroached upon this old custom

Mercantile success. Some say only 5 per cent. or 5 in a hundred succeed in mercantile business. The N.Y. Independent deems this an extravagant statement. but does not say what the proportion is.

For success, the most essential rules are: the common rules of morality — limitation of expenses, personal and others, attention to punctuality, exactness, method regularity, and personal inspection are indispensably requisite to success. A man must turn his back on thousands of temptations, ~~and~~ not swerve from a straight line. A character for strict integrity and fidelity to engagements is a capital in itself.

N.Y. Independent. Jan. 1857.

Liturgies, Litanies, &c

M. 2. 2946. Congregational Worship.

There is an uneasy restless tendency in some minds towards a half & half mixture between Episcopacy and Congregationalism. They would put the yoke of a liturgy upon the free & simple service in our Congregational Churches. But no prayers, however affecting & beautiful, should be stereotyped & taken as an unvaried model. It would be contrary to all freedom, a repression of growth from individual original life, & the substitution of a hard formalism, to ordain such a model, that the contrite emotions and confessions of every heart should be run into the same shape, as if the service were a spiritual foundry. Some extempore confessions of sin are deeper & more affecting and beautiful than the English Church litany. When the prayer is stereotyped & set as a form, it loses its excellence. The best prayers when adopted & prescribed as an unvaried routine, to be repeated on all occasions, lose their power & tend to produce & sustain habitual indifference and insensibility in those who rely upon its repetition.

"There is not the slightest trace in all the New Testament of any established liturgical service of Christian worship. There are no forms of prayer prescribed for such worship, a thing which we conceive must be inevitable, if such a form had been the most accordant with the will of Christ, & the mind of the Spirit. There is no reason why the ten commandments should be repeated every Sabbath, than other ten verses that could be selected. The repetition of the 10 commandments is not efficacious for religion in the heart. A stereotyped form to which the heart looks forward as the known burden of religious service, is in danger of being made a scape goat for the religion of the week. The business of religion is done, upon the Sabbath, in the liturgy and the sinner feels as if he had done something that makes him safe. The litany is not a security of repentance but often a means of delusion.

Paul used no liturgy. There is no trace of any in any of his preaching, no proof that such things existed. A liturgy is a hierarchical creation, unknown in the church worship of the new testament. Let us not be tempted upon the simple system of Congregationalism as if we could improve it by imitations of the old fossil system.

The sword of the Spirit is the word of God, not the prayer book. A liturgy is unsuited to the purposes of an aggressive Christianity. Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians & Congregationalists with their simplicity of service, will have & do the main work of aggression & conversion. Liturgical sects will come in for the needs of Esthetics, of fashion, refinement & taste, a kind of 5th avenue piety.

There is room for self deception in all forms, but a liturgy is a stated security for self delusion, a mongrel liturgy would be worse than none; we want no [illegible] the article, if any. Cincinnati Independent: March 29. 1855

Liturgies, &c

The Universalists have prepared & published — "A Prayer Book for Churches, Congregations & Families." 1857 — which is highly praised by the editor of the Christian Inquirer, a Unitarian paper. The Unitarians are advocates of a Liturgy, or many of them are. — The two denominations Universalists & Unitarians do not differ much — perhaps there is no difference between a Universal Restorationist and a Common Unitarian. Both are inclined to Liturgies, for which a sufficient reason could be given; and some of each would not dislike the Episcopal Service. This Unitarian editor desires to see the Liturgy of the English Church revised & adapted to general use.

M 19:146. Ancient Liturgies — Bates's account of them, & he admits that they did not exist for a long period — they had long prayers but he cannot prove any liturgies for 300 or 400 years.

414 Selfishness & Self Interest governs the world.

Misc. 2. 298b.

Merchants. [M. 2. 292c.

The Merchants who reside in W. Indies, E. Indies, S. America, Turkey, and other places for the purpose of trade, often give incorrect notions of the laws, customs & condition of those places. The merchant looks at matters with a merchants eye. His view is bounded by his ledger. All systems of policy are judged by him to be good or bad according to the influence they have on his trade, his pecuniary matters. The interest of these foreign merchants is often identical with the interests of the indigenous citizens, and often diametrically opposite to the general interest of the native inhabitants. In the idea of our modern mercantile letter writers, the resident foreign merchant is the center towards which every thing is made to tend, & he is the greatest statesman and public benefactor, of whatever country, who does the most to facilitate the business of the foreign merchants resident in it, whose sole object is to make money for themselves, & sometimes at the expense of the natives. N.Y. Tribune

Old Monks & Priests.

M. 2. 280 The monkish Historians of the middle ages always looked at things in their bearing upon the monkish view of the interests of the Church, and in their pages he is the greatest & best prince or minister who does most for those interests. [like the merchants above.

N.Y. Tribune April 1855

[Is not the merchant living in his own country actuated by similar principles with the other? Is not the government often right or wrong, in his view, according as his interests are affected?

Selfishness of men. Unselfishness of Christ — Men seek their own interest & aggrandizement. — Sovereigns, politicians, slaveholders, masters of servants, capitalists & other men. They seek to make other men profitable to themselves; seek to get gain by them, & from various events that occur. Christ in no case sought his own profit. He was always seeking to promote the good of others, to be profitable to them, whereas men always seek their own profit. Rev. M. Hall of Edwards Church. July 13. 1856.

Selfishness of Bp. Newton

Dest of Rev. March 1813 p. 311

The author of "Dissertations on the Prophecies" had mediocrity of parts with its usual concomitant, discretion, and was successful in gaining church preferments. He seemed to forget that the plebeian herd of mankind had an equal claim to happiness with himself. The care of Providence, in his eyes, seemed confined to the royal family, and the lords spiritual & temporal, & the bps & this circle being in easy circumstances, he could not wishy others should be uneasy.

Selfishness & Self Interest.

Selfishness of States

"It would be difficult, in looking over the pages of history, to point out more than one or two solitary instances of a nation having deviated in its policy from the universal rule of self interest." "Nations do not pretend to be ruled in their conduct towards each other, by a brotherly regard to each other's welfare." "The policy of all states is equally selfish."

Cor. of N.Y. Independent. June 28. 1855.

Selfishness. Pretended Patriotism.

The injustice of our ancestors to the Indians may be freely denounced, whilst every whisper of injustice to the African must be silenced. The soul is not gagged about the Indians because we have got all the good we can by injustice to him, and villainy that does not pay is seen to be horrible at once. If the Indian produced rice sugar & cotton, you would say any thing about the wrongs of the Indians at your peril. Evils may be denounced when they cease to be evils.

M.15.33.

M.2.296. Such sugary names as patriotism, harmony, sacrifice for the country's good, are deceptive covers for selfish interests and spiritual slavery. Never was a more unpatriotic, irreligious sentiment than that blind motto, our country right or wrong. Many are noisy for liberty who only regard the liberty hero on our dollars.

Rev. Mr. Conway

"Personal interest is stronger than patriotism, every where."

Bayard Taylor 1857.

Patriotism & want of it

A true patriot wishes & endeavors to promote the public prosperity. The patriot aims at his private good in the public. The knave makes the public subservient to his private interest.—

B.p Berkley.

Patriotism — Justice.

The patriotism of the Romans was ferocious: and from them we have exalted a blind attachment to country above a general love and duty to mankind. The ties of country should be strong, but the duty of justice is paramount. "Where liberty dwells, there is my country" might be exchanged for — "where justice reigns, there is my country!"

Port Folio, March 1813. p. 310

Selfish aggrandizement.

"I could not contemplate the prospect of London (from St Pauls) without reflecting on that spirit of selfish aggrandizement which is as potent an element in modern civilization, as it was in the blazed out glories of antiquity." Letter from home 185

m. 2. 292c.

The power of ideas is above physical force, even in buildings, in machines, &c. It is the latent spiritual force that produces our material triumphs. Even in war, it is not the number of men, but the science that directs, & the sentiments that impel, which give victory. The nation that has most spiritual vitality will always conquer, other things being equal. Bayonets grow mighty when they begin to think. [His war notions will not prove correct in all cases.

m. 9. 42.

m. 2. 213. on opposite.

It is not the weight of the body, but of the soul that rules in social life and moral progress. Wellington said the presence of Napoleon on the field of battle was equal to the presence of 40,000 soldiers. It is spiritual qualities that constitute enduring power — Men of great wealth are erroneously called "men of substance", but these men of stocks & lands are often insignificant, effeminate or base. The men of vast spiritual riches & large humanity are the true "men of substance".

T. Starr King's Lecture. 1854.

The difference in the works of the Turks & Anglo Saxons is owing to the difference in their spiritual qualities. With equal physical force, equal minerals, forests and lands, how unequal is the result!. Ibid

War.

From the earliest dawnings of political society to the present day, the invention of men has been sharpening and improving the mystery of murder — from the first rude essays of clubs and stones, to the present perfection of gunnery, cannonading, bombarding, mining, shelling, rocket firing & steam vessels of war. All this is called "improvement," "civilization" and "refinement." There is more havoc made in one year of men by men than has been made by all the lions, tigers, panthers, ounces, leopards, hyenas, bears & wolves, upon their several species since the world began — The interest, ambition, malice, revenge or whim & caprice of one ruling man is enough to arm all the rest, without any private views of their own, to the worst and blackest purposes; and what is more lamentable and ridiculous, the deluded instruments of such a man will fight under his banners with a fury greater than if they were animated by revenge for their own wrongs.

London Empire.

War is not only inhuman & unchristian, but an absurdity, for it never decides on what side right & justice are to be found. Nations that resort to physical force in order to settle disputes, can be considered as only half civilized. Dr. Thomas Dick. 1849

M. 2. 213. War

Idler No. 30 1758 The nation is of one mind in time of war — always ready to hear something good of themselves & ill of the enemy. A tale of cruelty always awakes attention; and in war, besides true stories of barbarity, it is easy to fabricate or exaggerate tales of cruelty, which will be believed. In time of war, the love of truth is diminished by the falsehoods which interest dictates, and credulity encourages.

Kings, princes & rulers seem to have no understanding of the teachings of Christ & his apostles; the people, whatever they may think, must engage in strife and contention, must practice treachery & murder in obedience to the mandates of their rulers. For 18 centuries the seeds of the Gospel have been scattered over the earth, and yet how few voices are raised against unjust, cruel and desolating wars! Over 68.000 enlisted in G. Britain & Ireland in 1854. Fathers, sons, husbands & brothers enticed by recruiting officers from their peaceful homes; and are hewn down like trees, & buried like brutes at Sebastopol and elsewhere — that a few potentates may gratify ambition & revenge. Thousands of cottages are made desolate all over the kingdom, thousands are made widows & orphans, and distress of the heart-broken — These things take place in a land of schools & churches, of missions and philanthropic enterprise, — a land of homes, firesides and family altars. Many of these soldiers have been taught by Christian mothers, but they have not been taught the New Testament inculcates principles that condemn all war, all public & private enmities and resentments.

N.Y. Independent. July 1855.

"Nothing is so wasteful of national strength & riches as War. Its cost all comes upon the people. It enriches nobody but contractors, demagogues & tyrants. It ends by increasing the power of the few and diminishing the rights & liberties of the many." John DeWitt, of Holland.

"It is not possible to have war without its vices, crimes and woes. These enter into its very elements, and no degree of civilization, no form of Christianity, that tolerates war, can alter its essential character, or materially diminish its atrocities and horrors. Its very essence lies in retaliation and vengeance, in returning evil for evil; its grand aim is to inflict the greatest amount of mischief & misery. War must be a tissue of crimes — a commission by wholesale of such deeds as cover individuals with infamy & send them to the gallows. War is still the same fiendish, ferocious, tigerlike work it was ages ago."

Newspaper 1853

418

Associations of Ministers.

M.2.230.

The Piscataqua Association, composed of ministers on both sides of the Piscataqua river, were a band of brothers. (1770 to 1800 and after) The monthly meetings were seasons of cordial fellowship, & social intercourse, & of religious instruction to their parishes. They usually met at each brothers house at 10. A.M. & some were obliged to come the previous evening, to be there in season, in those days of slow travelling. There was a religious service at the meeting house beginning at 11, of which the exercises were assigned in rotation or were appointed by the brother at whose house they met. The dinner afterwards was a truly social repast, where wit, and freedom, & a moderate degree of gayety prevailed. Clergymen when their labors are over, enjoy more entirely than any other class of men, the agreeable relaxation that follows — agreeable in kind, with allowances and in its restraints.

The demands of 12 or 18 ministers & their horses upon the exertions of the family to prepare a suitable dinner, & to provide oats, were not slight nor trifling. Formerly the festival of ministers meeting held the same honorable place, as to sumptuousness and variety of viands, with the more rare ordinations, or the annual thanksgiving.

Life of Backus & others, by E. B. Lee 1849

Most of them labored with their hands, their support being inadequate. The house of one was the house of all; in those days when the doors were fastened only by a latch, if one came to the house of another after the family had retired, he opened the door and went to the prophet's chamber, & was not seen by the family till morning. Ibid.

420
M.2.281 Homeopathy.

Dr. Hahnemann, the originator of this system of medical practice, was born in Saxony 1755. He graduated at Erlangen 1778. Some years after this, he discovered that similia similibus curantur, and in 1810 he published his Organon, the chief text book of homeopathists.

The practice began in New York in 1825, in the interior of Pennsylvania in 1830, & in Philadelphia in 1833. — In 1865, the number of homeopathic physicians in the U. States is estimated to be between 1500 and 2000.

Prices Salt from next page

284. 1747. Salt 40/. near O.T. or 5/4 t ms. Mrs. Hawley
260. 1723. Bringing salt from the Falls was 6d a bushel
288. 1759. Mrs. Hawley. Salt 6/. — 287. 1750 Salt called 4/. — 1746. 47. Salt 38/.
203. 1766. Timo. Dwight Salt 4/8. 5/. & some 6/ — Pag. 210. 1767. Salt 4/8. 5/. 6/
13. 62. E. Hunt. Salt 1738 to 1749. 13/. to 26/. — about 4/. — after 1750
4/. 4/. 5/ — 5/4. 6/. to 1768. 1773. 4/. 1774. 4/6. 1775. 5/.
73. E. Hunt. Salt 5/4. 1775. 5/6 — P. 149. 1781. Salt 14/
98. R. Shepherd Salt 5/4. 5/. 4/6. — P. 156. 1788 Salt 5/
162 D. Hunt. Salt 9/. 1798.

Pounding Salt.

When I was young, fine salt for the table, butter, cheese &c was made of coarse by pounding in a mortar & sifting, being first washed & dried. — Mrs. Aden Clark says it was the same in Hadley, and she has often pounded salt till she was tired. Her Gran. in Chw. dem. of Rebecca Strong, says she has pounded salt. They used to pound salt at Athlenks, father of her husband, if not later.

1854. Mrs. Smith tells the same about pounding salt before they ground it & after. They began to grind about 1800, & had a stated day for grinding salt. It was dried at home.

Salt — continued from p. 93.

In early days in Mass.

1641. Mr Samuel Winslow proposed to make salt in a new way. We hear no more from him.

Rec. III 374. 1663 May } There was great scarcity of salt in the country, for preserving flesh & other domestic occasions, and for pickling fish; the fishing trade is much decayed. A committee appointed to treat with some merchant to supply the country with salt & give state security. The price not to exceed 15/. per hhd on ship board or 16/. from the store house, when a hhd is sold at a time; not above 2/6 a bushel for lesser quantities. To be paid in country commodities at current price. [How much did hhds hold? 2 barrels of large size — about 9 bushels? [No agreement was made, I think.]

Rec. III. 229 1647-8 } Gen. Court & Mr Winthrop treat about making salt of seawater. Court offer Mr Winthrop — to give him 2 bushels wheat or equivalent, for 2 bushels salt for every family in the colony — hay & be wheat. Delivered at 5 places — for 1st year. For second year they offer him 3/ a bushel for 2 bushels for every family. For 2d & 3d years, they will take 200 tuns of salt per year at 2/. a bushel at the salt work — [nothing done I think.

Wholesale price of salt, here & above, seems to have been considered at about 2/. a bushel, at Boston.

1774 Dec. 8. Provincial Congress at Cambridge recommend "the making of salt as it is made in Europe; especially in the method used in that part of France where they make Bay Salt."

1774 May 100 hhds of Lisbon Salt at 2 dollars per hhd. (1/6 gal/9 bushel.

Salt used in U.S.

A writer in Scientific American, 1857, estimates that in this country about 60 pounds of salt are used to each inhabitant, or in all 27 millions of bushels. It is used for the preservation & seasoning of food, salting of hay, preserving vessels, manure, &c. 12 millions of bushels are made in U States, and 15 millions imported. Onondaga Co. N.Y. furnished in 1856, about 6 millions bushels, over 500,000 bushels made by solar evaporation and 5,500,000 bushels made by boiling. Solar salt weighs 70 lbs to the bushel, and boiled salt 56 pounds.

[This estimate of salt consumed seems too high.

Price of Salt. Sept. 1857. in N.Y. Turks Island 22c Bushel: Rochelle 16c. Cadiz, Lisbon, Sicilies — nominal — Liverpool Ashtons, sack 1.40 to 1.42 Liverpool not Ashtons, $1.16. Liverpool ground 75 cents. Oct. 21. Turks Island 22c. Ashtons 1.20c sack, not ashtons 1.10c per sack.

[Cont. on preceding page

m. 2,297.

An English nobleman, said to Wm. Wilberforce, who wished to be a reformer of morals; — "Look thee, young man," pointing to a picture of Christ's crucifixion, "and see what is the end of such reformers!" But Wilberforce was not discouraged, & he was more prosperous than many reformers, though he had trials, rebuffs and slanders. In general a reformer's life is a thorny path. He is met by opposition, slander, hate.

Mankind love ease, the truth, & do not wish to be disturbed in habits of wrong doing. They cry out to the reformer, "wildfire", "radical", &c. He who seeks to reform his fellow men, should count the cost. He must be exposed to insult & injury during life, though he may honored after his death. His language will be distorted & his best deeds vilified by those for whom he is laboring. The great reformer died on the cross. The true reformers must look beyond the grave for glory and victory. N.Y. Evangelist Cons. April 11. 1855

Reformers have in all time been branded as disturbers, evil doers, fanatics, &c. Every good cause has to encounter these complaints. Christ was nailed to the cross as a disturber of the peace. The Disciples, while preaching forgiveness & good will, were stoned as preachers of sedition and discord. The reformers, who sought to establish a purer religion, were burnt at the stake as blasphemers & infidels. Wilberforce & others, while conducting the anti-slavery enterprize were denounced as fanatics, hypocrites, as deluded, visionary men, &c.

Every movement for reform in church & state, every endeavor for human rights or human liberty has been assailed with hard words; with the charge of fanaticism.

A good cause often lacks eminent names as supporters. It is not the eminent in church and state, the rich and powerful, the favorites of fortune and of place, who most promptly welcome Truth when she heralds changes in the existing order of things. It is those in poorer condition, the humble & lowly, that open their hearts to the unattended stranger, & clearly discern new duties. Those placed below the egotism & prejudice of self interest & of class; below the cares and temptations of wealth & power.

Charles Sumner's Anti-slavery Address May. 1855

Reformers

It is the invariable law that Reformers after obtaining office, are the most obstinate of Conservatives.

Hall's Mag.

Reformers.

President Hitchcock in a Sermon in the old Church July 29, 1853, said reformers, inventors, discoverers of new things, in arts, sciences, morals, politics, & religion, had been vilified, opposed and persecuted in all ages & countries; & ridiculed and called visionaries, ultras, radicals, &c. He adduced many instances from Jesus Christ down; as Luther, Galileo, Harvey who discovered the circulation of the blood, Fitch the steamboat man, &c. Unfortunately some are visionaries and ultras, but all bear the reproach. Political reformers are more persecuted than others, except religious ones, who are most persecuted than any others. "He that will live Godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution".

Fate of Reformers.

Those who have boldly proclaimed truths unknown or misapprehended by the human race, by which the human race has been enlightened and made happier, have been subjected to odium & continually through life & to ridicule and reproach after death. And yet the truth is all men's ultimate interest. Though it is hostile to the support and immediate interests of thousands. Those who amass wealth by hiring people to work at very low wages, do not desire that all should have fair wages, and be lifted from degradation and misery. They repeat Christ's words "that the poor ye have always with you", & this is an excuse for not trying to abolish pauperism. To try to do this is, according to conservative logic, "to fly in the face of providence". The greater part of conservatives, who have a very large share of worldly goods, are deadly enemies to any suggested social amelioration. Find where you may one who is enjoying rank or luxury or honor, which he has never deserved, and you see a bitter antagonist of social and other reformers.

N. Tribune, Sept 10. 185

Reformers

Men complain of the violence of Reformers; they are expected to discuss the monstrous iniquities of society calmly & coolly. It is a good thing to keep cool, but it is not exactly the vocation of a reformer. We shall find no such velvet fingered apostles of revolution among all the glorious reformers. Wycliffe, Huss, Luther, Calvin, Latimer, Knox, Milton, all set at defiance the proprieties of language & rained heavy blows right down upon the foe. Luther was a roaring lion against his antagonists. Such was the preaching of Wycliffe. Wycliffe translated the bible, & one of the clergy complained that he had "made the bible open to the laity" and to women who can read, and had cast the gospel pearl before swine!

Monthly Relig. Mag.

Turn over.

Wycliffe

assailed the dominion of the pope, the necessity of the sacraments, the worship of saints and the tyranny of the priesthood. In many things he went farther than the later reformers. In character, he closely resembled the Puritans, possessing the same sternness, the same resolute obedience to what he believed to be the law of God. Like them he abhorred luxury, even to the extent of preaching against church music as an unhallowed pleasure. He was a heretic; heresy made him famous, & gave him his power over men. He had not the fire of Huss, and Knox, nor the eloquence of Luther, but he was not less a heretic. In Milton's time he would have been a Puritan.

Monthly Religious Magazine

The Reformer

finds in every age faults to be corrected, sins to be repented of. The reformer finds no age ready to welcome him. He is of necessity an outlaw. We may become wiser & better in some things, yet great defects will remain, and the voice of the reformer will be heard. So it always has been, and so it always will be. Nature demands constant change, and changes in government, religion & social customs will not be made without pain & strife. "With what infinite sorrow, and confusion and bloodshed have men struggled upward to their present civilization!" Ibid.

Christ a Reformer

Jesus Christ was in the highest sense of the words a moral & religious reformer, the most open and uncompromising, exposed to all the hatred which can attach to this character. The Jewish religion had become grossly corrupt. It was as often forms of superstition have been, little more than substitutions for holiness & virtue. When these substitutions are exhibited truly & the real requirements of religion are presented, the reformer will be regarded as an enemy to religion, for he is an enemy to what men have thought religion. He will be regarded with deep hostility, for he is destroying the support of men's self-satisfaction & of their estimation among men. The worst passions will be excited in the disguise of religious zeal. The pharisees & others regarded Christ as an impious innovator. Christ despised their traditions, denounced them as hypocrites, contemned their religious ceremonies, broke their Sabbath, denounced the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple, and was a companion of tax gatherers & sinners. A bigoted Jew could not believe that such a one came from God.

Norton on the Evidences.

Reformers.

Reformers should have the wisdom of the serpent & the harmlessness of the dove. The world cannot be reformed by denunciation. Woman can benefit her cotemporaries by perpetual fault finding. The world was never made better by railing at it. It seldom grows wiser from the demonstration of its errors.
N.Y. Evangelist. 1865.

[Some maintain that reason & argument have had but little to do in forming & changing the opinions and habits of men. They do effect change however when they ~~and~~ addressed to the selfishness of men.

Reformers & Reforms

Erasmus ~~detest~~ the evils that needed reformation, but was intimidated by opposition, & did nothing, & offended both sides. Luther added to his faith virtue, & went forward and was not afraid of the devils or worms nor elsewhere. "That is the best age that sees most evils". If the age were less exalted, it would find less wrong, because it would care less about it. By the age, I mean the minority who constitute the brain and heart of every age

Fossil creeds should be questioned, and will be. The destruction of all wrong is demanded & must continue to be. Howard was called insane about defective prisons, Wilberforce annoyed all solid merchants by investigations about slaves in W. Indies; Granville Sharp worried English courts and lawyers about slavery, till Lord Mansfield decided that slaves could not breathe in England. — An unceasing reformation is going on, & each of us is an Erasmus or a Luther — Faith, if real, is an aggressive principle and leaves nothing where it found it.

We see Kansas beneath the feet of her tyrants, and the Levite passing by on the other side & we are inclined to despair. But we ought not to think our political method better than God's providential one. The full sway of wrong for a time, is the path to death. Evil stands in the world that men may grow strong by wrestling with it. We need these strong evils to develop virtue.
Rev. M. D. Conway, at Cincinnati Nov 9. 1856.
Unitarian - native of Virginia, late of Washington D.C.

Each man, attempting to reform the world, must keep

"His personal state's condition honestly,
Or vain all thoughts of his to help the world,
Which still must be developed from its one,
Of bettered in its many".
Aurora Leigh p. 320

Government, true, lawful, is not chosen from a pretty pattern book, but is the expression of a nation, good or bad. All society, however unequal, monstrous, crazed & cursed is but the expression of men's single lives, the loud sum of the silent units. We cannot change the aggregate and yet retain each separate figure.
Mrs Browning p. 321

Contin. ill 6208

A hotel at Quines, 50 miles from Havana, where invalids go for health! Dr Kirk was there in the by 1855 — says it is the most filthy & forbidding hotel he ever lodged in. The breakfast table disgusting with filth; cloth & napkins soiled, spattered & stiff with rusty; every dish had an unclean appearance. A horse was led through the dining room soon after the breakfast. A mule yard joined the dining room with doors open, sending in a strong odor. The ceiling was covered with cloth tacked to the beams; the cloth was torn in strips & gores & these festooned with cobwebs & covered with dust. The floor was of plaster, worn into holes filled with sand and crumbled mortar.

Sleeping Rooms: Rickety cot beds, chairs without bottoms, tripods with washbowls; bedding, a sheet & mattress with cotton sheets or table cloths. Window with a door on one hinge, the place of cockroaches and lizards. Plaster floor. Windows opened upon a mule yard & mules & ponies came and looked in. Price for the room occupied, 5 dollars a day. Landlady of the filthy house was a native of Hadley! and had sat under the preaching of Dr. Woodbridge, but had forgotten the cleanly habits of Hadley.

Hamp. Gaz. 3, June 26 1855.

Uncleanness of the French.

A correspondent of London Times writes from Sevastopol, July 5. 1855, says the French have the reputation of being the dirtiest civilized people in the world, a circumstance that does not detract from their numerous good qualities. Their soldiers at S. maintain their reputation for filth. The men delight in choosing for the place of their worship to Gouvieux the first spot that presents itself instead of being obliged, as the English soldiers, to be confined to certain places. Their Gouvieux, with dead horses and bullocks, & dead men but lightly covered, piles of old bones, old clothes, kitchen refuse, sheepskins, entrails of slaughtered animals, stable manure, &c. all under a hot sun, send out a great variety of stinks, and unwholesome exhalations — a widespread pestilential odor it is or will be.

The Chinese.

Ed. Enc. Vol. II. p. 151 The Chinese are not a cleanly people in persons or dress. They seldom change under garment, to wash them, scarcely ever wash their bodies, never use soap. The wrappers of ladies feet remain till rotten. They carry no pocket handkerchiefs, wipe dirty hands on gown sleeves, blow noses into a piece of paper. They sleep in nearly same clothes they wear by day, and full of vermin.

Peasantry & Filthiness, &c

Asiatic Turkey. Here uncleanness is intensified to filth. Their abodes are flat-roofed excavations, which exclude the light & shut in the smoke of manure fuel.

Circassians near E. coast of Black Sea. Their hamlets are straggling & dirty, & they are poor. Houses constructed of open or mud plastered wicker work, & covered with a convex covering of thin shingle, or with a heavy coating of millet straw or fern. The roof projects in front, forming a kind of porch where the woman grinds millet & does other labor. within the house, the smoke darkens every thing. A front & back door are all the inlets for light and air — windows are unknown. Millet and rice are the main crops. The men are fine specimens of manly beauty; the woman inferior to the men and ordinary.

Letter from an Englishman, at Sunt Kum Kaleh. Jan'y 1856.

Egyptians in Alexandria. The poorer sort live in low mud huts, & are miserable, squalid set. They seem more like brutes than men. Children up to 10 or 12 years go naked or have a ragged, filthy cloth wound around them. The older people are not much more clad. A single, long blue shirt suffices for a woman, open in front to the waist & reaches to the knee; & a piece of the same about the head. No one thinks of covering the breasts. Men wear the same shirt, or a dirty cloth, or a camel's hair blanket. Their garments, seem ignorant of water — The mud huts have no outlet or inlet but the doorway.

See 429 Eastern Travel in Harper's Mag. Feb. 1856.

Con. in 11.18.40

Peasantry of Norway. [Letter from Norway in N.Y. Independent. Sept. 1856

Much intoxication, but not so much as there was some years ago. They used to carry the brandy bottle to the church, & after service, would drink, & quarrel. Much licentiousness, though less than formerly; one child in eleven is illegitimate. They have feelings of reverence & susceptibility to extem. rels, but not much religion. They attend in crowds the church and the communion, but religion has not a strong hold over their practical life. There are beautiful exceptions.

M. 2. 206. Peasantry in North Sweden, near Gulf of Bothnia, to Umea. They live in comfortable houses & seem cleanly & thrifty, & have a thrifty, contented look. Inns are comfortable with the cleanest and whitest of linen sheets. Peasants are strong, coarse, healthy, honest people. They have yellow or golden hair, large noses and blue eyes. Women have red cheeks, are plump & well developed; are healthy & know nothing about a nervous system. Men are tall, large limbed, broad shouldered, muddy; & children are rosy & robust. Morality, honesty, happiness & contentment prevail. Sheepskin garments used in winter.

Bayard Taylor Dec. 1856

Peasantry of N. Sweden by Gulf of Bothnia — continued.

There from Umea to Pitea, are clear eyed, rosy faced, straight & strong, simple, honest & unsophisticated beyond any class he (Bayard Taylor) had ever seen. They have blue eyes, smooth fair faces [yellow hair is sometimes mentioned] not easily kindled, but terrible when aroused. "The cold in clime are cold in blood" Byron says, but these men are cold only through self-control and freedom from perverted passion. Tennyson's assertion is better than Byron's: —

"That bright, and fierce, and fickle is the South,
And dark, and true, and tender is the north."

There are tender hearts in these northern men & women; though they are undemonstrative as the English, or we Americans for that matter.

"It is exhilarating to see such people, whose digestion is sound, whose nerves are as tough as whipcord, whose blood runs in a strong full stream, whose impulses are perfectly natural, who are good without knowing it, and who are happy without trying to be so. Where shall we find such among our restless communities at home?"

Bayard Taylor's letter from Pitea. Dec 28. 1856.

He reached a village near Tornea at the head of the Bothnian Gulf. Jan. 1. 1857, among Finns, a different race from the Swedes, with square faces, dark eyes, low foreheads, and an oriental temperament. The Swedish villages till he came to Finns, had churches, taverns, &c. but not much cultivation appeared. Snows frequent & snow drifts, bad travelling. Firs and pines composed the forests. Northern lights wave over his head, & grand. Temperature below 0 most of the time. He met people travelling on Snow Skates 5 feet long. Tornea about 66° N lat.

He remained at Haparanda, a village near Tornea, 3 days to be cured of a disordered face & throat. A Swedish servant girl was very kind & attentive — blue eyes, blond hair, active & cheerful. Teeth white, cheeks pink. For hard work, she had about 8 dollars a year! These northern people are honest & kind; disregard what highly civilized people call propriety, because they are pure & suspect no evil. B.T. has great respect for northern Swedish women.

He found carpets, double windows & Russian stoves at Haparanda. Good beds & good food — viz. reindeer meat, cranberry sauce, potatoes, salmon roes, bread, English porter, Umea beer. His living and that of his companion at H. cost less than a dollar a day. They left Haparanda Jan 5. thermometer 31° below 0. Sun arose at noon about the width of its disc above the horizon. Still produced great splendor of hues on the sky above & the snowy earth below — rosy, purple, orange & others. Met hay & wood teams & overturned several times. Came to Russian frontier. Tornea's tall spire was seen. The road was up the Tornea river. Country cleared & cultivated & appeared flourishing.

Peasantry cont. M. 18.4.12 See next page

Filthiness at Rome

Dect. Ferkes / Northampton, on a visit to Rome, Jan. 1857

The common entrance & stairway of large houses where several families live, are dark & dirty, & seem seldom if ever cleaned. The buildings of Rome have a mouldy, seedy appearance, very different from those of Florence. The streets are narrow, without side walks, generally crooked, & have a grim & odd. Streets wet & unclean, & there is danger of being run over. Rome has many fountains, yet it is a dirty city.

(Cont. in M. 18. 409.

Northern Sweden &c. - Continued

Ascending Tornea river. Jan. 5. 1857.

Sun set at a quarter past 1, but for 2 hours after setting, it lighted up the heavens with splendid colors - rose, orange, violet, lilac & bright moonlight followed - first night staid were all white Finns. Bed of reindeer skins. Had tough meat, potatoes & ale. Jan. 6. had twilight splendors 6 hours, in sky and on earth. At noon sun's disk 1 degree above horizon. All objects shone resplendently. Drove merrily up the frozen Tornea. People seemed strong, firm with ruddy faces, but were ugly looking compared with the Swedes. Passed now & then a few old church & belfry. Reached Matarengi, 40 miles from Tornea, the first village in the arctic circle. They shouted when they entered the Arctic zone. Found Matarengi inn full of people, and a large church. Thence went up the Russian side of the Tornea, in the wonderful twilight & moonlight. Snow deep, hedged in with firs covered with snow, (& some birches.) Reached Juoxenge at 7. P.M. Thermom. at 0. The people Finns - had bread, butter, & milk.

Jan. 7. Set out from Juoxengi at 6 A.M. when night was darkest. Had a baggage sled & a sled for themselves (Taylor & companion) tolerable horses & postilion. (Had had the same or similar accommodations for hundreds of miles.) Country became more wild & settlement poorer & farther apart. Wildernesses of birch and fir. Met a kind of reindeer: attended by Laplanders who were rather good looking young men. Kept up the Tornea sometimes on the river & sometimes by its side - sometimes in Russia & then in Sweden, but all the time among Finns. Had splendid twilight & moonlight. Temperature above 0.

Jan. 8. Had been well accommodated night of 7-8 at the house of a Swedish Iron master or patron within arctic region. Had room with sofa & curtained bed - had bread, milk, cheese, coffee, game birds, potatoes, whipped cream, Umea ale, &c. Sun's disk Jan 8. came in sight at 11½ A.M. at noon, the disk just touched the horizon. Sky spanded 2 females spinning tow, with whirring wheels. Went up the Muonio, the main branch of the Tornea, & the boundary of Sweden & Russia. Snow deep - sled upset a dozen times. Low black firs continued. Villages nearly closed. Got a supper of fried mutton, bread, butter & milk, among Finns on Russian side - had good beds, &c. always had coffee in bed.

Jan. 9. Therm. 28° below 0. Moonlight superb. Moon does not set. Road well beaten. Found milk & sour butter, & bread made of ground barley straw, horribly hard & tough. (Crops failed in Finland) Children were eating the soft inner bark of the fir.

(Cont. in M. 18. 402.

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Old Rural Manners & Customs. (Cont. from P. 366.)

Religious meeting in a recent settlement in Indiana. — in the open air, people sitting on fallen trees & logs, in summer. The men are rudely dressed; women nurse their babies, & hang garments, &c. on the bushes. There are twilight recesses on every side in the forest; there is a mild cadence of leaves sounding fitfully in the wind, "the sharp outcry of wild birds", & the dull hammering of the woodpecker. Nothing in city churches to touch the imagination like these: under a thunderstorm overhead & roaring through the forests, is such an organ as you will never hear in churches.

All were too proud to beg, and willing to work, and too honest to steal. The settlers assisted each other; every body helped every body. They lived upon fish, venison and corn — some corn was pounded, some ground. They had corn huskings with songs, & some danced reels.

Justices held courts out of doors, & juries deliberated sitting on logs in the woods.

The Old Farmer. (Knickerbocker Mag. one vers of 7.

For upright and honest the old farmer was,
His God he reverenced, he respected the laws;
Though blameless he lived, he has gone where his worth,
Void outshine, like pure gold, all the dross of the earth;
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain,
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

Youthful days & Scenes. [By Hon. H. Hamlin, Maine 1855

Back to these scenes of early years,
Of youthful hopes, of joys & fears —
* * * * *
Your rugged hills, your lovely vales,
With laughing eyes and shining scales.
* * *
The old church too with its aisle, we trod,
To listen to the word of God.
* * * * *
Where erst in childhood we have played,
The very trees beneath whose shade
We sported, mused and gambolled then,
Attach us to them above all.
* * * * *
The babbling brook, that struggles on,
Beside whose bank we strayed along,
And traced its winding course about
To angle for the speckled trout.
* * * * *
He cannot forget — the waters foam, the mountain side,
The social dance, the holiday days, the glad heart
That shared his sports but now dead.

Rural Manners & Customs.

The Aged.

You may still find an old man at the ~~[illegible] side~~ with wrinkled face, leaning on his stout oak cane, with grey coat and wide & deep pockets, where are his "hkf. his "specs" his steel tobacco box, &c. He liked to stir the fire and look at the coals, & he saw there pictures of other years, in the embers; he sometimes sat & slept by the fireside. His good wife sat on the other side in a high-backed flag-seat chair, and showed her silvery hair beneath the frill of her muslin cap. She still wore a blue checked apron & was knitting a stocking for her husband, and showed gentle blue eyes. The old couple loved to hear the news and to chat. Behind the old.

They taught our youthful feet to climb,
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us lead them gently down,
To where the weary sleep.

Dover Rural Int. Oct 1856.

Cock Crowing in short nights of Summer [By Jeremy Cond

The old cock crows about 3 o'clock, and being shut up in the barn, his call sounds muffled & distant. Another chanticler gives a lustier crow, as if in defiance. Immediately a third, and a fourth, and presently every cock in the vicinity is sounding abroad in the dim twilight of the morning. They call to each other from farm to farm, from valley to valley, & from hillside to hillside. The still air becomes alive. Every barn yard sends up its note of welcome to the breaking day as shrill & ringing as the call of a trumpet.

Farm & Household Operations. [By Jeremy Cond

The cocks wake the household, & the farmer calls his help. The housewife is over pans & kettles in the kitchen, making ready to cook the breakfast & dinner in the great fireplace where a dozen pot hooks hang from the crane. The maidens trudge off to the cowyard and milk into pails they hold between their knees. Old hens with chickens cluck & scratch & pick around the door. The cat goes purring around rubbing herself up against every body, in an affectionate style.

The men & boys wash their hands & faces in fresh water that stands on the bench outside, & take their scythes, rakes & forks from barn, cornhouse or shed. Some grind the scythes, the boys turning the grindstone. Others see to the horses & cattle, & carry swill to the pigs. Breakfast preparations go forward, the dishes are set on the table & breakfast ready is announced.

Turn over

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Rural manners & Customs

Farming & Household Operations — continued.

They all sit down to the breakfast table, & every thing tastes good. The table is well loaded — creamy new milk, yellow butter, eggs, cold lamb or beef, fried potatoes & carrots, good brown bread, are on the farmers morning table. The women clear off the table, wash up the dishes, & go to the churn and cheese tub, & attend to the dinner. When the meridian sun throws a shadow in a certain line, the horn must be blown and the haymakers summoned to dinner. So the women pick vegetables from the garden — cabbages, beet tops, early beans and peas, & whatever has come to maturity. The boys dug new potatoes before they went into the field. The pots boil, the fire snaps & cracks, the kitchen is hot, and the housewife's face is red. About the middle of the forenoon, the boys come & carry luncheon to the fields in a great market basket — cheese, bread & butter, cold meat & apple pie. In a pail or stone jug goes sweetened water, ginger-ed. The boys carry the things on foot or in a rattling lumber wagon, the house dog playing antics before the horse & by the side of the wagon. — The scythes go crashing, sweeping through the tall grass; the grass lies green & heavy in the swaths, and men & boys with forks spread it in the sun. Now & then you hear the rasping of the rifles across the scythes, sounding like music, being in harmony with the time, scene & season. A gay & pleasant sound is the whetting of the scythe with the whetstone or rifle, says Emerson. — When the forenoon is well spent, the hands retire to the shade of a spreading tree and eat & drink their luncheon on the clean grass with jokes & laughter. Then all are busy again, in the hot sun with much perspiration. At noon, the din of the horn is heard in the distance, & is very welcome. They go home, draw up to the table, & after the carving is over, they fall to & help themselves — vegetables are there, pork in solid fat junks, red beef streaked with fat, white & brown bread, a pudding or pies and other trifling accompaniments. The dishes steam & smoke & send a fragrance through other rooms. They eat heartily, but not with the dash & clatter of a hotel; they push back their chairs, wipe their mouths with their sleeves, go out & sit on logs or lie down on grass a few minutes, & then to the fields again. No mowing in P.M. They turn & rake hay; oxen & carts are brought men pitch up the hay & boys trample it down & rake after cart, and load after load is drawn to the barn, & is housed away beneath the roof. The men at their labors joke & tell stories — when they leave, they wash again on the bench, & go to supper about sunset. Meat is on for the third time; those who prefer it have milk from a large pan & eat bread with it. After a short interval, all go to bed.

Contin. M. 18. p. 190

Home (Cont. from page 377

How sweet it is to look back to childhood's home & the pleasant associations connected with it. It was then the earliest ties were formed, the first lessons learned, the first blessings derived. We look back to an unbroken band of children, which after years have severed. Point to me if you can, the man or woman who has forgotten their early home, let it have been a palace or a hut. We cannot forget the trees, the brook, the old school house, the play ground & the old shady willow.

Dawes Rural N.Y. Oct 1856.

Home in Mexico

Home is a word that has no existence in the language of the Mexicans. Every pleasure in the sphere of their enjoyments is found abroad. They spend time enough in the house to satisfy the calls of nature. Universal idleness prevails.

Am. J. Review II. 354

Home

The household home is the place of life's purest pleasures and sweetest experience, the perpetual rallying point of its hopes and joys. Whatever can render it more pleasant or attractive, is commended to our sympathy and regard.

Youman's Handbook of Household Science 1857

M2.272 Home in Germany

Civilized life in Germany differs widely from ours. With the American, the central point around which every thing revolves is the family. Right hearted Americans desire to enjoy christian homes themselves & to extend the same blessing to others. The German has no conception of this. He wishes to live a free and easy life without care or annoyance, to have enough to eat & drink, and if a man does not disturb others, he may live as sinful a life as he will, & none think the less of him. Life is therefore quiet in Germany. Vice is not so rampant in Germany as in America because it is not disturbed. When there is vital piety, there must always be contest with vice. The Germans dislike America. They dislike people who do not drink beer nor make a holiday of Sunday. The Germans have great faults & they have also an inexhaustible fund of native kindness. Letter from Heidelberg Sept. 1857 in N.Y. Independent

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"The home is the greatest of all human institutions — the most divine, indeed, of any merely human relation. It is woman's mission to keep it so!"

N.Y. Tribune July 9. 1859.